DEDICATED BY ESPECIAL COMMAND TO HER MAJESTY

The Queen

TWENTY FIVE ILLUMINATED SYNOPTICAL TABLES,

OR CHRONOLOGICAL GROUND-PLANS OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, LITERATURE, AND PAINTERS;

(EACH SUBJECT IN SEPARATE SERIES)

BY MAJOR JAMES BELL.

5TH EDITION.

1842.

F.746

A VIEW

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

LITERATURE,

AND THE SEVERAL

SCHOOLS OF PAINTING;

SYNCHRONISTICALLY AND ETHNOGRAPHICALLY PRESENTED

IN

TWENTY-FIVE ILLUMINATED CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,

FROM THE PERIODS OF THE EARLIEST RECORDS

TO THE YEAR 1842:

Each Subject in Separate Series,

BEING SYNOPTICALLY ARRANGED

IN COLLATERAL COLUMNS OF NATIONS (OR SCHOOLS);

THE SEVERAL TABLES,

EMBODYING EACH A COMPLETE AND CHARACTERISTIC PERIOD, BEING TERMINATED, NOT BY ANY REGULARLY SPECIFIC NUMBER OF YEARS, BUT, BY THOSE VARIOUSLY SUCCESSIVE EPOCHS OF VAST CHANGE OR EVENTFUL RECOLLECTION WHICH APPEAR THE MOST NATURALLY AND VIVIDLY TO CLASSIFY TIME INTO DISTINCTIVE REGIONS.

BY

MAJOR JAMES BELL,

(EAST YORK MILITIA).

THE HISTORICAL AND LITERARY TABLES ORIGINALLY FOUNDED ON THE GERMAN OF THE LATE HISTORY-PROFESSOR AND PRUSSIAN REGENCY-COUNCILLOR G. G. BREDOW; BUT CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED AND VARIOUSLY ALTERED, ESPECIALLY IN THE BRITANNIC, THE ASIAN, AND THE AMERICAN COLUMNS: AND THE TABLE OF PAINTERS MAINLY DERIVED FROM THE PRIVATE FRENCH NOTES OF SIR MATTHEW VAN BREE.

Fifth Edition,

ENLARGED; GREATLY IMPROVED; AND THE FACILITIES FOR RAPID AND LUCID REFERENCE EXTENSIVELY INCREASED, AS WELL BY VARIETY OF COLOUR, AS BY VARIEGATED FORMS OF TYPE.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. C. HANSARD, FOR THE AUTHOR,

AND SOLD BY

ROBERT BALDWIN, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

MDCCCXLII.

DEDICATION BY ESPECIAL COMMAND

OF THE 4th AND EARLIEST ILLUMINATED EDITION IN 1833,

AFTER THE DELIVERY OF AN EXPLANATORY AND DEMONSTRATIVE LECTURE

AT

KENSINGTON PALACE,

TO

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA,

HER PRESENT MOST GRACIOUS AND EXCELLENT MAJESTY

THE QUEEN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

IN gratefully and joyfully dedicating the present Edition of this Work to Your Royal Highness, by the special command of your Royal and accomplished Parent, so graciously communicated, at the close, this day, of my Explanatory and Demonstrative Lecture at Kensington Palace—the delivery of which under such high, and so encouragingly commending, auspices, will ever constitute one of the gladdening recollections of my life—I may, I trust, indulge in the expression of a higher feeling than that of mere personal gratification.

Since the very facts of my having been so ordered to lecture, and to dedicate this Tabular Synopsis of Historical Time, to Your Royal Highness, offer in themselves, as I conceive, a *Nationally* gratifying evidence not only that Your Royal Highness's Course of Instruction is mainly directed to those substantial attainments best calculated to confer mental Dignity, alike on public or on private Station; but that it is, with a most laudably discriminating solicitude, especially directed to the acquisition of an extensive, a tangibly philosophic, acquaintance with those Records of the political and social experience of the past, which imperatively demand to be as constantly consulted, as they ought to be scientifically studied, by all whose possible destinies may call them to the prominent exercise of either legislative or executive functions in the existing Empire of Britain; an Empire of such influential might and magnitude, that, collectively considered, in its relation to arms, to the useful arts, the resources of genius, industry, enterprise, and actual wealth, and, above all, in its maritime and colonial potency, it finds no recorded rival in the pages of the past.

And, if alive to the importance of the study itself, this day's condescending attention to, and marked approval of, the labours of the humble individual who has now the distinguished honour of addressing Your Royal Highness, equally evince how genuinely, and acutely, Your Royal Highness, as well as those who have happily the immediate guidance and superintendence of Your Royal Highness's studies, are, moreover, impressed with (that which appears to me to be) the undeniable importance of Scientific *Classification* in a Study of a nature so diffusive, that it, perhaps, above all other studies, requires to be reduced from a *chaos of complexity to the regularity of a system*, before it can be pursued with either pleasure or practical benefit to the general student, or—as paramountly connected with the immediate application of my argument—before it can be rendered effectively available to the use of Princes, as the *sole* standard by which can be *tested* the soundness or fallacy of political sentiment, on which can be based a rationally independent judgment of the comparative merit of those conflicting opinions, on matters of leading State Policy, which may but too frequently arise amidst the advisers who stand near a Throne.

For it is by CLASSIFICATION alone, as I trust, if I did not greatly mis-read that beaming intelligence with which my this Day's Lecture was so illustriously graced, I happily succeeded in fully demonstrating, that we are enabled to prosecute the statesmanlike study of History as a *whole*, i. e. as a *science complete*. It is by CLASSIFICATION alone that we are enabled, for example, to command that *entire*, and rapid, range over every historical region of the past, over every varied political revolution of the earth, which the searching eye of the real statesman would need, before he would pretend accurately to unfold or determine, either to himself or to others, the primary causes, the true character, and probable consequences of any given revolution which might require to be definitely discussed: for while the views and inquiries of the *pseudo*-statesman are puny, contracted, and partial, those of the *real* statesman are as expansively general, as they are exaltedly noble.

It is, in fine, by *Classification* alone that either the instructor in History, or the reasoner, or adviser, in politics, can vividly place to view, in all their varied bearings, those great and interesting features of general policy, which the female mind, while in the exercise of actual rule, has so seldom exhibited any inferior aptitude to appreciate: as may, indeed, be triumphantly illustrated by quoting the **Margaret** of Denmark, the **Elizabeth** of England, the **Theresia** of Germany, and the **Catharine** of Russia, in contrast to those many feebler—those in-every-way inferior—spirits who have, banefully and derogatorily, trifled away their day of rule, in ludicrous commentary on the wisdom of the **Salic** Law!

And, since great is the instruction, since endless is the interest, attaching to the scientific pursuit of History, I may, I trust, be excused if I respectfully utter a fervid wish, an urgent hope, that Your Royal Highness may so prosecute that mentally expanding and ennobling study, to which, in so specially sanctioning this humble Dedication, Your Royal Highness may be said to be now affixing your adopting and approving Signet, that Your Royal Highness may become a bright example of what the talented female mind, in this great branch of diversified knowledge, is capable of effecting.

The more perseveringly those promising powers of Your Royal Highness's mind may be applied to a study of such vast and varied compass, and importance, as is the study of History, the more and more attractively interesting, I feel assured, it will daily become; the more widely Your Royal Highness is conducted into those fields of reflection which it is the peculiar province of the scientifically-prosecuted study of History to develope, the more easy to yourself, the more honourable to the Nation, as I may humbly

venture to assume, will be the discharge of those high duties which Your Royal Highness's future destinies may contingently impose.

One truth at least, the study of History, upon an enlarged scale, cannot fail very speedily, and deeply, to impress on the minds of those who, either contingently or immediately, may be destined to rule, viz.:

How *short*—how fleetingly-rapid—in the rolls of time, are the successive reigns that are past! but how enduringly *long* is the recorded remembrance of the deeds which they compass!

Whatever, under the Divine Will, may be Your Royal Highness's future destiny, whether comparatively private or resplendently exalted,—

That it may be eminently, and, as far as the laws of human existence admit, undisturbedly HAPPY!

That every national recollection connected with Your Royal Highness's memory may, in the most elevated acceptation of the term, be GLORIOUS!

And, That THE PARENT who now so anxiously, so affectionately, watches over those many and, at this moment, so interestingly-unfolding traits of personal and mental promise, which a retiring and unpretending, an attractively feminine and youthful diffidence, graces rather than obscures—that Your Royal Highness's exemplarily amiable Parent may long and most happily live, daily to rejoice over the fruits of a solicitude for your future happiness! honour! and welfare! so truly and so tenderly maternal!

Embody the inmost wish, the aspirated prayer, of

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

highly-honoured, gratefully, obediently,

and earnestly devoted,

humble Servant,

JAMES BELL.

Saturday, 30 *November*, 1833.

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Preface

TO THE FIFTH EDITION,

BEING THE

SECOND EDITION ONLY OF THE COLOURED SERIES;

AND THE

FIRST EDITION INTO WHICH THE VARIEGATED TYPE HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

In Re-publishing for the **FIFTH TIME** the accompanying Tabular Present-ment of *Universal History, Universal Literature*, and the *several Schools of Painting*, each Subject in separate Series, willingly though I might attempt to give written Utterance to my inwardly nurtured Thanks for that indulgent Generosity with which in the four earlier Editions, jointly amounting to 5,500 Copies, this Publication has been favoured; there exists, perhaps, no more effective a mode of practically testifying to my high, my variously-distinguished, and numerous Patrons, my earnest Respect and deepest Gratitude, than in the extreme, the devoted pains, and lengthened Labour, which I have anxiously applied to render the present Edition more than ever worthy of the continued Attention of that enlightened, that mentally elevated British public to whose protecting Influences it is now again respectfully presented.

In the three Years and three Quarters [being about one-seventh of the 28 Years of the existing Law of Copyright] *which this Edition* has now fully occupied—for the Re-Printing commenced in August 1838—not only has a great Portion of the Subject Matter, especially in Table VII. and above all in Table XIV. (of which further mention will be seen below) been *re-worked*, and the Dates severely *re-scrutinized*, but so considerable an amount of *Variegated Type*, with gradational Varieties of Figures, introduced, as to afford greatly increased Advantages of Attraction to Vision, and consequent Impression on Memory, in noting and retaining the Correlative distribution of the Alto-Relievo Recollections, and the Pre-Eminent Personal Characteristics, of the several successive Grand-Divisions of Time.

Great Pains have also been bestown to improve as much as Possible those varied additional Facilities to Memory, Rapidity of Reference, and Study, which have been so fully acknowledged to have accrued from the Agency of **THE COLOURING,** which I originally planned for my own Use in Lecturing, and which I introduced into the Copies for Distribution *for the first Time* in the late **fourth Edition,** published in **NOVEMBER 1833,** under the direct and most Gracious Auspices of **Her present Majesty the Queen Victoria.**

The amplified Prefatory Subject Matter, and the quoted Authorities, of the four earlier Editions, collectively of somewhat cumbrous accumulation, it has not been thought necessary, beyond the subjoined Extracts, to repeat in the present Edition; these, especially

as connected with "THE PLAN AND APPLICATION OF THE TABLES," being severally deemed capable of distributive Exhibition, with much greater Effect, in an illustrative and Explanatory Historical Instructor, which I am now in the Progress of Preparing as a *Companion to the fifth Edition* of this work, developing in all its varied Details, the most efficient, and scientific, Mode of Mnemonically applying Tabular Aids to the rapid Communication, and Acquisition, of Historical Knowledge.*

There is, however, *at the close* of this work, following the Table of Painters, *an appended folding Sheet* (which when thrown open admits of being consulted simultaneously with whatever Sheet of the Tables may happen to be the Subject of Reference) *amply exemplifying the principle of* **THE COLOURING**; and that principle, being once understood, will in no small measure aid in elucidating the plan of the construction of the Tables, as well as the variously rapid Facilities of their Application.

Indeed the Tables will of themselves to every intelligent Eye at once evince *their perfect Identity* in Construction *with the Principle of Geographic Depiction;* Geographical Maps contracting within the Compass of our Sight the Correlative position, and general Distribution, of every separate Territory, or of *all the places* of Importance or Interest spread, in separate Regions, over the whole varied surface of the habitable Globe, or over any given Extent of *Geographical Space;* while the Chronological Ground-plans, or Charts of Time, now again presented to the Public, equally contract within a Bird's Eye Survey the correlative Bearings, or if I may so express myself, the Latitudes and Longitudes, of the multifariously striking Events, or other great Characteristics, which lie Historically, and Biographically scattered over the entire Surface of written Time, or over any given Extent of *Chronological Space.*

The two Grand Organs of Historical Vision, viz., the Geographical and the Chronological, being thus in effect *co-adaptively assimilated* to the most rapid and lucid Synoptical Purposes.

And those who are familiarised with the perfectly inestimable advantages of frequent or habitual Reference to Geographical Maps, as connected with the sole *effective* mastery over Geographical Expanse, will also fully and readily understand the character, and the Extent, of the Benefits to Historical Study, and to Historical Reminiscence, which are equally within our reach, by *habitually frequent* Reference, in historical Reading or under Chronological Doubt, to the Conspective Presentments, which are progressively embodied in these NATURALLY-*divided Grand-Regions* of Historical, and of Literary, Time.

NATURALLY-DIVIDED GRAND-REGIONS OF TIME I designate them, since *One of the three Principles* paramountly applied to the Construction of this Work is, that the successive Tables of which it is composed shall *advisedly* **not**, in either Series, be bounded by any specific Cube of Years, whether of Fifties, of Centuries, of Half, or of entire Millenniums, but by those gigantic, significant, or general Changes, which, in unequally divided Succession, appear to have *Self-constituted* themselves into the Alpine or Pyrenean Boundaries, which, the most *naturally* and effectively, rise up in Memory to separate into distinctive Regions the Developements of Time.

Advisedly then, I repeat it, *an adopted Organic Principle* of this Work it paramountly is, **TO CLASSIFY TIME BY GREAT EVENTS,** and **not** to render Great Events SUBORDINATE to any *purely numerical* Pre-Organisation of Time.

THE STRAIGHTFORWARD, ENTIRE, AND UNCOMMIXED, SURVEY DOWNWARDS, and onwards from Table to Table, of any or of every Nation's *separate* History (constituting another organic principle of this Publication) is not, however, in any wise defeated by the

---

* In the Companion, too, it is proposed to give Complete Lists of the numerously enrolled, and *most gratefully recollected* SUBSCRIBERS to the different Editions of these Tables, Topographically (in Counties, Cities, and Colleges), as well as Alphabetically arranged.

Disruption of Time into progressive Grand-Periods, each so complete in itself as to appear almost wholly *independent* of the Rest. For every Table, and *every National Column*, of each separate Series, is so *uninterruptedly Continuous*, that, if one Table were placed below the other (*without* the intervening *LARGE LETTER HEADINGS* which exhibit the condensed Aggregate of the most important subject matter comprised within each successive Grand-Compartment of Time), we should be presented with the entire and unbroken Ethnographic Chain of Events, in any State which we might wish to trace downwards to the present Day, or throughout the whole Term of it's Historical Existence.

The Synchronistic Unity of the Crosswise Survey, which, as constituting one of the most obviously important of the three principles of our Tabular Organisation, it has *so elaborately in the Printing*, by ever varying Widths of Column, been endeavoured to maintain, seems hardly to require to be explanatorily re-adverted to. Since no One, for Example, who, on glancing crosswise from the Marginal 800 of Table V., beholds the Contemporal Alignement of CHARLEMAGNE, Egbert, and the great HARUN-UR-RASHID, together with the then confirmedly commencing Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope; or, who in Table VIII. gathers into the Eye at one rapid transverse Conspectus, the so diversely distinguished, and so numerously presented, *Great Cotemporaries* of the several Columns, as well at the Commencement as toward the Close of that remarkable Table; or who contemplates, midway, the coevous Rule of *the first Stuart* with *the first Bourbon*, but must at once feel, and acknowledge, how much more forcibly impressive to Memory are Biographical or Historical Recollections, when offered to the Eye, and to the Mind, under *Synchronistical Presentment*, than when disjointly met with under a distribution purely Ethnographical.

Nay the very *Diversity of Form* into which, from this Synchronistical Adaptation, every successive Table (thro' the frequent Fluctuation of the correlative Width of Columns, and other Changes) is broken, may, *disjunctively even from the Effect of the several Colourings*, be rendered, in no unimportant Degree, auxiliary to Memory, by Mnemonically associating the several progressive *Peculiarities of Columnar Form* in the Tables, with the *successively changing Historical and Biographical Characteristics* with which they are incorporatively identified.

Technical Advantage, as will readily be perceived, has in various Instances been taken, consistently, however, with rigid Chronological Propriety, of the *three Eights* (888), the *three fives* (555), the *three fours* (444), the *three threes* (333), the *two eights* (88), *two fives* (55), *two fours* (44), &c. &c., both *before* and *after* Christ, more firmly to affix the Chronological Order of prominently memorable Events; such Combinations of *figures of similar Import* being not only more tenable to Memory, but moreover wholly *Non-transposable*; 336, for Example, the first Year of Alexander's Reign, might easily be transposed either in Memory, or by Misprint, into 363 or even 633, for the *same three* figures would form these different Results; but if we take **333** the Year of Alexander's overthrow of Darius at Issus, transplace the individual Figures as we may, they will still constitute but that **333** which we have assigned as the Era of the Macedonian Overflow of Conquest.

The Oriental Table XIV., in consequence of the Intensity of Interest awakened by the Events of recent Years in the East, has been, as well in the very earliest as in the later momentous Periods, in the Present Edition, *very largely* added to; particularly in the Column of **INDIA,** as well as in the Columns of **China, Persia,** and **Afghanistán.** So that Table XIV. instead of occupying but *one* Sheet as before, now fills *two entire Sheets* and Part of a Reverse.

Table XIII. the latest of Modern European History, brought down to June 1842, also, instead of *one* Sheet as in the 4th Edition, now occupies *three entire Sheets and a Reverse*; making, in all, *three entire Sheets*, and *two* partially filled *Reverse Half-Sheets*, as super-additions in the *present fifth Edition*.

These with other variously accumulated Additions, including numerous new Insertions in Tables VI. VII. and VIII., together with the seriously increased Expense attendant on the *variegated Printing*, the *additional Colouring*, and the *superior Binding* of the present Edition (by Messrs. *McFarlane and Sons*, 10 Old Bailey), have compelled me to make a cor-

responding Enhancement of Price. It will, however, I believe be readily seen that, in proportion to the Extra Expense which has been incurred, and the Improvements that have been introduced, this Edition is in Reality fully as cheap, or even cheaper, than any of the four Editions by which it has been preceded.

To the excellent and durable Quality of the Paper, supplied to me by Messrs. *J. W. Pouncy and Sons* of Long Acre, it seems almost superfluous to advert, as being far superior to any that in this Work, has previously been used. Indeed in no Department, in the present Edition, have new Efforts been spared to give Satisfaction to that Public to which this Work already so largely is indebted.

JAMES BELL.

Beverley, 1 *June* 1842.

Note.—The American Memorials, during the last 22 Years, whether Northern, Southern, Central, or Insular, are collectively shewn on the *Sheet No.* 3 of Table XIII. *and its Reverse.*

The Central and South American Republics are *Geographically* arranged in Vertical Succession from *North* to *South.* The Numberings **1. 2. 3. 4.** &c. indicate the order in which they severally declared, or, in some Instances, successfully achieved their Independence.

The Gov. Genls. of India in Table XIV. are, in the present Edition, severally noted not, as heretofore, from the Date of their appointment in England, but from the Day on which *in India* they actually assume their Executive Functions.

SLIGHTLY MODIFIED EXTRACTS

FROM THE

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN the present widely diffused, and ever advancing, state of intelligence in the British Empire, an extensive knowledge of History has become absolutely necessary to every person wishing to appear with advantage either in public or in private life.

* * * * *

An object, thus, of no small importance it has become, to facilitate, as much as possible, not only the acquisition of historical knowledge, but the *retention* of it when acquired: and to offer to those, whose active duties and pursuits may leave but little leisure for literary application, the means of reviving, at a trifling expense of time, the historical reading of earlier years.

The Tables of *Professor* BREDOW (serving either for reading or *reference)* have been selected to form the Groundwork of the Historical and Literary Series of the Present Publication, they appearing to offer advantages of simplicity and efficiency above all other works of a similar description hitherto published in any language.

* * * * *

As the original Work was designed for continental reading only, I have deemed it desirable to re-compose (from the most authentic sources) the whole of the columns relating to our own country; and I have made such additions and Alterations in the other columns as I have thought would give them an increased interest with the British public. The column of *India* (in Table XIV.) I have also entirely re-composed, adding not only a sketch of the formation of the European colonies, but of the progress of the power of the Europeans in that most important country. Further, it is to be observed, that the Tables of *General History*, by Prof. Bredow, were only *ten* in Number, and did not extend beyond the year 1799; thus all the Sheets of later Date embrace Subject Matter of purely original Compilation.

The *numerous Editions of several thousand Copies each* which the Professor's Tables have already gone through in Germany, afford a powerful testimony of their general utility, and evince the high estimation in which they are held by a nation distinguished, above all others, for depth of research.

Professor BREDOW, the Author of various historical Works, besides the Chronological Tables, had long before his death, in 1814, enjoyed a high reputation as a profound and perspicuous Writer. In the latter years of his life he gained a no less honourable distinction by his intrepidity as a patriot. The bold and manly tone in which he edited "Büsch's Universal Commerce," and wrote his own [a] "Chronicle of the 19th Century," at a period when a victorious and terrific enemy had either cowed into silence, or proselyted into adulation, almost every other pen on the continent, secured to **Bredow** the warmest esteem of all Germany, and has deserved for his memory the respect of all Europe.

[a] The continuation by Venturini is to be guarded against.

Note.—In a Work, very deservedly, I believe, considered as the highest authority for the Peninsular War, I mean Lieut. Col. Jones's, I find that the *Convention of Cintra* is dated 28*th* August; I have, however, of course, been ruled by the *Gazette* in which the date given is the 30*th* August.

In another Work, or rather in the recent additions to another Work, of the highest repute, viz. Dr. Blair's Chronological Tables, I observe the *Battle of Maida*, in 1806, is dated 6th July, a mistake which has probably arisen from confounding the day of the Battle (the *fourth* of July) with the date of Sir John Stuart's Dispatch (the *sixth* of July).

For the Foreign Events of Tables XI., XII., and XIII., I have consulted the best Foreign Authorities.

* * * * *

In the Tables of **Literature,** as well as in the Tables of History, I have entirely re-compiled the columns relating to Great Britain; in doing which, it is to be observed, that I have not assumed the works named, to be, in every instance, the best, but have rather selected such as appeared most immediately to identify themselves with the names of their respective authors.

* * * * *

Note.—Dr. Johnson states *Dryden's* Birth and Death to be in 1631, and 1701; while the dates recorded in the Monumental Inscription, in Westminster Abbey, are, "Natus 1632. Mortuus Maij 1, 1700." The Rev. Mr. Sharpe, however, of Lower Edmonton, who assisted Mr. *Malone* in his Researches, acquaints me that the Doctor is right, ... and the Inscription! .... wrong.

In presenting to the Public a TABLE OF **Painters,** I trust that I am rendering an acceptable service to a large body of readers. Of late years, travelling has become so general, that many persons have been conducted to view most valuable and highly-interesting collections of paintings, without having previously devoted any particular attention to the history of the art. Their admiration has been excited, and their curiosity awakened; and a desire has naturally, and very extensively, been engendered, to command an easy access to that general information on the subject of painting, which will be found compressed into the appended Table.

In it will be seen, embodied under a single view, the distinguishing character of every separate school, the names of all the eminent masters, the period in which they severally lived, the subjects for which each was most noted, or the excellence for which each was most famed.

Sir Matthew Van Brée, who furnished me with his valuable notes in the most liberal, handsome, and obliging manner, acquainted me that he had originally compiled them for his own use in the Academy, and for the information of his personal friends: and he assured me that I might rely upon their accuracy, as he had employed the leisure hours of no less than three winters, in critically examining and comparing the various Works of highest Authority from which the Notes are chiefly extracted.

* * * * *

For the information of those to whom *Sir M. Van Brée's* name may not be already familiar, it may be well to mention that he holds so elevated a rank among the celebrated living artists of the continent, as to have been appointed Historical Painter to the Empress Josephine; and that *Napoleon* in the zenith of his power (immediately before setting out for Moscow) sat to him for his likeness. But that which gives him a still higher claim to our attention is the present honourable and most arduous situation which he fills as Professor in Chief of the *Royal Academy of Arts* at Antwerp, in which there were, when I visited Antwerp, in September last, no less than *three hundred students.*

The merit of the *printing* of the Work now submitted to an enlightened Public, is too conspicuous to require to be pointed out to special observation; I cannot, however, forbear to acknowledge my great obligation to Mr. *Hansard* for the indefatigable labour which he has bestowed, and the eminent ability that he has displayed, in bringing, amidst such a pressure of unequally divided matter, the contemporal events so very nearly into horizontal alignements, and thereby so materially maintaining the facility of reference.

Note.—The dates in the Table of Painters *preceding* the names, invariably denote the period of birth, while those which *follow* the names always indicate the year of death.

It is further to be remarked that in this Table (and in this only), in order to preserve the uniformity of the print, a *Note of Interrogation* has been substituted for the word *about.* In all the other Tables it will be seen, that the Note of Interrogation generally indicates a doubt; and that in the Tables of Literature the dates preceding the names, severally denote, not the periods of birth, but remarkable eras in the lives or writings of the persons to whose names they are prefixed.

The now omitted Dissertation on the *Origin of Oil Painting* will be given in the Companion to the Tables.

*** If amidst such a multitude of dates and names, errors or omissions should be observed, notices of them (with the *authorities* specified), addressed to the Publisher will be most thankfully received.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In the [Second] Edition which I now gratefully, and respectfully, submit to a generous, and protecting public, I have introduced, **as Additional Matter,** sketches of the separate history of **Ireland, Wales,** and **Scotland:** and, in order still further to illustrate the mutations of dominion over that soil which ever claims our earliest attention and warmest interest, I have (in Table IV) devoted a fresh column to the period of the ROMAN RULE *in Britain,* and (on the reverse of Table V. and in Table VI.) have given a view at large of the divided **Saxon Sway.**

In the disputed chronology of antiquity I have, in addition to all anterior authorities (Strauchius [b], Blair, Du Fresnoy, and various others), had the great advantage in the present [second] edition, of closely consulting the very recent and highly-esteemed labours of Mr. *Fynes Clinton.*

The orthography of the Oriental names was obligingly sanctioned by Dr. [the late *Sir*] *Charles Wilkins,* the introducer of Sanskrit printing into Europe, well known as one of the most distinguished Oriental scholars of the present day.

In the history of Persia I have followed Sir *John Malcolm;* in India I have been largely guided by the able work of Mr. *James Mill.*

* * * * *

If it should be thought that I have not sufficiently filled out the early tables, I would recall to the reader's consideration, that containing, as they do, matter of a less generally interesting nature than the later ones, they are, in their construction, of a character more rigidly tabular, and are made to depend, for their strength and (hoped) utility, almost wholly upon their synchronistical unity. Indeed the advantages proposed by tabular arrangement, are, in general, much more likely to be defeated by diffusiveness, than by extreme contraction.

The Table of Ancient **LITERATURE** will greatly assist the student in the selection of his authors, to read either in the original, or in translations, as it distinguishes (in the same manner with the Table of Painters) the Greek and Roman writers, according to their gradational eminence, into three classes, by means of LARGE ROMAN CAPITALS, SMALL ROMAN CAPITALS, and *italics.* The same Table will instantaneously impress the student with a knowledge of the late period at which the Latins began writing correlatively to the Greeks; for he will at once perceive that, down to the *Era of Alexander,* 333, the Romans had not a single author worthy of being recorded; that not until CICERO do we behold any large-capital Name among the Romans: and further, that nearly half a Millennium intervenes between the SOPHOCLES and Euripides of the Golden Era of Greece (444), and the VIRGIL and HORACE of the Augustan Age of Rome (30 before, to 14 after, Christ).

The **TABLE OF PAINTERS** (as far as it regards the *Foreign Schools)* is not designed, it must be observed, to exhibit a multitudinous mass of all the artists that ever existed, but to give a *discriminating* view of the most noted:—and those who have beheld the masterly and magnificent specimens of painting which have issued from the hand of Sir *Matthew Van Brée,* will not hesitate to admit his entire competency to judge of the merits of every artist whose works have fallen under his survey.

In addition to the aids to memory already enumerated, various others will, in casting our eyes over a work of this nature, readily present themselves. We shall not fail to remark, for example, the ease with which we may combine in the memory, the *Destruction of the Spanish Armada* in 1588, and another great event, which happened exactly one century later—namely, our glorious and bloodless Revolution in 1688. On the fractional 15 too, we can form three memorable combinations, viz.—*Magna Charta* in

1215, *Agincourt* in 1415, and *Waterloo* in 1815. Further, we shall readily make use of the *Commencement of Centuries* to establish in our recollection the dates of other remarkable occurrences—as the Lutheran Reformation in 1517, the Union of the *Crowns* of England and Scotland in 1603, Union of the *Kingdoms* in 1706, and of Great Britain with Ireland in 1801. Again, if I am not tediously multiplying examples, in 1660 we have the (29th of May) Restoration of Charles II., and in 1760, the Accession of HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE III. These and the like *natural* modes of fortifying the memory, I hold to be infinitely preferable to the far-fetched expedients of the Feinaigle school, which, in its eagerness to instruct the exclusively-favoured faculty, will not hesitate to employ such a monstrous incongruity, as to represent a blood-covered conqueror (William) by a *Dove* in a willow tree.

Finally, I cannot refrain from repeating that I conceive Professor Bredow's plan, in its ably-selected grand divisions, and in its two-fold **ETHNOGRAPHIC** and **SYNCHRONISTIC** character, to **combine every** advantage of which tabular arrangement is susceptible:—

1st, it unfolds to us great natural facilities for aiding the memory;

2ndly, it furnishes the medium for making, with the utmost possible rapidity, that species of reference which, in the vast compass of Universal History, is perpetually needed; and

3rdly, it offers to the hand of the instructors of youth, the most ready and impressive, as well as indefinitely expansive, means of catechetical examination.

(b) Whose "Breviarium Chronologicum" (6th Ed. Leipzig 1708) is eulogised by *Locke*, in his "Thoughts on Education," as being the best work on Chronology that he had ever seen; and is also quoted by Dr. *Prideaux* in his "Connexion of the Old and New Testament."

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

PREFACES TO THE THIRD AND FOURTH EDITIONS.

* * * * *

BY the arrangement of the auxiliary **TABLES OF AUTHORS** in collateral columns, similarly to the Tables of History, and with a **CONNECTING SIDE COLUMN** of leading Political Events, we at once command a view of the eminent cotemporary writers of every country at any given Era, as of Cyrus's, or Alexander's Day, of the Age of Pericles or of Augustus. To take a special and later Example, if we turn from Elizabeth's reign in Table VIII. of History to the same Date in the Table of the Revival of Learning, we shall by glancing horizontally from the word ELIZABETH in the connecting **side column,** immediately perceive that CAMOENS and TASSO, as well as our own illustrious SHAKSPERE, flourished at the period of Elizabeth's Rule: or *vice versâ*, we can by the same word *Elizabeth*, and the Date attached thereto in the side column, turn *from* the Shakspere, or other author of the period, who interests us, to the Eighth Table of History, for a more ample Survey of the Political Events passing at the time in which he wrote.

The appended **TABLE OF PAINTERS** may also be rendered usefully auxiliary to the other Tables. We cannot, for instance, fail to perceive and impress on the memory, on comparing that Table with the Tables of Authors, how emulatively in Europe the pen and the pencil have gone Hand in Hand: for the same Century (viz., **1300**) in which the **REVIVAL OF PAINTING** commences, also introduces us to the **REVIVAL OF LEARNING**—the same Century which identifies itself with CIMABUE, also calls to remembrance DANTE, PETRARCA, and BOCCACCIO.

Again, how intimate is the Historical connexion which exists between the Roman Capital Names, CHARLES V., and FRANCIS I., of the Eighth Table of History, and the no less distinguished Names of TITIAN and DA VINCI in the corresponding period of the Table of Painters: for Titian will readily be recollected as having been held in the highest Esteem at the Court of *Charles* V., and Da Vinci as having died in the arms of *Francis* I.:—and thus a double Immortality, in the Pages of Painting as well as of Politics, seems, by extraordinary Coincidence, to have been secured to each of these illustrious and rival potentates.

To the general Reader, or non-professed Student of History, it is trusted that these Tables will continue to recommend themselves by the rapid facility with which, in the Reading of detached Portions of History, of Memoirs, or Biographical Sketches, they will give him a commanding Survey of all the Chronological connexions of whatever period his Author may happen to have treated on.

* * * * *

Nor can I deny myself the pleasure of publicly acknowledging, and pointing out to general admiration, the many decided Improvements (great as was the skill evinced in the three former Editions) which Mr. *Hansard* of *Paternoster Row*, has, by great pains and ingenuity, introduced into the *Printing of the present* [**FOURTH**] *Edition*—especially as exhibited in the so-successfully *re-adjusted horizontal Alignements* of Tables VII. to XIII. in Modern History—rendering the Work, as now presented to the British Public, one of the most laboriously-arranged, and most splendidly-executed Specimens of Tabular Typography that any country has yet produced.

* * * * *

TABLE I.

ANCIENT HI

Power of the ASSYRIANS, BABYLONIANS, and M

Commencement of GR

FROM 2000 TO 555 BEFORE CHRIS

YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.	EGYPT.	PHŒNICIA.	PALESTINE.	ARAM, or SYRIA and MESOPOTAMIA.	
about **2000**	*Menes in This.* *This,* and *Thebæ,* in *Upper*-Egypt; and *Memphis* (a colony from Thebæ) in *Central* Egypt; separate states. The modern *Lower Egypt* probably still a morass.	Original inhabitants from *the confines of the Red Sea.*—Is divided into several small states.—*Sidon,* at a very early period, carries on a traffic *by Sea.*	*Philistines, Canaanites, and Amalekites.* **Abraham** immigrates from Chaldæa:—from him, *Israelites, Moabites, Ammonites, and Edomites (a trading people).*	*Damascus* and *Hamath,* are the chief states.	*Babel* or *Babylon,* one of the most ancient *Ninus* and *Semiramis,* said to have foun
about 1756	**Memphis** becomes the ruling state, and has already political institutions on the arrival of *Joseph.*	*Sidon* becomes the ruling state.	**The descendants of Abraham** remove into **Egypt,** through *Joseph.*	Amraphel.	Empty names of Kings.
about 1680	The *Hyksos* or Shepherd-Kings from Phœnicia rule. **Cecrops** emigrates to Attica.				
about 1500	**The Israelites quit Egypt.** *Danaus* emigrates to Argos.	**Cadmus** emigrates to Bœotia.	Oppressed by the Egyptians, they return under **Moses.** Republic of Herdsmen (Nomades). **Republic of Husbandmen** (*Joshua* making a division of the land) in Canaan, 1444.		
about 1300	*Mœris.* *Sesostris.* The building of the *Obelisks* begins.	*Tyre* rivals the greatness of Sidon.	Wars with the neighbouring nations, under their **Judges.**		**Assyria the ruling power in Eastern Asia**
1260	**The Golden Age of Egypt.**	The power of Tyre increases. Knowledge of the Mediterranean Sea as far as the Pillars of Hercules, and of the seas beyond them. *Electrum,* or Amber. Colonies on the northern coast of Africa (Utica); in Sicily (Panormus, Lilybæum); and in Tartessus, Southern Spain, (Gades).—Geographical fables circulated by the Phœnicians.	*Samuel* (the last of the Judges) selects *Saul* to be king about 1100.	A powerful state in Mesopotamia, named *Zobah, Nesibin,* or *Nisibis.*	
1184	**PROBABLE PERIOD IN WHICH THE PYRAMIDS ARE BUILT.**				
1104			**David** (about 1050 sole king) subdues the smaller neighbouring nations: makes *Jerusalem,* wrested from the Jebusites, the capital.—Nathan.	*Hadadezer,* of Nesibin, a formidable adversary to *David.*	
1044	The empire divides into smaller states: in *Lower* Egypt arise *Tanis, Bubastis,* and *Sais.*	*Hiram, king of* **Tyre** *and Sidon,* sends architects into Palestine to *David.*	**Golden Period of the Jewish Monarchy.** **Solomon,** 1015. Luxury. Building of the Temple. d. 975.	*Rezon of Damascus,* attains to the rule over all Syria.	
1000	*Internal Distraction.*	*Ithobal,* or *Ethbaal,* king of Tyre and Sidon.	**DIVISION INTO TWO KINGDOMS 975:** **JUDAH** (to 587) .. **and** .. **ISRAEL** (to 721)	Under his successors,	
			[Two Tribes, viz. Judah and Benjamin. *Jerusalem* the capital.] / [Ten Tribes. 1st Sichem, 2ndly Tirzah, but from 924 *Samaria* the capital.]		
			Rehoboam, 975 to 958, permanently at war against each other. Jerusalem plundered by Shishak of Egypt. / Residence transferred from Sichem to Tirzah.	*Benhadad* I. and *Hazael* (the Scourge of God)..... the Syrians make frequent and successful inroads into Israel and Judah.	
about **888**	*Shishak* (or *Sesac*) pillages Jerusalem.	**Golden period of the Phœnician state.** *Dido emigrates with a Phœnician (or Punic) colony, and founds* **Carthage** *(?).*	*Jehosaphat,* 914 to 889. / *Ahab,* 918. Consort of the Phœnician Jezebel. Falls in battle against Benhadad at Ramoth-Gilead, 897.—*Elias.*		*Sardanapalus falls, and with him the first*
777		The earliest history of Carthage obscure.	*Uzziah or Azariah,* 809 to 758. Amos.	*Benhadad* II. is stripped of the Syrian conquests in Palestine, and rendered tributary to Israel about 800 by Jeroboam II.	**A NEW ASSYRIAN MONARCHY.** (in its origin obscure). *Nineveh* the capital is preached against by Jonah about 800.
754	*Bocchoris,*		*Ahaz,* 741 to 726, becomes tributary to **Tiglath-Pileser,** whom he calls to his aid against Rezin, and Israel.—Micah.	*Rezin,* regains independence: coalesces with Israel against Judah, but is overthrown, and the Syrians finally subdued by **Tiglath-Pileser,** about 740.	*Phul,* about 777; probably held Mesopota and Syria in subjection at the time of inroad into Palestine about 770.
	Subdued by the ETHIOPIANS, *Sabacon.* / *Sevechus.* / *Tarachus* (or *Tirhakah*). } who reign about 40 years (*So,* or *Save,* in Tanis, independent).	*Tyre, after a long siege, repulses Salmanassar,* about 717.—Elulæus king.	*Hezekiah,* 726 to 697, in alliance with Sethon of Egypt, frees himself from the payment of tribute to Assyria, and successfully resists Senacherib.—*Isaiah.*	**Assyrian.**	**Tiglath-Pileser,** about 747. Judah tribut Israel overrun. Rezin put to death, and S finally subjugated about 740.
	Sethon (a priest) repels Senacherib.				*Salmanassar,* about 727. Takes *Samaria,* annihilates the monarchy of Israel, 721. ries his conquests into Phœnicia.—Bes Babylon and Media, Persia and Parthia cording to Ctesias) own his rule.
700	Again in a state of distraction.				**Golden period of the Assyrian Sway.** *Senacherib,* about 714. **Revolt of the Me** Fatal expedition against Egypt and H kiah.
	Dodecarchy, or the Government of the Twelve cotemporary **Kings,** 671 to 656.		*Manasseh,* 697 to 642, is carried captive to Babylon, 677, by Esar-haddon, king of Assyria and Babylon. Is released 672, and rules as a Vassal of Assyria.		*Esar-haddon.* Incorporates Babylon Assyria about 680. Manasseh of Judah tive 677.
666	The Labyrinth, on the Lake of Mœris, built. *Psammetichus* sole monarch 656 (Sais the seat of government). Closer connexion with the Greeks. d. 617.		*Josiah,* 640 to 608, restores the Book of the Law. Falls in battle against Pharaoh-*Necho,* at Megiddo.	Inroads of the Egyptians.	Under the successors of Esar-haddon the *empire rapidly declines:*
	Necho 617. Projects a canal between the Nile and Red Sea. Encourages navigation. Overthrows *Josiah* 608; but loses his conquests in Palestine and Syria on his defeat at Circesium		*Jehoiakim,* 608 to 597, subject to Egypt; but Necho being vanquished by *Nebuchadnezzar,* Judah falls under the dominion of *Babylon* 605 (from which period *the Captivity of Seventy Years* is computed).		*Nabop* blish 625 son **Cha** *chy,* dura
606	by Nebuchadnezzar 606. d. 601.			**Babylonian.**	
	Psammis, d. 595.		*Jehoiachin,* 597, reigns three months. Is carried away, together with numerous other Jews (among whom *Ezekiel* and *Daniel*), into captivity in Babylon.		and at length *Cyaxares* of *Media,* and *Nabopolassar* of Babylon, uniting their forces, *take and* **destroy Nineveh** about 606:
585			*Zedekiah,* 597 to 587, Babylonian Vassal, relying upon succour from Apries of Egypt, revolts: *Jerusalem,* after a siege of eighteen months, is taken, 587, by **Nebuchadnezzar,** who razes the walls, and reduces the City and Temple to ashes.—*Jeremiah.*		**Median.**
	Apries (or *Hophra*) plunders Sidon. Unsuccessful against *Cyrene: Revolt* (and probable invasion by Nebuchadnezzar) ending in the death of Apries 570.	*Sidon conquered: — and Tyre, after a siege of 13 years, destroyed by* **Nebuchadnezzar** about 572.	**Babylonian.**		**Nebuc** 604, **lem,** dom Sido
	Amasis.	The Island-city of Tyre.			Neb his t haus agai and *Nabon* and **Cyr**
555	Splendid Temples (of Isis at Memphis; of Minerva at Sais). Sphinx. d. 526. Conquered by Cambyses 525.		..... accomplishes, in succession, the conquest of nearly all the then known kingdoms of the East:—which are thus severally here		
	PERSIAN.	**PERSIAN.**	**PERSIAN.**	**PERSIAN.**	**PERSIAN.**

ISTORY. Nº 1.

EDES. *Golden Age of EGYPT and PHŒNICIA.*

CIAN *Civilization.*

T. **A PERIOD OF 1445 YEARS.**

TABLE I.

SSYRIA.	ASIA-MINOR.	GREECE.	ITALY.	YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.
ies of Asia: whence issues the absorbing tribe of *Assur*, the *Assyrians*).	The chief tribes of the primitive inhabitants are *Phrygians* (Lydians and Mysians?); *Syrians* (Cappadocians and borderers on Pontus); and *Pelasgi* (who subsequently nearly all emigrate) intermixed with Phœnician, Hellenian, and Thracian colonists.	Aboriginal *Pelasgi* in the peninsula of Greece (called afterwards *Peloponnesus*, or the *island of Pelops*).	Aboriginal inhabitants:	**2000** about
d by conquest an extensive empire; *the first Assyrian Monarchy.*	The inhabitants of the Western Sea-coast the first who become civilized. —The *Lydians* (Mæonians). Trade and navigation.	*Argos* and *Sicyon* founded, according to tradition, by *Inachus* and his posterity.	1. Ligurians, Etrusci or Tuscans, Sicani, and Siculi; 2. *Ausones* in Middle and Lower Italy; 3. Umbri, descendants of the Gauls.	
		Ogyges in Attica: deluge about 1756.		1756 about
		Œnotrus and *Peucetius* lead Pelasgian colonies from Arcadia to Italy.	Earliest immigrational Colonists:	
		Cecrops, from Egypt, *in Attica* (Athens) 1556.	The *Œnotri*, from Arcadia, soon become powerful in Lower-Italy: Œnotria.	1680 about
		Deluge of Deucalion. **Hellen** (*Hellenes*).		
		Æolus (ÆOLIANS). *Dorus* (DORIANS). *Xuthus.*		
		Ion (IONIANS). *Achæus* (ACHÆANS).	*Pelasgi* from *Thessaly*:— and *Tyrrheni* (supposed about 1400).	1500 about
	Separate states are formed:—	*Danaus*, from Egypt, *in Argos*, soon after 1500. (Minos).		
	TROY. *Ilus.* / *LYDIA.* *Pelops* and *Tantalus*, compelled to flee by Ilus. / *PHRYGIA.* *Midas.* *Gordius.*	**Cadmus,** from Phœnicia, in *Thebes*, according to some prior to 1500: introduces alphabetic characters.		
		Phryxus and *Helle* 1360.		
—boundaries and history unknown.		*Arrival of* **Pelops,** in southern Greece (*Peloponnesus*), from Lydia, prior to 1300.	The *primitive nations* (*ABORIGINES*) *have the ascendency.*	1300 about
		Argonautic exped. to Colchis abt. 1260: *Jason*, *Theseus*, and *Orpheus from Thrace* (where poetry first flourished). *Dædalus, Evander.*	The *Tyrrheni*, who inhabit Etruria, diffuse civilization: are the most known to cotemporary nations.	
		Theban war about 1230.	*Evander* peoples the country afterwards called Latium with a colony from Arcadia.	1260
	TROY DESTROYED 1184. Trojans and Heneti (from Paphlagonia) emigrate (to Italy). The *Lydians* and *Phrygians* extend their territory.	**THE TROJAN WAR** of ten years' duration, terminates in the **Destruction of Troy** 1184.	*Heneti* in Upper-Italy. *Trojans under Æneas* in Middle-Italy. *Argives under Diomedes* in Lower-Italy.	**1184**
	Æolians settle on the Western coast northward (Smyrna), and in the isle of Lesbos, about 1100.	*INVASION OF THE HERACLIDÆ* (descendants of Hercules) *AND DORIANS* 1104.	The *State of Alba* becomes powerful.	1104
		Arcadia remains under the Pelasgi.	*Etruria flourishes.*	
	Ionians, from Attica, settle to the south of the Æolians 1044, (Ephesus, Miletus).	*Heraclidean states in Peloponnesus*;— Lacedæmon, Messene, Argos, Elis, and Corinth. The *Achæans* expel the Ionians from *Ægialea*. The Ionians retire into Attica. *Codrus* (the last king) *of Attica* falls in the war against the Dorians 1068: the Athenians thenceforth under *ARCHONS for life.*	*Grecians settle in Lower-Italy:* Cumæ; *Græcia Magna.*	1044
	Dorians establish themselves on the island of Rhodes, and in Caria.	*Republics are formed.*	*Neapolis.*	1000
	Homer amongst the Ionians 944.	*Lycurgus lawgiver of Sparta: Iphitus in Elis.*		**888** about
ssyrian Monarchy, **888.**				
BABYLON,	**MEDIA,**			
e fall of Sardanapalus lent; yet soon again in n to Assyria, retaining, , its own kings.	an empire founded (according to Ctesias) on the ruin of the 1st Assyrian Monarchy by	*Aristocracy of the* 200 *Bacchiadæ at Corinth*, 777.	*Amulius in Alba.*	**Olympiads.**
NABONASSAR, whose *Era* (at the head of Claud. Ptolemy's *Chronological Canon* of the Assyrian, Persian, and later Egyptian kings, and the Roman emperors) *is dated* 26 *Feb.* 747.	*Arbaces.* (Ecbatana the capital.) It subsequently falls under the New-Assyrian sway.	The names of the **Olympic victors** begin to be registered in July 776 (Ol. 1, 1, Corœbus the victor).	**ROME FOUNDED BY A COLONY FROM ALBA,** 21 April (the day of the annual festival called *Palilia*) **754** (or 753).	**6,** 3 (754)
		Decennial Archons in Athens 754 (or 752).	*Romulus*, the warlike king, affords shelter to the mal-contents of other states, but still more increases the strength of the colony by making citizens and subjects (not slaves as then customary) of those whom he conquers. Rape of the Sabine Virgins. *Senators* (so called from their age) or *Patres* (whence *Patrician* families) assist in the government. Romulus d. 717, a. U. c. 37.	
	In the reign of Senacherib, **The Medes shake off the Assyrian yoke:** and	*First Messenian War*, 743 to 724, terminates in the capture of *Ithome* by the Spartans (voluntary death of Aristodemus on the tomb of his sacrificed daughter): a colony of Messenian refugees found Rhegium in Italy. The *Parthenians* (either an illegitimate progeny which sprang up in the absence of the Lacedemonian warriors, or the children of those who having taken no part in the Messenian war were deprived of their birthright) emigrate and found Tarentum.	*Interregnum.*	
In the reign of Esar-haddon *Assyrian governors* are substituted for the vassal kings of Babylon.	*Dejoces* organizes a new empire.	*Annual Archons* in Athens 684 (or 681).	*Numa*, 715 to 673, a. U. c. 39 to 81, regulates the ceremonies of religion.	
		Second Messenian War 685 to 671: *Aristomenes* gallantly heads the Messenians; *Tyrtæus* of Athens animates the Spartans. *Ira*, after a protracted siege, falls to the Spartans. The vanquished Messenians withdrawing into Sicily, seize upon Zancle, thenceforth *Messana*, 668.	*Tullus Hostilius*, ferocior Romulo. A feud with the Albans decided by the combat of the three Roman *Horatii* (victors) against the three *Curiatii*. The city of Alba destroyed, and the inhabitants transplanted to Rome. Tullus d. 640, a. U. c. 114.	20, 1 (700) **28,** 3 (666)
sar (a *Chaldean*) estahis independence about d in association with his *uchadnezzar*, founds the **eo-Babylonian** *monarvast extent*, but short	*Phraortes*, conquers **PERSIA** about 656. Perishes in battle against the Assyrians. *Cyaxares*, re-organizes the army. In league with Babylon conquers and destroys *Nineveh* about 606.—*Invasion of the Scythians.* —War with *Alyattes* terminated by a total solar eclipse 585.	*Candaules*, king of the *Lydians* (last of the Heraclidæ), murdered by *Gyges*, about 718, who usurps the throne, (Dynasty of the *Mermnadæ* from Gyges to Crœsus.) and advances the Lydian power. Under *Ardys*, and *Sadyattes*, } desolating inroads of the plundering Cimmerians.		
nezzar, sole king about *es and destroys* **Jerusa**king an end of the king-Judah, 587. Desolates and (572) razes Tyre.		*Alyattes*, expels the Cimmerians from Asia-Minor.—A battle interrupted and *a six years' warfare against Cyaxares terminated*, 585, *by a total eclipse of the sun predicted by Thales; (Nebuchadnezzar* and the Syennesis of Cilicia mediators).	*Ancus Martius*, builds the port of Ostia (thus indicating Navigation);—d. 617, a. U. c. 137.	
adnezzar's successors, in widely extended and exempire, are powerless the Medes and Persians: he reign of *us* 555, the city is taken e empire terminated by 538.	*Astyages*, dethroned, and *Medes* inthralled, 559, } by the PERSIANS, united under **CYRUS** (559 to 529) who	CRŒSUS, completes the subjection of the Greeks (Æolians, Ionians, and Dorians) on the Western coast: and establishes his rule *over all Asia-Minor*, except Lycia and Cilicia, to the river Halys. His court at *Sardis* is resorted to by Greek sages (Solon). Crosses the Halys, on a bridge constructed by Thales, against **Cyrus:** is finally defeated and the Lydian empire subverted 548.	*Tarquinius Priscus*, son of a Corinthian refugee, beautifies Rome;—	**43,** 3 (606) **48,** 4 (585)
		SOLON, THE GOOD, Legislator of Athens, 594, Ol. 46, 3.	d. 578, a. U. c. 176.	
		Pisistratus, *tyrant of* **Athens.** 560.	*Servius Tullius*, 578 to 534, divides the citizens into six classes.	**56,** 2 (555)
der indicated as merged in the vast (or "Universal") **PERSIAN** sway.				
PERSIAN.	**PERSIAN.**	**PERSIAN.**		

TABLE II.

ANCIENT HI

The PERSIAN Monarchy. Golden Age of GR

FROM 555 TO 307 BEFORE CHRIST.

Years before Christ.	PERSIA.	Egypt.	Palestine.	Phœnicia,
555	*CYRUS*, 559 to 529, conquers Media, Assyria, Lydia, Asia-Minor (*fugitive Phocæans found Massilia*, now Marseilles), Babylon 538, Palestine and Phœnicia.	*Psammenitus* 526, overthrown by Cambyses at Pelusium 525: Persian province.	*By an* **Edict from Cyrus,** 536, *the Jews return from their captivity of Seventy Years in Babylon. The rebuilding of the Temple* commences about 535; is completed 515.	under its own governors.
	Cambyses, 529 to 522, conquers Tyre, Cyprus, and Egypt.			
	Smerdis, the Impostor, 522.			
	Darius I. *Hystaspes*, 521 to 485, gives the empire a new constitution: (Susa one of the capitals).—Samos reduced. *Babylon* revolts, but is retaken. Unsuccessful war against the *Scythians* on the Danube 513 and fol. years. *Thrace and Macedonia* conquered 512; part of India (Scylax) 508.			Trade and navigation flourish at *New-Tyre*.
510	*The Greeks of Asia-Minor revolt* (Aristagoras) 500: *Sardis burnt* 499. The revolt quelled 494.			
	Offensive war against the European Greeks 492.			
	Defeat at MARATHON 490. Revolt in Egypt 486.	Egypt rebels 486; is again subjected 484.		
	XERXES the Great, 485—65. Recovers Egypt 484. **Invades Greece in person 480,** crossing the Hellespont on a Bridge of Boats, and advancing through Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly. Suffers a severe, though short, check at **THERMOPYLÆ**; ravages Bœotia, and Attica, and *burns Athens*. On the total **Defeat of his Fleet off SALAMIS,** he returns with a part of his			
480	innumerable army to Asia, **480,** leaving Mardonius (who winters in Macedonia) to prosecute the war agst. Greece. **Overthrow and Death of Mardonius at PLATÆA** 25 Sept. 479; and *destruction*, on the same day, *of the Persian Fleet at Mycale*, in Asia-Minor; followed by the precipitate and **final Evacuation of Greece.**			
	Double defeat on the Eurymedon in Pamphylia, by **Cimon** (son of Miltiades) about 470.			
	Xerxes is murdered 465, by *Artabanus*, who reigns 7 months.			
	Artaxerxes I. *Longimanus*, 465—425.	Revolt under *Inarus* of Libya, assisted by the Athenians, 460; suppressed 455.	*Ezra* (compiler of the *Books of the Old Testament*); restores the Mosaic religion 458.	
	Internal rebellion 464.			
444	After *the Persian defeat off Cyprus* 449, long cessation of active hostilities with Greece.	*Amyrtæus*,		
	Disturbances in the interior (Megabyzus).	continuing the struggle in the marshes, becomes at last amid the troubles in Persia, independent 414. His posterity rule, but probably as vassals of Persia.	Nehemiah, re-builds the walls of Jerusalem; founds *Synagogues* and Schools.	
	Xerxes II. 425, reigns 45 days: murdered by *Sogdianus*, who reigns 7 months.			
	Darius II. *Nothus*, 424 to 404.		*Malachi* the last prophet.	
	Frequent insurrections. The distant governors independent.			
	Tissaphernes, in Asia-Minor, aids Sparta against Athens 412.			
	Artaxerxes II. *Mnemon*, 404 to 359.		*Samaritan* temple on Mount Gerizim about 410, in the Reign of Darius II. (according to some about 336, under Darius III.).	
400	His brother *Cyrus, the younger*, revolts against him, supported by the Greeks: but is defeated and slain at **Cunaxa** near Babylon 401: **Retreat of the** (10,000) **Greeks—Xenophon**—401–400.			
	War against Sparta 400:			
	Agesilaus of Sparta commands the Greeks 396–4.			
	Antalcidas concludes *Peace*, 387, ceding to Persia the sovereignty over the Asian Greeks. *Evagoras* maintains himself, against Persia, in *Cyprus*.	The Persians and *Iphicrates* repulsed 374.		
	Fruitless expedition against Egypt, although sustained by Greek troops under *Iphicrates*, 374.	*Agesilaus* of Sparta withdraws his aid from Tachos, and places		
363		*Nectanebus* on the throne 361.		
	Artaxerxes III. *Ochus*, 359 to 338,			
	subdues the revolted Phœnicians 351, and *reconquers Egypt* 350.	Nectanebus overthrown, and *Egypt again Persian* 350.	Revolt, in conjunction with Phœnicia, punished.	Revolt against Artax. III., Sidon destroyed 351.
338	*Arses* 338, mur. 336.			
	Darius III. *Codomannus*, 336,			
333	**overthrown by ALEXANDER 333–331**; murd. by Bessus 330.	**Conquered by ALEXANDER 332.**	**Conquered by ALEXANDER 332.**	**Conquered by ALEXANDER 333–2.**

GREECE.

Pisistratus (after being twice expelled) finally maintains himself in the tyranny of Athens against the *Alcmæonidæ*: founds a library. (Thespis. Theognis. *Anaximenes* of Miletus. *Pherecydes*, the preceptor of *Pythagoras*, and one of the earliest writers in prose.)

Pisistratus dies 527. His sons

Hipparchus, and *Hippias*, succeed him, and encourage poetry. (Anacreon. Simonides.)

Polycrates, of Samos, murd. by Orœtes, Pers. Gov. of Sardis, 522.

Hipparchus slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton 514.

Hippias, sole tyrant of Athens 514; **is expelled** by the **Alcmæonidæ** (aided by the Spartans) **510;** finds refuge in Persia.

The Athenians confederated with the revolted Asiatic Greeks burn *Sardis* 499; whence originate the, long continued,

PERSIAN WARS (to 449).

Darius's invading army, under Datis and Artaphernes, is expelled by the **Victory at MARATHON, 490,** gained by **Miltiades** of Athens.

Athens acquires a powerful navy through **Themistocles** the rival of **Aristides.**—Athens at war with *Ægina*.

PERSIAN INVASION UNDER XERXES:—the Pass of THERMOPYLÆ is gallantly contested by **Leonidas,** who, with his (300) devoted *Spartans*, heroically falls, July **480.** Bœotia and Attica are ravaged, and *Athens burnt*; but *the Persian Fleet*, first assailed at *Artemisium*, being **totally defeated by Themistocles off SALAMIS** (Æschylus) Sept. **480,** *Xerxes re-crosses the Hellespont*, leaving part of his army under Mardonius in Macedonia.

Mardonius renews the Invasion of Greece, 479, but is defeated and slain, by *Pausanias* of Sparta and *Aristides* of Athens, in **the Battle of PLATÆA,** 25 Sept. 479: and on the same day the remains of the *Persian Fleet being destroyed at Mycale*, in Asia Minor, by *Xanthippus* (father of *Pericles*), the Persians hastily and **finally evacuate Greece.**

Supremacy of the Athenians (477 to abt. 404).

City Wall (in defiance of the jealousy of Sparta) and Port of Piræus built. *Themistocles* banished by Ostracism 471.

Cimon's twofold *victory on the Eurymedon about* 470.

Revolt of the frightfully enslaved Helots (**or third Messenian war**) *against Sparta* 464 (to 455): the rancorous jealousy between Sparta and Athens, which shews itself while jointly besieging Ithome, breaks out into petty warfare 457 (battle of Tanagra); and the refugee Messenians are settled by the Athenians at Naupactus 455.

Cimon's expedition to Cyprus 450: his death, followed by the naval defeat of the Persians, off Cyprus, 449, (and subsequent long suspension of active hostilities with Persia).

THE GOLDEN AGE OF PERICLES. HERODOTUS—444.

Phidias. Sophocles. Anaxagoras. Arts, sciences, and commerce flourish. Popular power too greatly extended, the Areopagus degraded.

Hostilities between Corcyra and Corinth produce the

PELOPONNESIAN WAR, 431 to 404,

between Athens and Sparta, involving nearly all Greece in a fluctuating intestine struggle which *ends in the humiliation of Athens*.

Plague 430, *Hippocrates*. *Pericles* d. 429. *Thucydides* banished 424. *Cleon*, demagogue (Aristophanes' knight), slain 422.

The *truce* effected by *Nicias* 421.

Athenian expedition to Sicily under **Alcibiades** and Nicias 415; Alcibiades, accused and recalled, takes refuge in Sparta 415; *Nicias is totally defeated* 413.

Decelia, by the advice of Alcibiades, is occupied by the Spartans 413.

Athens becomes an oligarchy 411. Alcibiades, (elected by the army) serves Athens victoriously in Asia 411–407. Is deprived of his command 407. The Athenians are *totally defeated off* **Ægospotamos** 405: and

Athens is taken by Lysander **404.** *The Thirty Tyrants.*

Sparta the ruling state 404 to 371.

Thrasybulus recovers Athens, restores the ancient constitution, and proclaims a general *amnesty* (in the *archonship of Euclides*) 403.

Retreat of the (10,000) **Greeks** (**Xenophon**) **from Cunaxa,** *in Assyria* 401–400: followed by the *Persian war against Sparta* 400 (*Agesilaus*).

Socrates put to death at Athens 399. *Euripides*. *Plato*.

Argos, Corinth, and Thebes declare war against Sparta. **Agesilaus** *obliged to return from Asia*, 394, defeats the confederates at *Coronea*.

Conon defeats the Spartans off Cnidus 394; rebuilds the walls of Athens with Persian gold 393, (*Evagoras* of Cyprus).—The Spartans conclude the disgraceful *peace of Antalcidas* with Persia 387.

The Cadmea of *Thebes seized upon by Sparta* **383,** (Olynthus reduced 380); delivered by **Pelopidas** 379. *Thebes and Athens against Sparta*, Chabrias. Thebes alone from 374.

Theban victory over the Spartans **at Leuctra by Epaminondas** 371.

The Theban ascendency *in Hellas acknowledged by the Persians.*

Victory at Mantinea, 363, but *Epaminondas* falls, and *with him the power of the Thebans.*

The three chief states, Athens, Thebes, and Sparta, exhausted.

The exactions of Athens produce *war with her Allies*, 357 to 355.

(First) sacred war, against the Phocians 356 (Olynthus, *Demosthenes*); concluded by *Philip* II., member of the Amphictyonic council 346.

Philip weakens Sparta, 344; and makes war upon Athens in Thrace.

(Second) sacred war, against the Locrians, excited by Philip 339, and decided, *as well as the fate of Greece, by* **the battle of Chæronea 338** *(Macedonian Phalanx).*

Philip II. generalissimo of the Greeks against the Persians.

Ineffectual rebellion against

ALEXANDER, who destroys Thebes 335.—Sparta revolts under Agis, who is defeated and slain by Antipater 331.

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334 with great pomp to Asia-Minor, **vanquishes Darius's generals on the GRANICUS,** and subdues the western and southern districts of Asia-Minor;——**333 Defeats Darius in person** 332 **destroys Tyre,** conquers Palestine and Egypt, and **founds Alexandria** (which thenceforth, *instead of Tyre*, becomes the seat of universal commerce):——331 **again defeats Da** 330 reduces Persis (Persepolis), Media (finds *Darius* dead), and Parthia:——329 subjects Hyrcania, the Mardi, and Zarangæi:——328 crosses the Paropamisus (erroneously Caucasus), Iaxartes (erroneously Tanais). *Clytus*. Alexander exacts divine honors. 327 **He crosses the INDUS,** and proceeds to the *Hyphasis*, but is then compelled by his army to return. He sails fleet from the Indus to the Euphrates) and marches through Gedrosia, Caramania, and Persis, to Susa, where he seeks by intermarriages to unite the Macedonians and Persians. **Dies** (probably t **Babylon, Ol.** 114, 1 **exeunt., 323 init.**

ALEXANDER'S AMBITIOUS GENERALS, under the name of Macedonian governors (nominally subject to *Philip* III. *Aridæus*, Alex.'s half-brother, and to *Alex.* IV., Alex.'s posthumous son by Roxana), **US** ——and make a new partition **321, 1. ANTIPATER** (and after his death, 319, his son **Cassander**) obtains Greece and Macedonia; **2. Lysimachus,** Thrace; **3. ANTIGONUS,** with his son **Demetr** and **5. Seleucus, Babylon.** After the death of *Eumenes*, 315, **ANTIGONUS** attempts to make himself master of all the Asian Dominions. A four years' war ensues, all opposing **ANTIGONUS.** (**Seleucus** t which confirms each in his own possessions.——Cassander and Ptolemy again unite against Antigonus, who is victorious, 307, and takes the title of king. The rest also assume the diadem, and thr

307 **THE FIVE SEVERAL KINGDOMS EXPRESSED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE, UNDER THE HEADING IN GR**

ISTORY. Nº 2.

RECIAN Science. *Rising power of ROME.*

TABLE II.

T. A PERIOD OF 248 YEARS.

MACEDONIA.	THRACE,	ITALY.	SICILY.	CARTHAGE.	OLYMP.
Inhabited by barbarians. *Caranus*, one of the Heraclidæ, founds a kingdom about 800. *Perdiccas* of Argos about 720.	often denotes, among the ancients, the whole north of the known world.	*Tarquinius Superbus*, 534—510, tyrant. Cloacæ. The **Etrurians** (the instructors of the Romans) are reduced to narrower limits by the Gauls, who conquer Upper-Italy.	Peopled by the aboriginal **Sicani**; and by the **Siculi** from Italy;—by **Greeks** (*Syracuse*, by Archias of Coriuth, about 733; Zancle, called after 668 Messana; and Agragas, or Agrigentum);—and by **Carthaginians** (in addition to the earlier *Phœnician* settlers) on the promontory of Lilybæum.	The Carthaginians people Iviça, and conquer Corsica: *but are defeated at Sea, by the Phocæans* abt. 530. *War with the Africans on account of tribute.*	**56,** 2 (555)
	Inhabited by small unknown nations.	The *Etrurians* form themselves into a confederate state of twelve cantons. *Pythagoras* in Græcia Magna.		Settlement in Sicily.	
Amyntas I. submits to the Persians about 512.	Persian about 512.	**Tarquinius** (*Lucretia*) **expelled by Jun. Brutus 510,** a. U. 244. **ARISTOCRACY UNDER TWO CONSULS, 510 to 30 bef. Chr.**			67, 3 (510)
		Commercial treaty with Carthage, a. U. 245. Disastrous war against *Porsenna* the Etrurian (*Scævola, Cocles*) 507, a. U. 247. *Struggle of the debt-oppressed* **Plebeians** *against the* **Patricians.**—**First dictator** 498, a. U. 256. *Secession of the Plebeians to Mons Sacer.* **TRIBUNES OF THE PEOPLE** 493, a. U. 261. **Coriolanus.** *Comitia tributa* 491, a. U. 263. *Cassius's Agrarian law* 486, a. U. 268.		Treaty of commerce with Rome 509.	
Alexander I. attempts, without effect, to negociate a separate peace between the Persians and Athens 479;—revolts against the Persians, whom his son Perdiccas assails with success on the river Strymon *in their flight from Platæa.*	Independent of Persia, after *the Battle of Platæa*, 479.	Wars against the small neighbouring states. 300 *of the Fabii killed by the Veientes* 477, a. U. 277 (or 479, a. U. 275). *Lex Terentilla*, respecting the introduction of public laws 462. **Decemvirs. Laws of the Twelve Tables** 452, a. U. 302. *The decemvirs banished (App. Claudius—Virginia)* 449. *Military tribunes with consular power*, 3 *patric.* 3 *pleb.*—*Intermarriages of the Plebeians and Patricians* 445, a. U. 309. *Athenian colony settled at* **Thurii** 444: *Herodotus* one of the number.	**Gelon,** *prince of Syracuse*, 485; *overthrows the Carthaginians* at Himera 480. **Hiero I.** *succeeds Gelon* 478,—*Pindar, Æschylus, Simonides, and Bacchylides* at his court.—d. 467. *Thrasybulus* 467, expelled 466. **Aristocracy** (to 406).	League with the Persians against the Sicilian Greeks: *defeat in Sicily* 480.	75, 1 (480)
	Kingdom of the *Odrysians.*	**Censors** 443, a. U. 311.			
Perdiccas II. joins the Spartans in the *Peloponnesian war*, through enmity to the colonies and allies of Athens on the coast of Macedonia.	Sitalces, aids Athens in the *Peloponnesian War.*	Annual wars against the Æqui, Volsci, Veientes, and other nations: with constantly recurring opposition of the people to the levies.	*Leontium*, being threatened by Syracuse, obtains aid from Athens, through *Gorgias*, 427.		
Archelaus 413–399. Takes Pydna from the Athenians.—*Euripides* at his court.	Seuthes.		*Egesta gains succour from Athens* 415. Syracuse besieged, obtains aid from Sparta; *the Athenian fleet and army*, under Nicias, *annihilated*, 413.		
			Egesta invites the Carthaginians 410.	Wars with Sicily,	
		The infantry obtain pay 406, a. U. 348. **Veii** besieged 405, a. U. 349; **taken** 396, a. U. 358.	*Dionysius* I. Tyrant 406, to secure himself on the throne, concludes a disadvantageous peace with Carthage.		
Contest for the throne: at length,			*Frequent wars with Carthage,*	generally	
			seldom successful: the Syracusans		95, 1 (400)
Amyntas II. establishes himself 383—d. 369.			fighting only by compulsion.	successful.	
Alexander (II.) *Amyntæ.* Disputed succession decided by *Pelopidas* of Thebes. (Alex.'s youngest brother **PHILIP** *a hostage in Thebes?*)		**Defeat on the Allia by the Gauls; Rome laid in ashes; Camillus;** 390, a. U. 364.			
Perdiccas III. confirmed on the throne, 364, by *Iphicrates* of Athens.		*Manlius precipitated from the capitol*, 384, a. U. 370. War with the neighbouring states. *Leges Liciniæ* 376, a. U. 378.			
Amyntas III., 360, a child, superseded by his uncle,		Anarchy.	*Dionysius* II. from 367.		
PHILIP II. 359, who overcomes the Pæonians and Illyrians; Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidæa 358; Methone 353; *Olynthus* 347; chiefly Athenian cities. Overthrows the Thessalian tyrants. Is appointed, 346, *commander against the Phocians.* Supports the Peloponnesian states against Sparta 344. Wages war with Athens; and finally, after **the victory of Chæronea 338,** *becomes generalissimo of the Greeks against the Persians.* Murd. **336.**		*Plebeian Consuls* 366, a. U. 388. *Prætors.* By degrees perfect equality of rights between the Patricians and Plebeians.	*Plato.* *Dion, expels Dionysius 356, is mur.* 353.		**104,** 2 (363)
		Successful wars against the Gauls, Etrurians, Volsci, Æqui, and Latins.	*Dionysius reinstated* 349:		
	Macedonian, but retaining its own kings.		surrenders himself to the Corinthians under *Timoleon*, and is conveyed to Corinth 343. Timoleon defeats the Carthaginians on the Crimisus, 339; and delivers all Sicily from tyrants: d. 337.	Treaty of commerce with Rome 348, a. U. 406. Defeated and straitened in Sicily by *Timoleon* of Corinth 339. Hanno's attempt at supreme power 337.	**110,** 3 (338)
		War with the Samnites 343, a. U. 411. *The Latins and Campanians subdued* 338, a. U. 416.			
ALEXANDER THE GREAT, (aged 20) **336–323,** having first humbled the restless nations on his frontiers; proceeds		**Alexander of Epirus** attempts conquests in Lower-Italy **333** (—is slain by the Lucanians 326).	Twenty years of uninterrupted peace.		**111,** 4 (333)
on at ISSUS: subjugates Syria and part of Phœnicia:—— **Darius, between ARBELA and GAUGAMELA:**——), conquers Bactriana, and Sogdiana (Bessus) as far as the ils down the Indus to the Ocean 326, (Nearchus conducts the through intemperance) amid vast projects for the future, **at**		*New war with the Samnites* 326, a. U. 428, generally successful.			
USURP AND DIVIDE HIS VAST EMPIRE 323; **etrius,** Asia-Minor (Eumenes); **4. Ptolemæus Lagi, Egypt;** **us** takes **Babylon 312, Era of the Seleucidæ**). Peace **311,** thus arise **GREEN.**		*The Samnites* compel the Roman Army captured near *Caudium* to pass under the Yoke, or **"Caudine Forks"** (**Furculæ Caudinæ**) 321, a. U. 433. The Etrurians join in the war against Rome 311, a. U. 443. The Romans victorious. Peace 304, a. U. 450, of short duration.	**Agathocles** (agst. whom Sosistratus contends) sov. of Syracuse 317 to 289. While *Syracuse is besieged by the Carthaginians* 310, Agathocles executes a daring and successful descent upon Africa. (Peace 306.)	War against Syracuse 310. *Agathocles*, discomfited in Sicily, triumphantly *transfers the Seat of war to Africa* 310 to 307. (*Peace* 306.)	**118,** 2 (307)

TABLE III.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE WORLD, but for

ALEXANDER'S Monarchy in SEPARATE STATES.

FROM 307 TO 30 BEFORE CHRIST.

YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

ALEXANDER'S MONARCHY, divided (307) into

1. MACEDONIA with GREECE partly dependent.

2. THRACE.

3. ANTIGONUS'S EMPIRE IN ASIA.

4. SYRIA (and Babylonia)

New Confederacy (of **Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander**), against the ambitious **ANTIGONUS,** who is slain in the **BATTLE OF IPSUS** 301, (his son *Demetrius Poliorcetes* retires into *Greece:* d. in Syria 283). Lysimachus and Seleucus divide Antigonus's possessions between them, but after their deaths, 281 and 280, separate states are formed.

BITHYNIA.

Is maintained unsubdued agnst. Alexander, and his generals.

Nicomedes I. invites the Gauls to attack Syria 278.

Prusias I.

HANNIBAL dies *by his own hand* **183.**

War against Pergamus.

Mithridates VI. (or V.) joins the Romans against Carthage and Pergamus 146.

MITHRIDATES VII. (or VI.) **the Great,** 124 to 64, extends his dominion in the East; invades Paphlagonia, Galatia, and Cappadocia: hence his

First War with ROME 88.

Nicomedes III. 88, *bequeaths his kingdom,* 75, **to the ROMANS.**

PONTUS.

Achæmenides.

Mithridates II. resigned his dominions to Alexander, but expelled Antigonus.

Mithridates the general name of the kings.

CAPPADOCIA.

Conquered by *Eumenes,* but soon regains its independence.

Ariarathes, the common appellation of the kings.

Ariarathes IV. successful against the Parthians 250.

Ariar. V. sides with *Antiochus* (190); but opposes *Perseus* (168).

Ariar. VI. not without influence in the affairs of Asia-Minor.

Ariarathes VII., VIII., and IX., put to death by Mithridates VII.

Declared independent by the Romans 90.

New Dynasty.

Ariobarzanes I., Ally of the Romans.

Ariob. II. sides with Pompey 48.

Ariob. III. against Antony.

Archelaus, from 34.

17 **after** Christ, **ROMAN.**

PERGAMUS.

Philetærus, Lysimachus's lieutenant, makes himself independent 283.

Eumenes I. 264, extends his territory.

Attalus I. (**King**) 242, checks the Gauls 238,

repels the Syrians about 222,

dies 198.

Eumenes II. sides with Rome against *Antiochus;* and thus obtains, 189, *Asia cis Taur.*

Library at Pergamus.

Pergamena, or **Parchment.**

Attalus II. 158. War with Prusias II. of Bithynia. Amity with the Romans. — Promotes learning; and abandons himself to luxurious enjoyment.

Attalus III. 138, bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans 133.

Aristonicus subdued 130:

ROMAN PROVINCE, ASIA PROPRIA.

GALATIA.

The Gauls (Galatians) invited by Nicomedes I. of Bithynia 278, obtain *North-Phrygia:* enlarge their territory, but are reduced by Attalus I. of Pergamus 238, to the limits, of *Galatia,* or *Gallograecia.*

Tetrarchs.

Are employed as mercenaries by *Antiochus* against the Romans 190.

Conquered 188:

Dependent upon Rome, but under their own kings.

Protected by the Romans against Mithridates, 90.

Dejotarus 64, who also obtains other territory thro' the Romans.

Amyntas 42.

25 **before** Christ, **ROMAN.**

307

1. **After the Lamian war,** of the Athenians against ANTIPATER 323-**322** (**Demosthenes d.**), Athens & other cities receive *Macedonian garrisons.* (Phocion.)

Cassander (son of **ANTIPATER** who d. 319) puts Olymp., mother of *Alex. the Gt.,* to death 315; murders Alexander and Hercules, *sons of Alexander the Great:* becomes king.—d. 296.

Philip IV. d. 296. } Sons of Cassander.
Antipater and *Alexander* } contend for the throne; both put to death.

DEMETRIUS I. POLIORCETES (son of ANTIGONUS) 294, expelled 287 (d. in Syria 283),

Pyrrhus of *Epirus* 287, dispossessed by

Lysimachus of *Thrace* 286, overthrown by

Seleucus Nicator of *Syria,* 281: murd. by

Ptolemy Ceraunus 280, slain by

The Gauls 280 (to 278).

ANTIGONUS GONATAS (son of *Demetrius* I.) 278, drives out the Gauls.

Greece partly Macedonian.

Demetrius II. 239 to 229.

222

Antigonus Doson sides with the Achæans—conquers Sparta—establishes peace, 222:

dies (221 or) 220.

PHILIP V. 220 to 179. War against the Ætolians; *unites with Hannibal* 215; the *Romans* support the Ætolians.

He besieges Athens 200; IS DEFEATED BY THE ROMANS, *under Flaminius,* AT CYNOSCEPHALÆ 197:
Partly dependent.

PERSEUS 179 to 168.
War against Rome 171;—*is defeated at Pydna (and taken Prisoner in Samothrace) by Paulus Æmilius* 168.

168

Macedonia free *under* **Roman Protection** 167.

The pretenders to the crown, *Andriscus,* 150;
Alexander, 148;

146

and *Philip* 142;
are defeated,
and
MACEDONIA BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE.

The (new) *Ætolian and* **Achæan** *Leagues* begin to be formed abt. 280.

Brennus with the Gauls before Delphi 278.

Athens Macedonian abt. 268: Sparta free.

251 Sicyon in the Achæan League:
Aratus of Sicyon leader of the League.

Agis III. attempts to reform Sparta 243.

Corinth in the Achæan League.

Athens, freed from the Macedonian troops, enters into the Achæan League 232.

CLEOMENES REFORMS SPARTA 226:—*wages war in favour of the Ætolians,* is defeated at Selasia, and *escapes into Egypt* 222.

War between the two Leagues 220 to 217, terminated by Philip V. of Macedonia.—*Aratus d.* 214 (or 213).

The Ætolians supported by the Romans against the Achæans and against Philip V. 213.

Philopœmen of Megalopolis, who succeeds *Aratus* as chief of the *Achæan* League, victorious. Peace 206.

Athens, besieged by Philip, obtains the aid of Rome 200.

The Achæans and Ætolians side with Rome: DECLARED FREE 196.

Nabis in Sparta.—*The Ætolians dissatisfied with Rome, support Antiochus* 191:—THE ÆTOLIAN LEAGUE SUBDUED 189.

Rome declares for Sparta against the Achæan League 184.

Philopœmen "last of the Greeks," *dies* **183.**

THE ACHÆANS SIDE WITH ROME AGAINST PERSEUS 168; 1000 of them (among whom **Polybius**) nevertheless carried prisoners to Rome 167.

The exasperated Achæans require submission from Sparta. Sparta obtains the support of Rome 147.

MUMMIUS DEFEATS THE ACHÆANS, TAKES AND
DESTROYS CORINTH 146:

GREECE BECOMES THE ROMAN PROVINCE OF ACHAIA.

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2. **Lysimachus** (king) expels the *Odrysians,* defeats Antigonus, and gains territory in Asia-Minor:

is defeated and slain, 281, by *Seleucus Nicator,* murd. 280, by *Ptolemy Ceraunus,* (son of Ptol. Lagi) slain the same year by

The Gauls,
who
ravage the
country.

The *Gauls expelled* 200.

The *Odrysians* again form a state.

The sea-ports are alternately Macedonian, Syrian, or Egyptian.

The Odrysians side with Perseus against Rome.

Bequeathed to the Romans 43 before Christ;

47 **after** Christ, finally a
ROMAN PROVINCE.

---

4. Until 301, possessed alt... and **Ptolemæus.**

The Sele... (flourishing Per... rul...

Seleucus I. Nicator, (**Babylonian Era 312**) to... after *the Battle of Ipsus* 30... the Overthrow of *Lysimach...* Macedonia.

(*Demetrius Poliorcetes,* son ... tinily ...

Seleucus is murdered 280.

Antiochus I. *Soter,* 280 to... Gonatas, and Thrace to... governors independent.

Antiochus II. *Theos,* 261-... loses Cilicia, Pamphylia, ... Lycia to Egypt.

Seleucus II. *Callinicus,* 226, suffers losses from ... gamus, and Parthia.

Seleucus III. *Ceraunus,* killed on his march a... *Attalus* I. of Pergamus.

ANTIOCHUS III. the Gr... 223-187, suppresses intern...

bellion; conquers Media A... tene 220; is defeated by Pt... IV. at Raphia 217; re... Æolis and Ionia 214; ma... himself in Media, Persia... Babylon, 213; subjects th... thians 210; and again mak... upon Egypt (in defiance of h... declaration) 203.—Instigate... the Ætolians and **Han...** WAR AGAINST ROME.

Defeat at Magnesia, by... *Scipio* 190: Asia on th... Taurus lost. Armenia r... 189.—d. 187.

Seleucus IV. *Philopator,* d...

Antiochus IV. *Epip...* (Epimanes) 175-164.

Jews free themselves Antiochus is compell... withdraw from Egypt.

Antiochus V. *Eupator* 1... 162.

Demetrius I. 162-151, ... in the Interior. Mesopo... Babylon, and Assyria,

Alexander Bala, 151 to ...

Demetrius II. 146, capt... the Parthians 145...

Antiochus VI. d. 144.

Tryphon or *Diodotus* d...

Antiochus VII. *Sidetes,* ... with the Parthians.

Demetrius II. restored, ... overthrown by *Alex.* ... 126.

Seleucus V. a few month...

Antiochus VIII. *Grypu...* —97, compelled to div... kingdom with ...

Antiochus IX. *Cyzice...* 111 (to 95).

Seleucus VI. 97, puts ... chus IX. to death 95.

Antiochus X. pretender. ... Seleucus VI. expelled ... Conflicts for the thr...

Tigranes *of Armenia* is... king 84; enters ...

into alliance with ... **dates;** *is defeated a... pelled,* by Lucullus, 6...

Antiochus XIII. *Asiatic...* deposed by Pompey ... allowed to retain Co...

64 **before** Christ
SYRIA ROMAN PROVINC...

ISTORY. Nº 3. TABLE III.

GREECE *falls.* — ROME *gains the* SOVEREIGNTY *forfeits her own Freedom.*

ST. A PERIOD OF 277 YEARS.

SYRIA (and Babylon).	PARTHIA.	PALESTINE (under Egypt to 198).	5. EGYPT.	ROME (a Republic to 30 bef. Chr.).	SICILY.	CARTHAGE.	EPIRUS (Grecian State).	OLYMP.
					(*Timæus*, historian of Sicily.)		Sides with Sparta in the Peloponnesian war. *Arybas* 350, legislator. *Alexander* I. 333, conqueror in Italy. **PYRRHUS**, 312–272, dictates in Macedonia 295; *king of Macedon* 287; victorious war against Rome, 280 to 278. Successful in Sicily to 276. Defeated in Italy 275, returns to Epirus. Is vict. in Macedonia 273; *killed in the storming of Argos* 272.	**118,** 2 (307)
ed alternately by **Antigonus** **Seleucidæ** ing Period to 189). **r,** ruler over all Eastern Asia **312**) to the Indus, wrests **SYRIA,** *us* 301, from *Ptolemæus:* and by *imachus*, 281, obtains Thrace and *s*, son of Antigonus, *dies in captivity* 283.) 280. 80 to 261, loses Macedonia to ce to the Gauls.—The remote ent.		**Ptolemæus Lagi,** *of Egypt*, conquers Palestine 320, and carries away many thousand Jews into **Egypt,** who being there instructed in Alexandrian learning *accomplish by degrees* **a Greek translation of the Old Testament:** called the **Septuagint** version.	**The Lagides, 323 to 30 bef. Chr.** **PTOLEMÆUS LAGI,** 323–283, king, unites Lybia, Cyrene, Arabia, Palestine, Cœlo-syria, & Cyprus to Egypt. **Alexandrian Library.** His son *Philadelphus* co-regent from 285. **PTOLEMY** II. **PHILADELPHUS** 283–247. Alliance with Rome 273. **ALEXANDRIA THE CHIEF SEAT OF LEARNING AND COMMERCE.** **Golden period of the Ptolemies (323 to 321).** **PTOLEMY** III. **EVERGETES,** 247–221, conquers territory from Syria. Internal disturbances. [Memorials of this Reign on the "*Marmor Adulitanum*," or monument found at Adule in Ethiopia.] Cleomenes of Sparta in exile 222.	300 War renewed with the Etrurians and Samnites, supported by the Gauls. All defeated. 290 Peace with the exhausted Samnites. 283 The Gauls and Etrurians subdued. 280 The alarmed TARENTINES INVITE **PYRRHUS** OF EPIRUS, AGAINST THE ROMANS. He is victorious on the Siris 280 (*Elephants*), and at Asculum 279. 275 He is defeated at Beneventum; and evacuates Italy, **266 ALL LOWER ITALY SUBDUED BY THE ROMANS. FIRST PUNIC WAR 264 to 241.** 264 The Romans in *Sicily*, a. U. 490. 260 **Duillius's,** *first Roman*, **Naval Victory** (rudely inscribed on the "*Columna rostrata*," or pillar adorned with the beaks of ships). 256 *Regulus invades Africa;* def. and made prisoner 255. The naval *victory of Luctatius Catulus* 241, a. U. 513, produces **Peace:** the Carthaginians relinquish their possessions in Sicily. **Livius Andronicus** 240. (See Anc. Lit.) *Sardinia treacherously seized upon* 238. The *Illyrian* pirates chastised 228. **UPPER ITALY** {(inhabited by *Gauls*, defeated by L. Æmilius at Clusium 225, and finally overwhelmed by *Marcellus* 222)} **A ROMAN PROVINCE 222:**	*Agathocles* d. 289. Internal convulsions. **Pyrrhus** of Epirus, conquers nearly all the *Carthaginian* possessions in Sicily 278-276. Withdraws 275. *HIERO* (II). Com. in chief, restores peace; defeats the *Mamertines* (freebooting Mercenaries from Campania) and becomes *King*, 270. **Punic War 264,** *separate peace* with Rome 263. Sicily prospers.	Alliance with Rome against **Pyrrhus.** Pyrrhus retires from *Sicily* 275: the Carthaginians pursue his fleet to Tarentum. **The Romans** aid the *Mamertines*, in Messana, against the Carthaginians and Hiero. **FIRST PUNIC WAR, 264-241.** Defeated in *Sicily; Naval* Defeat, 260: Carthage loses Corsica, Lipara, & Melite (Malta). *Xanthippus vanquishes Regulus* 255. The naval defeat of **Hamilcar** *Barcas*, followed by **Peace,** 241. War against the Mercenaries. Sardinia seized upon by the Romans 238. **Hamilcar** (Hannibal's Father), **makes conquests in Spain** 237—229; **Asdrubal** builds Carthagena, is murd. 221.		**139,** 3 a. U. **532**
	ARSACES, governor, declares himself independent 256. *ARSACES* II. vict. over *Seleucus* II. 238. *Arsaces*, becomes the general name of the kings.		*PTOLEMY* IV. *PHILOPATOR (or Tryphon)* 221–204. Is victorious at Raphia in Judæa 217. **The Empire declines.** *Ptolemy* V. *Epiphanes*, 204–181, Æmilius Lepidus guardian 202. [The Greek *Inscription found at Rosetta* commemorates the coronation of Ptol. V. at Memphis 197.]	(Colonies of Cremona, and Placentia; and Via Flaminia). **SECOND PUNIC WAR 218 to 201.** **Defeats on the Ticinus and Trebia** 218; **on the Lake of Thrasymene** 217; **and at CANNÆ** 216: — **HANNIBAL** *defeated* 215 and fol. years, *Fabius Maximus, Cunctator*, is "the shield," *Marcellus* "the sword" of the Romans. *SICILY* **(the earliest ex-Italian possession)** *CONQ.* 210; *part of Spain* 210 to 205:—Asdrubal, conveying succours to his brother Hannibal, is defeated and slain, on the Metaurus, 207. *P. C. Scipio* (Africanus the Elder) **victorious at Zama** 202:—*PEACE* 201.	d. 216. *Hieronymus* 216, with Hannibal agst. Rome, slain 215. Civil dissensions. **Syracuse** besieged by *Marcellus* 214, **falls 212 (Archimedes).** **ROMAN PROVINCE 210.**	**HANNIBAL,** after destroying *Saguntum*, passes **the Iberus** (Ebro) 219. **SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-201.** **HANNIBAL CROSSES THE ALPS 218, IS VICTORIOUS** 218 to 216; **conquers Lower Italy;** —suffers several defeats 215 to 205.—The conquests in Spain lost. **Hannibal** recalled from Italy 203, is **defeated at Zama 202:** *HUMILIATING PEACE* 201.	*Alexander* II. The state decays.	(222)
	Arsaces III. conquered by *Antiochus*, but retains Parthia and Hyrcania, 210, in order to protect the borders agnst. the revolted *Bactrians.*	**Subject to Syria, 198 (to 167):** *the Jews having voluntarily submitted to* **Antiochus.**	*Ptolemy* V. *Epiphanes*, 204–181, Æmilius Lepidus guardian 202. [The Greek *Inscription found at Rosetta* commemorates the coronation of Ptol. V. at Memphis 197.] Epiphanes **loses Palestine** and Asia Minor to *Antiochus the Great.*			*Hannibal* repairs to the Syrian Court of *Antiochus* III. about 196;	*Democracy*, about 200. Internal disturbances; 191, declared independent by Rome.	
or, d. 175. *EPIPHANES* 64. **The lves 167.** pelled to ypt. *or* 164, to 1. Revolt sopotamia, ria, lost. to 146.	*Arsaces* V. reduces the Mardi 180. *Mithridates* I. *conq. all Asia between the Euphrates and the Indus:*	*Seleucus* IV. attempts to plunder the Temple 180. *Antiochus* IV. endeavours to suppress their religion 170. *THEY SHAKE OFF THE SYRIAN SWAY* 167. **The Maccabees 167 (to 37).** *Mattathias* d. 166. *JUDAS MACCABÆUS*, 166–161, vanquishes the Syrians, enters into alliance with Rome. *Jonathan*, 161–143, successful against the Syrians.	*Ptolemy* VI. *Philometor* 181; has to contend, from 169, with *Ptolemy* VII. *Evergetes (or Physcon).* **The Romans** *divide the monarchy* 162.			dies in Bithynia **183.** *Masinissa*, king of Numidia, supported by Rome, gradually weakens Carthage (seizes the district of *Emporia*). *CATO'S Embassy* 157. **THIRD PUNIC WAR** 149:— *P. C. Scipio Æmilianus* (Africanus minor) **DESTROYS CARTHAGE 146.**	*Democracy*, about 200. Internal disturbances; 191, declared independent by Rome. Takes arms in favour of *Perseus*, of Macedonia; *the cities sacked and destroyed* by Paulus Æmilius 167— **ROMAN.**	153, 1 a. U. 586 (168)
captive of 145. d. 139. *tes.* War . d. 131. red, 131, *x. Zebina*, nths. *ypus*, 125 divide his *icenus*, its Antio- 95. er. led 93. hrone.	d. 137. *Phraates* II. killed in battle against the Scythians 128. *Mithridates* II., 124, extends his territory. *Mnaskires* 87.	*Simon*, 143–135, prince, expels the Syrian garrison from Jerusalem **142.** *John Hyrcanus*, 135–107, *WHOLLY INDEPENDENT* 130; conquers *Samaria* and Idumæa. *Pharisees and Sadducees; Sanhedrim* (or Senate). *ARISTOBULUS*, **KING** 107, d. 106. *Alexander Jannæus*, 106–79. War against Egypt; takes Gaza 97. Revolt excited by the Pharisees. [Compilation of the *four Books of the Maccabees*, 150–100.]	*Physcon* (alone from 147) barbarous, is expelled 130; reinstated 128; mur. 116. (*Cyrenaica*, an independent state under Apion 116; *Roman* 96.) *Ptolemy* VIII. *Lathyrus*, 116, expelled by his mother Cleopatra 106. *Ptolemy* (IX.) *Alexander* I., 106, puts his mother to death 90; is expelled 89 (d. 88): and *Ptolemy* VIII. restored;	**Wars in Spain,** against the Lusitanian *Viriathus*, 146 to 140:— *NUMANTIA* (besieged from 141) is taken by Scipio African. the younger 133, a. U. 621. *PERGAMUS* inherited 133, and asserted against Aristonicus 130. War in southern Gaul 124 to 121: *Gallia Narbonensis, Roman province.* War against *JUGURTHA* in Africa 111, prolonged by means of bribery;—successfully concluded by *Marius* and *Sylla* 106. The *CIMBRI* invade Illyria 113; and are victorious in Helvetia and Gaul from 109.—**Marius,** consul 104–100, defeats the **Teutones** near *Aquæ Sextiæ* (Aix in Provence) 102: and the **Cimbri** near *Verona* 101. **First war against Mithridates 88.**	TIBERIUS GRACCHUS slain in a tumult 133. *Leges Semproniæ.* The impetuous CAIUS GRACCHUS proscribed and slain 121. *Lex Livii Drusi* 91. MARSIC WAR 90:—the Italian allies gain, by force of arms, the rights of Roman citizens **88.** **SYLLA,** appointed commander against *Mithridates*, is superseded by **MARIUS: CIVIL WAR, 88**–82. *Sylla* victorious **88** (Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage).		(146) *From the era of the Building of Rome.* **666**
is chosen **Mithri-** *and ex-* , 68. *aticus*, 68, y 64; is *Comagena.* **VINCE:—** and *COMAGENA* (subdued 17 **after** Chr.) becomes 75 **after** Christ, **A ROMAN PROVINCE.**	Internal commotions. *Sinatrockes*, gains the throne, thro' the Scythians, 76. *Phraates* III. 69. Ally of the Romans. *Mithridates* III. assailed by *Orodes*, is supported by the Romans. d. 56. *ORODES* I. *Great slaughter of the Romans*, **Crassus perishes,** 53. Sides with Pompey; and with the murderers of Cæsar; opposes Antony 39; d. 37. *Phraates* IV. *DEFEATS ANTONY* 35 **before** Christ.	*Alexandra* 79–70: under domination of the Pharisees. *Hyrcanus* II. 70, deposed by *Aristobulus* II. 65. The contest of the two brothers decided *BY POMPEY AT JERUSALEM* 63. **Dependent upon Rome.** *Hyrcanus* II., **Ethnarch,** *the Jews pay capitation.* Aristobolus II. and his sons excite disturbances 57. *Crassus plunders the Temple* 54. *ANTIPAS*, Founder of the (dependent) **Herodian Family,** *GOVERNOR OF JUDÆA, THRO' CÆSAR*, 48:—d. 43. *HEROD* and *Phaselus*, Sons of Antipas, expelled by Antigonus (a son of Aristobulus II.) 40. *HEROD* I. *nominated KING in Rome;* conquers Jerusalem **37,** and **exterminates the Asmonæan family (or Maccabees).**	d. 81. The throne contended for by *Berenice*, and *Ptolemy* (X.) *Alexander* II., both mur. 81. *Ptolemy* (XI.) *Alexander* III. 81, being banished, 66, bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans: from whom *Ptolemy* XII. *Auletes* is obliged to re-purchase it, 66; is expelled 58. *Berenice* II. 58—55. *Auletes*, reinstated 55, d. 51. Disputed succession of *Ptolemy* XIII. *Dionysos*, and his sister CLEOPATRA, 51. *Ptolemy* causes **Pompey** to be murd. on landing near Alexandria (**Pompey's Pillar**) after his *Defeat at Pharsalia* 48: — **Cæsar,** who pursues Pompey to Egypt, nevertheless decides in favour of **CLEOPATRA** 48. *Civil war in Alexandria* (part of *the Library* burnt—Cæsar's narrow escape by swimming): Ptolemy XIII. perishes 47. CLEOPATRA captivates **Antony** 41:— **at her Court** from 36. *War against Octavian* **33.** **Defeat off Actium** 31. CLEOPATRA (**last of the Lagides**) and **Antony,** die by their own hands **30**:— **EGYPT ROMAN.**	Sylla *takes Athens by Storm* 86. *PEACE WITH MITHRIDATES* 84. *Second Mithridatic war* 82; *terminated by Gabinius.* *SERTORIUS* in Spain assembles the partisans of Marius 80; is murd., during his war against Pompey, 73 (or 72). *The Pirates* (chiefly of Cilicia and Isauria) *repressed by Pompey* 67. Crete and Cilicia reduced. **Third war with Mithridates,** *AND TIGRANES*, conducted by Lucullus 73 to 67, and concluded by Pompey 66. Syria conquered 64. Palestine tributary 63. 63 *CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY,* **CICERO** *CONSUL*, a. U. 691. (Sallust.) *POMPEY* without influence; hence his *ASSOCIATION WITH* **JULIUS CÆSAR** *AND CRASSUS* **(the first Triumvirate)** 60. Cicero banished 58, recalled 57. **JULIUS CÆSAR CONQUERS GAUL,** 58 to 51, and **INVADES BRITAIN, 55** and 54. *Crassus perishes in an expedition agst. the Parthians* 53. **Pompey remains in Rome. Cæsar,** required to disband his army, **crosses the Rubicon** 49: **CIVIL WAR 49-45—POMPEY** *OVERTHROWN AT PHARSALIA* in Thessaly, (is *assass. near Alexandria* in Egypt) 48. **JULIUS CÆSAR (DICTATOR PERPETUUS** 45) is vict. in Africa (M. Cato kills himself at *Utica*) 46;—**corrects the Calendar,** by the assistance of **Sosigenes, 46** ("*Year of Confusion*," having 445 days.);—vanquishes Pompey's two sons, *at Munda*, in Spain (Cn. Pompeius slain) 45; **is assassinated in the Senate 15 March 44** (**Brutus** and *Cassius*). **Marcus Antonius,** opposed by **CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS** and Decimus Brutus; is defeated at Mutina:—a. U. 710–11. 43 *OCTAVIAN, ANTONY, AND LEPIDUS,* (**second Triumvirate**) acknowledged by the people. **Cicero put to death,** a. U. 711. 42 Two Battles, & Vict. of the Triumvirs, at **Philippi,** *BRUTUS AND CASSIUS* put themselves to death, A. U. 712. 40 *Short Perusian war, between Lucius Antonius, and Octavian* a. U. 714. 39 *Peace between Octavian, Antony, and Sextus Pompeius* (sole surviving son of Pompey the Great), *compelled by the people* a. U. 715. 36 *S. Pompey defeated*, and subsequently slain.—34 *Lepidus ejected from the Triumvirate.* **Antony** *AT CLEOPATRA'S COURT* from 36; *unsuccessful against the Parthians* 35: *repudiates Octavia* 33. **War between Antony and Octavian** 32.—**OCTAVIAN'S VICTORY OFF ACTIUM** in Epirus **31**:—*ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA DESTROY THEMSELVES* in Alexandria 30—**EGYPT ROMAN.** **30 bef. Chr. CÆSAR OCTAVIAN SOLE RULER—THE REPUBLIC TRANSFORMED INTO A MONARCHY.**	**MARIUS** *takes Rome* 87 (Pillage and Proscriptions); d. 86. CINNA assassinated 84. *The Marian faction*, amid barbarous inflictions, *crushed by Sylla* 82. **SYLLA DICTATOR** 81 to 79, d. 78. **POMPEY,** FAVOURITE OF THE PEOPLE, subdues *Spartacus*, the Gladiator, and terminates the Servile war 71.		(88) **699** (55) **710** (44) **724** (30)

TABLE IV.

ANCIENT M

Golden Period of the ROMAN MONARCHY

The WEST-EUROPEAN STATES ORIGIN

FROM 30 BEFORE CHRIST TO 476 AFT

Years before CHRIST. / Years after CHRIST.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

GOLDEN PERIOD.

30 **30 CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS,** to 14 **after** Christ; 29 *Imperator,* 27 **AUGUSTUS, monarch with republican forms and titles.**—*Cantabrian war* 26 to 19.—*Marcellus* d. 23.—*The Parthians resign the Roman ensigns and prisoners* (taken from *Crassus* 53, and from Antony 35) 20.—*Virgil* d. 19.—*Agrippa* obtains a share in the government 18 (d. 12).—Defeat of *Lollius* by the *Germans* 16.—*Drusus* and *Tiberius* defeat the Vindelici, Norici, and Rhæti 15.—Tiberius co-regent 12, reduces Pannonia 10.—**Drusus in Germany,** d. 9.—*Mæcenas* and *Horace,* d. 8.—Tiberius expels the Marcomanni from the Rhine 7.

(BIRTH OF CHRIST.) Tiberius returns from his exile in Rhodes;—*conquers in Germany* 5 **after** Christ.——Dalmatia and Pannonia revolt 6, are subdued 9.—*Varus defeated and slain by Arminius (Hermann)* 9.—**Augustus dies** 14.

14 **TIBERIUS,** 14 to 37, abolishes the Comitia, **the Government becomes more despotic.**—*Germanicus* revenges the defeat of Varus 14 to 16; —conquers Comagena 17: is poisoned 19.—(Ovid d. 17.)—*Drusus* reduces the kingdom of the Marcomanni 21 (d. 23).—*Sejanus* 22, commander of the Prætorian Guards. Tiberius in Capreæ 26.—Sejanus put to death 31.—Tiberius d. 37.

CAIUS CALIGULA, 37, insane, murdered 41.

CLAUDIUS, 41–54, governed by *Messalina,* and *Narcissus,* poisoned by *Agrippina* 54. **Plautius BEGINS THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN 43:** Claudius's Son by Messalina, is styled *Britannicus* **44.**—*Colonia* (Cologne) *Agrippina,* on the Rhine, 50.

NERO, 54–68, educated by *Seneca* (put to death 65); corrupted by his mother Agrippina and players: appears before the people as a singer; causes *Rome to be set on fire* 64: inflicts death on himself 68:—with him expires **the Race of Cæsar.** The names of **AUGUSTUS** and **Cæsar** are continued as *titles* separately designating the Ruler, and the Heir to the Monarchy.

69 **GALBA,** *the Penurious,* 68, slain 15th January 69.....**OTHO,** *the Prodigal,* stabs himself 16th April.....**VITELLIUS,** *the Debauched,* slain 22nd December 69. *Civilis* the Batavian.

VESPASIAN 69–79. *Judæa subdued* 70. Rome adorned with new edifices (**the Coliseum**): the senate and laws restored.

TITUS, 79–81, styled "*The Delight of Mankind.*"—**ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS, which buries HERCULANEUM, POMPEII, and Stabiæ** (*Pliny,* the Elder, perishes) **79.**—d. 81.

DOMITIAN, 81–96, (the last of *Suetonius's* **twelve Cæsars**). *Julius Agricola* **COMPLETES THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN** (78–) **84**—*Tacitus,* Agricola's son-in-law, *Hist.* Unfortunate wars with the Dacians 85, and the Marcomanni 90. Domitian orders himself to be styled "Lord and God" (*"Dominus et Deus"*) **88:** occupies himself with catching flies. Commands writings to be burnt. Murdered 96.

NERVA, 96, well-intentioned, d. 98.

TRAJAN, 98–117, a Spaniard, "*Optimus,*" restores to the people the right of election. The younger *Pliny's panegyric* 100.—*Dacia,* a Roman province 107 (*Trajan's Pillar*).—*Armenia Roman* 114, and *Mesopotamia* 115; *Parthia dependent*; Arabia assailed. d. 117.

ADRIAN, 117–138, abandons the conquests of Trajan in Upper-Asia; performs a seventeen years' journey through the provinces of his empire, 120 to 136, (**Adrian's wall** across Britain **121**): issues an *Edictum perpetuum* 131, juris periti; affects erudition: desolates Judæa 135. d. 138.

ANTONINUS PIUS, 138–161. His reign—tranquil, happy, and "blameless"—is characterised throughout by magnanimity and wisdom. d. 161.

180 *Lucius Aurelius* **VERUS,** (161 to 169), and **MARCUS AURELIUS** *Antoninus Philosophus,* 161–180. } Verus successful against the Parthians, 162 to 165; spreads the plague.—Repeated *inroads of the Marcomanni* (to Aquileia). *Legio fulminatrix* 174. **Aurelius d. 180.**

DECLINE.

180 **COMMODUS,** to 192;—(**SOLDIERS HAVE THE DISPOSAL OF THE THRONE**);—concludes peace with the Marcomanni 182; odious by his cruelties in Rome; murd. 31st Dec. 192.

HELVIDIUS PERTINAX, 193, attempts to restrain the Prætorian bands; murd. 28th March.....**DIDIUS JULIANUS,** as the highest bidder, **purchases** the empire from the Prætorian guards; put to death 2nd June 193.

SEPTIMUS SEVERUS, 193–211, introduces *military government. Niger* in Syria, pretender, slain 194; and *Albinus fm. Britain,* slain in Gaul 197. Successful war against the Parthians 199.—Wars against the Caledonians (**SEVERUS'S WALL across Britain**). **Dies at Eboracum (York) 211.**

CARACALLA, 211–217, murders his half-brother and imp. colleague **GETA** 212: hated at Rome, is forced to travel over his provinces: (altho' compelled to purchase peace from the Germans 214) styles himself "Germanicus"; and subsequently "Parthicus"; murd. 217. His memory execrated.

MACRINUS, 217, killed 218.....**ELAGABALUS or HELIOGABALUS,** 218, universally detested, slain **222**.....**ALEXANDER SEVERUS 222**–235, successful against the Persians 230 to 232, and against the Germans in Gaul 233; slain 235.

MAXIMINUS THRAX, 235–238, a herdsman (ravages Germany)..... Against him

GORDIANUS, I **and** II. both slain 237. | **PUPIENUS and BALBINUS** (**AUGUSTIS**) chosen by the senate, 237; | and **Gordianus** III. (**Cæsar**) by the people:

Maximinus slain 238; also Pupienus and Balbinus:—thus.....**GORDIANUS** III. sole emperor, 238–244, (*Misitheus* d. 243). Successful against the Persians; slain 244.

248 **PHILIP THE ARAB,** 244–249, **THE MILLENNIAL DURATION OF ROME celebrated 21 April 248;** killed 249.

DECIUS, 249–251; persecutes the Christians; defeats the **GOTHS in Thrace** 250, but falls in battle against them 251.

TREBONIANUS GALLUS I. 251–253; | **HOSTILIANUS** 251, soon slain; | and **Gallus Volusianus** (**Cæsar**) 251–253; } Insurrections in all quarters.

Invasions of the Goths, Carpi, Burgundians, and Persians. The two **Galli** slain, 253, in May.

ÆMILIAN, 253, slain in Aug.....**VALERIAN,** 253–260, the Goths in Macedonia; is taken pris. by the Persians 257, and put to death 260.

GALLIENUS (Valerian's son) 260–268; **Thirty** Usurpers (**Tyrants**) rise against him. The Germans (Alemanni and Franks) enter Italy, and the Persians Asia-Minor. **Odenatus of Palmyra** (consort of **ZENOBIA**) created **Cæsar** 264, by Gallienus, and **AUGUSTUS** 266, is murd. 267. Gallienus killed 268.

CLAUDIUS II. **Gothicus,** 268; repels the Goths, d. 270.

270 **AURELIANUS,** 270–275, "*Restitutor orbis,*" expels the Alemanni from Italy, the Goths from Thrace; overthrows and captures **ZENOBIA,** the warlike "*Queen of the East,*" 273 (her minister **Longinus** put to death; her capital **PALMYRA laid in ruins**); gives up Dacia, beyond the Danube, to the barbarians 274; erects a new wall around Rome; murd. 275.....**TACITUS,** chosen by the senate, after an **interregnum** of eight months; d. 276.

Aurelius **PROBUS,** 276–282, humbles the Germans, Goths, and Persians, 277–9; (Stone wall "Teufelsmauer" from the Danube to the Rhine:—Vineyards on the Rhine); murd. 282.—Aurelius **CARUS,** 282, d. in a campaign against the Persians 283; and **Numerianus,** his son, is murd. in the retreat 284.

DIOCLETIAN, 17 Sept. 284 to 305, (Baths); overthrows **Carinus,** son of Carus, 285; takes **MAXIMIAN** as his imperial colleague 286 (to 305-10). The Persians and Germans defeated. Being again assailed on all sides, each emperor chooses a coadjutor: viz. **Galerius,** 292–311; and **Constantius Chlorus,** 292–306;—the empire divided into four parts 292: the enemies subdued, but the burthens of the people increased; (frightful *persecution of the Christians*). 305, *Diocletian* and *Maximian* abdicate; **CONSTANTIUS** d. *in Britain* 306.—**Six Emperors 306**:—viz.

CONSTANTINE the Gt. (son of Constantius) 306–337, *in Britain*; | **MAXENTIUS** 306–12; and **MAXIMIAN** to 310 (from 286—abd. 305, but reassumes 306): at Rome: | **GALERIUS** (292–311), and the two **Cæsars** chosen by him, 305, viz. **Flavius Severus** (slain 307) and **Maximinus** (d. 313).

Severus slain 307, succeeded by **Licinius, Cæsar;** *Maximian* put to death 310; *Galerius* d. 311.—**Constantine,** declaring himself **favourable to Christianity,** advances into Italy against Maxentius, slain 312. Maximinus, def. in Asia by Licinius, destroys himself 313.—*Partition of the Empire between Constantine and Licinius* 315. *War:* Licinius overthrown **323,** put to death 324.

333 **CONSTANTINE** sole emperor **323**–337. *The first general council,* held at Nice—affirmative of the *Divinity of Christ (Athanasius) against Arius* —325. **Byzantium, New-Rome, or CONSTANTINOPLE, becomes the seat of Rule 330.** New organization of the empire, and new regulations of rank 331. Successful against the Goths. Dies a baptised Christian 337 (being the **first Emperor who adopts the Christian faith**). Is succeeded by his three sons,

CONSTANTINE II. 337, falls in battle agnst. Constans 340. | **CONSTANTIUS** II. 337–61; makes war upon the Persians: becomes | and **CONSTANS,** 337–50; from 340, Emperor of the West; a zealous *Antagonist of the Arians*; slain 350.

sole emperor, 350–361; defeats *Magnentius* 353; obliged to put *Gallus* to death 354; zealously *favours the Arians*; becomes jealous of **Julian** (who is successful against the Franks, and Alemanni 357–61,) but, while preparing to turn his march against him from Persia, dies 361.

JULIANUS APOSTATA, 361, able and just, falls in battle against the Persians, **363.**.....**JOVIANUS** compelled to conclude a disadvantageous peace with the Persians; d. 364.

VALENTINIAN I. 364–375, *in the West,* Treveri (Trèves) his capital: | and **VALENS,** 364–378, *in the East* (Arian).

375 More furious irruptions of the Germans into Gaul; and of the Picts and Scots into Britain.—The Goths driven back over the Danube. The Persians conquer Armenia. *Valentinian* I. dies while at war against the Quadi **375. THE MIGRATION OF NATIONS 375.**—**Valens** falls in battle against the **Visi (West)-Goths** 378. The Goths ravage Thrace, Mœsia, and Illyricum.

GRATIAN 375–383, and **VALENTINIAN** II., 375–392, *in the West.* **THEODOSIUS I.** 379–395, *in the East,* vanq. the Goths 382.—Gratian is overthrown by *Maximus from Britain,* & slain, **383. Maximus** (383-8) attacks Valentin. II., is tak. pris. & put to death by Theod. 388.—Valentin. II. murd. 392. *Eugenius* slain 394. **Theod.** alone from 392; zealous for orthodoxy —(*Sec. Gen. Council* held at Constple., affirmative of the *Div. of the Holy Ghost,* 381)—d. **395.**

395

Division
INTO TWO DISTINCT MONARCHIES; namely,

THE WEST-ROMAN EMPIRE, with the Seat of Rule at ROME; and **THE EAST-ROMAN EMPIRE, with the Seat of Rule at Byzantium, or CONSTANTINOPLE.**

HONORIUS, 395–423 (**Stilicho,** his guardian and minister, d. 408).—**ALARIC, the Visi-Goth,** plunders Italy 401, is defeated 403.—Rhadagaïsus, a leader of German hordes, defeated in Italy 406.—The Burgundi, Suevi, Vandals, and Alani cross the Rhine 407; occupy Gaul 408, where the *Burgundi* establish a separate kingdom, the rest cross the Pyrenees.—**ALARIC besieges and takes Rome** 409 and 410; **he dies** 410, and the **Visi-Goths** take possession of *South-Gallia and a part of Spain* (416).....**John,** emperor 423, overthrown 425.

VALENTINIAN III. (his mother *Placidia,* guardian) 425 to 455.—Africa **occupied by the Vandals under GENSERIC** 429:—Britain entered by the Saxons (and Angles) 449.—**ATTILA, king of the Huns,** defeated in Gaul by **Ætius,** the Roman gov., united with the *Visi-Goths* and Franks, **451;** ravages Italy 452 (**Italian fugitives found Venice**), **d.** 453.

MAXIMUS, in Mar. 455; put to death, **amid the pillage of Rome, by GENSERIC,** in June 455.—**Ricimer** rules, from 455 to 472, without a title, deposes **AVITUS** 456; puts **MAJORIANUS** (an able general) to death 461; governs **LIBIUS SEVERUS** until 465; reigns himself to 467; bestows the title of emp. upon **ANTHEMIUS**—slain nevertheless 472, by **Ricimer who plunders Rome, and dies,** 472. **OLYBRIUS** d. 472.—**GLYCERIUS** becomes a bishop 474.—**JULIUS NEPOS** resigns 475.

ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS IS COMPELLED TO ABDICATE 476, by **ODOACER,** the vict. leader of the *Heruli,* and Rugii; who, dispensing with the purple, and imp. title, rules as **KING OF ITALY** only:—and thus

476 **476 THE WESTERN EMPIRE OF ROME (of 506 years' duration) BECOMES DISSOLVED into the NEW or early MODERN STATES exhibited on the succeeding Table UNDER THE HEADING IN RED.**

ARCADIUS, 395–408, governed by the Gascon *Rufin;* the eunuch *Eutropius;* and the Goth *Gainas.* Zealous for Orthodoxy.

THEODOSIUS II., 408 to 450, 7 years old, under the guardianship of the beneficent Patrician *Anthemius* (414 supplanted by Pulcheria, who educates her brother as a Caligrapher, and devotee). His consort (Athenais) *Eudocia* discarded 440. The eunuch *Chrysaph* governs.—War with the Persians 421, 422.—*Tribute* promised to the *Huns* 447.

The Theodosian Code 438.

MARCIAN, reputed husband of the holy *Pulcheria,* 450. Pulcheria dies 453 ("memorable day" 10th September). Marcian, who also gains the appellation of "Saint," d. 457.

No laws respecting the succession.

LEO I. (Magnus?), 457 to 474, raised to the throne by the Arian Patrician *Aspar;* is the **first** who causes himself to be **crowned by the Patriarch** of Constantinople (*origin of the great power of the clergy*).

LEO II., grandson of Leo I., d. 474.

ZENO ISAURICUS, 474 (to 491), father of Leo II. is temporarily expelled by the empress Verina (dowager of Leo I.) and her brother,

Basiliscus, 476–7. Conflagration at Constantinople 476, and partial destruction of the *Imp. Library.*

[**The Eastern** Imperial **Rule of the Romans,** is extended (as will be seen by the continuous vertical colouring in crimson or red), **to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks 1453:** and it thus **survives the wreck of the Western Empire** nearly 1000 years.]

BRITAIN
(independent to 43 aft. Christ).

BRITANNIA. ALBION. Tin and Lead. Visited by the Phœnicians;—by about **333. INVADED BY JULIUS CÆSAR 55,** and **54 before** Ch. Numerous petty kings: vast influence of **THE DRUIDS.**

Under the Romans, 43 aft. Chr. to abt. 411.

I. **THE ROMAN CONQUEST of Britain (43-84) IS COMMEN**
Plautius, 43 *aft.* Chr., **in the reign of the emperor** CLAU
among the earliest Roman possessions are Vectis (Isle of Wight) subje
Vespasian (2nd in command to Plautius and afterwards emperor); and
Iodunum (Maldon) capital of the Trinobantes captured in the pres
Claudius, who himself, bringing re-inforcements, lands in Britain fo
months.—*Ostorius Scapula,* in the same reign, subdues the brave **Carac**
sent prisoner to Rome **51.**

In the reign of NERO, *Suetonius Paulinus* conqrs. the **Isle of Mona (**
sey) THE CHIEF SEAT OF THE DRUIDS, about 58.—The cruelly outraged
cea, queen of the Iceni, heads a general revolt **61,** reducing to as
Camalodunum, London, and Verulamium: subsequently subdued by *Su*
Paulinus, destroys herself by poison.

Julius Agricola (father-in-law of *Tacitus,* the *Hist.*), appointed gove

VESPASIAN 78,

COMPLETES THE CONQUEST OF THE ISLAND 84, entirely reducing Wa
penetrating far amid the mountains of Caledonia. He *ascertains,* by
navigation, *Britain to be an Island!* Establishes **a line of perm**
military stations between the Friths of Forth and Clyde
recalled by DOMITIAN, leaves Roman Britain in a rapidly advanci
toward civilization 85.

The emp. ADRIAN, who visits Britain 120–21, causes a *wall* or rampart
(**Adrian's Wall 121**), about 74 miles in length, to be raised
erected?] *across the island from* near the mouth of *the Tyne* (3½ miles e
of the present Newcastle), *to the Solway Frith* (12 miles westw. of Ca

In the reign of **ANTONINUS PIUS,** *Lollius Urbicus* again advances the Roma
dary to the Isthmus between the Friths of Clyde and Forth, across wh
erects a second frontier rampart (**Antoninus's Wall** about **140**),
21 forts, and extending about 31 miles, from the present Dunglas on the
to Caer-ridden on the Forth.

The Caledonians break through this advanced barrier 183, in the r
COMMODUS, but are speedily repressed by *Ulpius Marcellus.*

Clodius *Albinus,* pretender in Britain 193, perishes in Gaul (Lyons) 197.

SEPTIMUS SEVERUS, who arrives in Britain 207, severely chastises t
rauding Caledonians, carrying his conq. northward to the headland separat
Murray and Cromarty Friths, "*Arcæ Finium Imperii Romani*"?—He e
frontier wall *of stone* (**Severus's wall** about **211**) 12 ft. high & 8 ft
having 81 castles and 330 castelets or turrets; with, northward, a d
feet wide, and 12 to 15 feet deep; and, southward, within the whole
the wall, a grand *military way or road.*——*Severus's wall* is nearly
with, and, at a medium distance of 40 or 50 paces northward of, *Adrian'*
and is about 80 miles to the south of *Antoninus's wall.*

Severus dies at Eboracum (*York*) **211.**

Carausius (about 286 to 293) commander of *a Roman fleet* for the prot
of Belgium, Gaul, and Britain, leagues with the piratical Franks and S
and gaining the legions in Britain assumes the purple about 286.
murd. at Eboracum 293, by **Alectus,** who is slain by CONSTAN
Chlorus 296.—Constantius while preparing for an expedition agst. the
(an appellation which appears about this time) **dies 306 at Eborac**
where also his son,

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (306–37) commences his imperial career.

The Emp. CONSTANS in Britain **343.**

The predatory irruptions of the Picts, and Scots, (and Attacotti) into the no
provinces, and the piratical ravages of the Franks and Saxons, are (367–
awhile, in the reign of VALENTINIAN I., effectually repressed by *Theo*
(father of the emp. Theod.), who names the re-conquered district betwe
walls of Antoninus and Severus, 80 miles in length and averaging 70 m
breadth, **Valentia.**

Maximus (383–388), who usurps the imperial dignity in Britain, after stre
ening his legions with a large body of British youth, leads them into
against GRATIAN, who is slain near Lugdunum (Lyons), **383.** *Valen*
gradually lost.

About 402 a legion charged with the defence of Severus's wall is withdra
Stilicho.

A Legion-elected emperor called **Constantine** crosses with his best troop
Gaul abt. 408; is overthrown by HONORIUS 411;—*Honorius* is incapa
sending succours to Britain, and it is probable that, from the period of
stantine's overthrow **411** (some assume from 426)

THE ROMAN AUTHORITY OVER THE ISLAND ENTIRELY CEASING,
the Britons are left to stem by their own exertions the torrents of barba
who, amid the impulse of *the great migration,* are propelled to the British sh
Meanwhile the Picts and Scots, no longer meeting with any organised oppos
add severely, by their incessant and insatiate depredations, to the accumu
miseries of the distracted land.

The Saxon Invasions, recorded from **449,** assume the character gradual

(II.) **Saxon Conquest 455 (to 586).**

[See the **Reverse** of Table V. exhibiting the Saxon States, with Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.]

ISTORY. No 4.

(to 180 *after Christ*). *The FALL of ROME.*

TE *in the great* MIGRATION OF NATIONS.

R CHRIST. A PERIOD OF 506 YEARS.

TABLE IV.

PARTHIANS.

Arsacidæ
(from 256 bef. Chr. to 226 aft. Christ).

Phraates IV. (from 37 bef. Chr. to 4 aft. Chr.)—*Tiridates*, pretender, defeated, flees to the Romans.—Phraates restores to **Augustus**, 20, the Roman standards and prisoners taken from *Crassus* 53, and from Antony 35.

Second Family.

Artabanus III. *of Media*, 13 *after* Christ to 43.

Bardanus and *Gotarzes* contend for the throne. Bardanus slain 47.

Vologeses I. from 52. War with *Nero* respecting Armenia-Major.

Khosru, subdued by *Trajan* 116; his kingdom restored 117.

Vologeses II. Wars with Rome enfeeble the state.

Vologeses III. d. 214.

Artabanus IV. dethroned by Artaxerxes 226.

THE NEW PERSIAN EMPIRE, *OR THE DYNASTY OF THE SASSANIDES*, 226 to **651.**

Artaxerxes I., the son of *Sassan*, 226 to 241. War with Alexander Severus 230–32.

Sapor I. 241 to 272, takes the emperor *Valerian* prisoner 257;

is subdued by *Aurelian*.

Hormisdas I. (Hormuzd) 272.

Manes founds the sect of Manichees.

Varanes I. 273 to 276.

Varanes II. 276 to 293.

Varanes III. 293.

Narses, 294 to 301, unsuccessful against *Diocletian*.

Hormisdas II. 301 to 309, founds the city of Ormuz.

Sapor II. 309 to 380, successful against *Constantine*,

Constantius II.,

Julian (slain 363), and *Jovian*;—makes conquests also in Tartary, and India.

Artaxerxes II. 380 to 383. *Sapor* III. 383 to 388. *Varanes* IV. 388 to 399. } The Empire flourishes.

Isdegerdes or *Yazdijird* I. 399 to 420, favours the Christians. *Armenia* finally conq. 412.

Varanes V. 420 to 440. War with Theodosius II. respecting the persecution of the Christians 421–22. Yemen subdued.

Varanes VI. 440 to 457, legislator.

Hormisdas III. deposed by

Firoz or *Pheroses*, 457 to 488, who establishes himself by the aid of the *Nephthalite Huns*; but afterwards makes war upon them, so that they become implacable enemies of the Persians.

[The *Parthian* or *New-Persian* and the **East-Roman** are the only two organised empires (exclusive of the Indian, Chinese, and Japanese, in Table XIV.) which **outlive ancient into modern** time.]

JEWS.

Herod I. *the Great* (37 to 4 bef. Chr.) confirmed by Augustus; maintains himself only by his cruelties; seeks to divert the minds of the people by rendering the rebuilt temple a more magnificent structure 19.

CHRIST BORN 25 DEC. IN THE YEAR 5 BEFORE THE COM. ERA.—Herod I. dies in the year 4 before the **Common** era of Christ.

Archelaus, Ethnarch in Judæa, Idumæa, and Samaria. Banished 6 *aft. Chr.* (vul. era).—**Roman,** *under govs. or procurators.*
Under *Pontius Pilate* (TIBERIUS EMP.) **CHRIST CRUCIFIED 33.**
The Jews rebel; Pilate banished 36.

Herod II. *Antipas* Tetrarch in Galilæa and Peræa: banished 39.

PHILIPPUS, Tetrarch in Trachonitis and other districts: dies 34. His province becomes *Roman*.

Herod III. *Agrippa* King, 37:
41 *Herod* III. *Agrippa*, king of all Palestine; d. 44.

44 Again Roman.

The severities of the governors, Festus (62), and Gessius Florus (65), occasion a rebellion 66.—**Vespasian** re-subjugates great part of the country 67–68: (*Josephus*, the historian, made prisoner). *Titus destroys Jerusalem* 70. **Palestine finally subdued by the Romans** 73.

Repeated attempts to throw off the Roman yoke.

118 Jerusalem again razed, under *Adrian*, and *Ælia Capitolina* built in its stead.

135 JUDÆA ENTIRELY DESOLATED.

ARMENIA-MAJOR.

From 189 bef. Chr., when *Artaxias* ... and ... *Zariadris* **declared themselves independent of Syria,** under their own kings.

Tigranes, 95–60 bef. Chr., is elected *King of Syria* 84: *sides with Mithridates against the Romans* 68; loses all but his Armenian territory 63.

From the time of **Augustus** the throne generally disposed of by the **Romans** sometimes by the *Parthians* (giving occasion to wars between the two nations).

114 after Christ, under **Trajan, Roman Province.**

117 again under its own kings.

412 Parthian or New-Persian.

ARMENIA-MINOR.

Artanes against Mithridates.

Dejotarus of Galatia, 64 bef. Chr., obtains Armenia-Minor through Pompey.

From the reign of **Augustus** entirely dependent.

About 60 *after* Christ, probably united with Armenia-Major.

GERMANS.

After the defeats of the **Teutones** and **Cimbri** by **Marius,** 102 and 101 before Christ, the Germans are not again noticed until the time of **JULIUS CÆSAR:** *Ariovistus* 53.

Augustus divides *Germania* by the Rhine; and, again, the country *on this side the Rhine* by the Obringa, into Superior (Mentz), and Inferior (Cologne).

All the conquests of the emperor's sons beyond the Rhine, *in Free or Great Germany*, annihilated by *Hermann's single victory* 9 years *after* Christ.

The leagues of the *Cherusci* in the North-West, under *Hermann*, and of the *Marcomanni* in the South-East under *Marbod*, and *Catualda*, are rendered abortive by the intrigues of the Romans; and the Roman frontiers remain undisturbed.—*Civilis*, the Batavian.

After a lapse of 100 years,

A new League of the Marcomanni is formed; and

war waged, not unsuccessfully, against the Romans, 160

to 182.

At the close of the second century the older names are lost; and from the **commencement of the third century,** we find

Franks upon the Rhine (from 287 on the left bank);

Salians (the chief tribe of the Franks) *in Belgium*;

Alemanni, on the Upper Rhine (Swabia), the most dangerous enemies of the Romans; and

Saxons and *Frisii* in the North (mariners),

who severally

attack the Roman borders;

but without any decided advantage until

the death of

THEODOSIUS, 395,
when the new nations from the East and North-East press forward; and the strength of the Roman Empire more rapidly declines.

The Burgundi, from the Vistula, cross the Rhine 407; and acquire *territory upon the Rhone* about 411.

The *Suevi*, from the East Sea (Baltic) and the Elbe, cross the Rhine with the Alani and Vandals 407; and proceeding through Gallia into Spain, they take possession of Galicia 411; aggrandize themselves, 429, by the territory of the *Vandals* and *Alani*; are driven into narrower limits, 456, by the **Visi-Goths;** by whom they are, at last, *extirpated* 585.

The Saxons and Angles commit piracies upon the coasts of Britain and Gaul; and, being invited as auxiliaries by the Britons, 449, gradually conquer **BRITAIN.**

The *Franks* are defeated by the Vandals, 407, and remain confined to Belgic Gaul until 482.

The *Frisii* continue in the North-West (Holland and Westphalia).

The *Alemanni* in the South-West (Swabia and Switzerland).

YEARS before CHRIST.

30

YEARS after CHRIST.

14

69

180

248

270

333

375

395

476

THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS IN THE GREAT MIGRATION.

HUNS.

Being driven out of the Mogul Tartary, **by the Chinese,** they cross the Wolga and Don 374; subjugate and **expel the Alani,** thus giving the first impulse to **THE GREAT MIGRATION, 375;** dislodge the **Ostro-Goths,** and push their encampments *to the Danube*.

395, invited by *Rufin* **they cross the Danube** into Pannonia, and Mœsia.

ATTILA, 433 to 453, victorious in the East, **444,** renders Constantinople tributary 447. Is defeated near Catalaunum (Chalons-sur-Marne), by **Ætius,** the Roman Governor of Gaul, united with *Theodoric the Visi-Goth* and Merovæus King of the Franks 451. At his death, 453, **his vast empire, extending from China to Gaul, falls;** and the German nations released from his sway, redouble their attacks upon the West-Roman empire.

ALANI.

On Mount Caucasus.

375 Partly subjugated by **THE HUNS;**—one division proceeds Westward, probably dislodging the *Vandals* and *Suevi*, and advancing with them,

407, across the Rhine into Gallia and Spain.

Weakened by the *Visi-Goths*, who (aft. *Alaric's* death at Rome 410) follow them into Southern Gaul & Spain, they **disappear among the Vandals.**

GOTHS.

Upon the Oder and the Vistula;
Occupy, 180, the coasts of the Black Sea.

About 238 War with *Gordian* III. in Lower Mœsia. Obtain tribute; & desolate Mœsia, Thrace, and Macedonia, until the reign of

Aurelian, who gives up Dacia, beyond the Danube, to them 274.

They continue their wars and conquests towards the East, and the West.

Under **Ermanaric** about 350, their territory stretches from the Don to the Theiss: but after his death,

361, they divide into OSTRO (East)-GOTHS and VISI (West)-GOTHS

Upon the Black Sea.

Expelled by **THE HUNS** and **Alani,** 375, they proceed to the Dniester, against the **Visi-Goths,** whom they follow on the Danube;—and make war upon the Roman emperors until vanq. by *Theod.* 382.

Subdued by the Huns 400.

After the dissolution of the Empire of the Huns, 453, they take possession of *Pannonia*; and obtain annual tribute from the East-Roman emperors.

[Instigated by Zeno Isauricus, **Theodoric leads the Ostro-Goths AGAINST ITALY 489**—See Table V.]

In Dacia and Podolia.

Dispossessed by the East-Goths, they *vanquish and slay* the Emp. **Valens** near Adrianople 378; and are established in Thrace 382.

ALARIC plunders Peloponnesus 395, Italy 401;—is defeated 403; **besieges and takes Rome** 409 **and** 410.—**d.** 410.

Athaulfus, proceeds into South-Gallia and founds the great **KINGDOM OF THE VISI-GOTHS 416** (capital **Toulouse**).—The Visi-Goths *enlarge their dominions* at the expense of the Suevi in Galicia (Spain) 456.

Euric extends his kingdom Eastward to the Rhone, and Northward to the Loire, 470: from him the Visi-Goths receive **written laws** about 474.

VANDALS.

From Silesia and Bohemia (where they bordered upon the *Suevi*).

Are pressed Westward by the *Alani* about 376.—Combined with the Suevi, and Alani, vanquish the **Franks, and cross the Rhine,** 407; proceed thro' Gallia into **Spain** (Andalusia); gradually *subject the Alani*: but being harassed **by the Visi-Goths** (from 411), and invited by a Roman governor, named Bonifacius, they pass, **under GENSERIC, INTO AFRICA 429:—**

KINGDOM OF THE VANDALS,

429 to 534.

[*Their capital,* **Carthage,** *destroyed by the East-Roman army under* **Belisarius 534.**]

TABLE V.

MODERN HIS

The RISE, GRANDEUR, and DIVISION, of the FRANKISH

COMMENCEMENT of

FROM 476 TO 888. AP

THE WEST-ROMAN EMPIRE DISSOLVED INTO

YEARS OF CHRIST.	GERMANY.	FRANCE.	ITALY.	VENICE.	PYRENEAN PENINSULA.	BRITAIN.
476	Frisii dwelt, from the earliest times, on the north-western coast of the North Sea: Saxons about the Elbe and Weser, extending as far as the Rhine:— Thuringii about the Saale, and as far as the Danube;— Franks about the Maine; Alemanni in Swabia; Bavarians and Avares in Bavaria and Austria. The north-eastern districts being depopulated by the great migration, are (after 500) taken possession of by Slavonian nations: the *Obotriti* (in Mecklenburg), *Wilzi* (on the Oder and the Baltic Sea), *Sorbes* (on the Elbe and Saale), *Luzici*, *Tchechi* or *Czeches* (in Bohemia), *Moravians*, and *Carantani* (Carinthians).	Inhabited by Gauls, or Celts, round Orleans and northward;— by Visi-Goths (from 416) between the Loire and the Pyrenees;— by Burgundians, from 413, between the Rhone, Loire, and Rhine, from Avignon to Basel;—by Britons, after 449, in Armorica (Bretagne);—and by Franks, from the Rhine as far as the Seine and the Loire. Kings of the Franks *Chlodio*, about 429; *Merovæus* d. 458; *Childeric* d. 481; *Chlodwig* or *Clovis* annihilates, by the victory of Soissons 486, the remnant of Roman power in Gaul.	1st.—A kingdom of the *Heruli* and *Rugii*, under **Odoacer,** 476-493. *Galasius*, bishop of Rome, 492-496: "the will of the Monarch subordinate to that of the Pope." (The title of *Pope* was not applied *exclusively* to the bishop of Rome until Gregory VII. issued a Bull to that effect, towards the close of the 11th century). 2nd.—Kingdom of the **Ostro-Goths** (493-554) embracing, besides Italy, Rhætia, Vindelicia Noricum, Dalmatia, Pannonia, and Dacia beyond the Danube; founded by **Theodoric,** who dies 526, (Boëthius).—The Ostro-Goths are *Arians*. *Benedict's* austere Rules 515: (Bened. d. 543). Under *Athalaric* (his mother Amalasuntha regent) almost every possession lost except Italy; he dies 534. From that period war (under Theodatus to 536, Vitiges to 540, and Totila to 552) with the 3rd.—**East-Romans or Greeks** who complete the conquest of Italy 554; but maintain it entire only to 568, being then driven out of Northern Italy by the 4th.—**Longobards** (Germans from the Baltic Sea, received into Pannonia, by Justinian 548, against the Gepidæ, Heruli, and Ostro-Goths).	Many persons flee from the Continent of Italy to the islands of the Adriatic Sea, to escape from **Attila,** 452; and still more retire thither after the Irruption of the savage **Longobards** 568. As fugitives and fishermen, all being upon an equality, *a pure democracy* prevails; every island has its *tribune*. But the jealousy excited against the tribunes, and the piracies of the Arabians (Saracens) produce a Union under *one* Doge (Anafesto) 696 or 697. The *tribunes* continue as judges, but with diminished authority; and the tribuneship is finally abolished about the end of the 9th century. 737 The Doge transfers the seat of government from *Eraclea* to *Malamocco*: and thence, 810, to Rialto, which being connected with the neighbouring islands, by bridges, forms the city of **VENICE.** War against the Istrian pirates. **The Arabians** *defeated* in the battle of *Otranto* 871. Victory over the *Narentanians* 888.	I. — Inhabited by Celts;— visited by the Phœnicians 1000 years before Christ;—and conquered by the *Carthaginians* 230. 200 before Christ **a Roman province,** under the name of *Hispania*: its divisions are Tarraconensis, Bætica, and *Lusitania*. Abandoned to the *Alani*, *Vandals*, and *Suevi* 409 after Christ. To these succeed, **2.—The Visi-Goths,** who found their great *kingdom* 416, expel the Alani and Vandals 429, and extirpate the Suevi 585. In France they are limited by Clovis to Languedoc 507. About 600, the Christian religion is propagated. The *Bishops*, (who obtain great power) and the *Feudal Contests* distract the State. The Goths being compelled to retire into Asturias (*Pelayo*) form new independent States between the Douro and Minho (*Portucallia*) and in Oviedo, which are maintained to 800. The *Spanish-Marche* falls to Charlemagne 778. Civil discord amongst the Arabs. In Navarra, and Barcelona, independent kingdoms are established by the Franks. 864 **The Arabs** reconquer the Spanish Marche. **3.—711 THE ARABIANS,** invited by a Prince of the Visi-Goths, conquer nearly the whole Peninsula:—(and establish an independant Khalifat under Abd-ur-Rahmán 755).	II.—Conquest by the Saxons and Angles—gradually effected, 455 to 586, by the successive erection of Seven Kingdoms:—viz. 1. *Kent*, 455: 2. *Sussex*, 490: 3. **Wessex**, 519: 4. *Essex*, about 527:— 5. **Northumbria**, 547: 6. *East-Ænglia*, about 575: 7. **Mercia**, about 586. [For the Details of this Column see the Reverse, also exhibiting Ireland and Scotland.] **The Britons** (subjugated, or expatriated to *Armorica*) retain, at the close of the sixth century, no independent footing except in **Cornwall, WALES, Cumberland,** and **Galloway.** Internal wars desolate the land. About 600, **Christianity** *is* **introduced** among the Saxons, by Austin and forty other monks, sent by pope Gregory I. Laws are enacted by *Ethelbert* in Kent, about 600: and by *Ina* in Wessex about 688. Numerous Convents. Peter-pence. Pilgrimages to Rome. English and Irish missionaries in Germany. Ansgarius in Sweden also.
568	Chlotaire I. sole Ruler of the Frankish Monarchy, 558-561. **2nd Partition,** 561 to 613. *Charibert*, at Paris, d. 572 (567?) childless:—his territory divided. *Guntram*, in Orleans and Burgundy, d. 593;—his territory divided. Bavaria, a dukedom. *Siegbert* I. in Austrasia (Metz): Cons. *Brunehild*. War agnst. Chilperic.—mur. 575. *Childebert* II. d. 596. *Chilperic* I. at Soissons: Consort *Fredegunde*. — mur. 584. *Theudebert* II. in Austrasia, murdered, together with his son, 612. *Theodoric* II., in Burgundy, seizes Austrasia 612.—dies 613. *Siegbert* II. murdered. *Chlotaire* II. puts the son of Theodoric II. to death 613: thus					
622	Chlotaire II. sole King, 613 to 628, but with diminished authority: **Majores Domus,** or **Mayors of the Palace.** *Dagobert* I. entitled king of Austrasia 622; makes war upon his brother *Charibert* II. in Neustria after 628. Charibert dies 631. *Dagobert ruler of the whole Monarchy* 631 to 638: founds St. Denys. *Siegbert* III. 8 years old, in Austrasia—dies 655. *Dagobert* II. son, sent to Ireland by *Grimoald*.—Grimoald put to death 655. *Clovis* II., 5 years old, in Burgundy and Neustria: Pepin of Landis mayor in Austrasia, from 622.—d. 639. His son *Grimoald* attempts to make the office hereditary. *Clovis* II. sole Ruler of the Monarchy 655.—d. 656. *Chlotaire* III. sole Ruler 656 to 660: but from 660, *Chlotaire* III. in Neustria only (d. 670) and .... *Childeric* II. his brother in Austrasia, mur. 673. *Theodoric* III. brother, 670. Ebroin, maj. Dom., deposes, and restores him 674. *Dagobert* II. from Ireland, from 673; murdered 678. *Theodoric* III. alone, from 678; but is a mere phantom-king, after Pepin d'Heristhal, by his victory over Theodoric, near Testri 687, becomes maj. dom. in Austrasia, Neustria, and Burgundy. *Theodoric* III. d. 691. *Clovis* III. son, 10 years old, d. 695. *Childebert* III. brother, 12 years old, d. 711. *Dagobert* III. son, d. 715. Governed by Pepin, who bequeaths his dignity to his natural son, *Chilperic* II. son of Childeric II., king in Neustria only, d. 720. *Theodoric* IV. son of Dag. III., in Neustria only, d. 737. Charles Martel 714;—Major Domo in Austrasia, at first without any king; from 717 to 719 under *Chlotaire* IV.,				
732	and then again alone. From 737 to 741 he rules the whole monarchy, **as duke and prince of the Franks.** Brings the Alemanni, Bavarians, and others, under subjection (*Aquitaine* alone remains independent); stems by the **VICTORY OF TOURS** the further progress of **THE ARABIANS 732;** and subdues the Frisians 734. Pepin and *Carloman* (d. 747), Martel's sons, reign until compelled by the people to bestow the title of king upon *Childeric* III., son of Chilp. II., 742.—The Abbey of Fulda founded by Boniface 744; Mentz an archbishoprick for Boniface 745. *Pepin*, from 747 sole maj. dom., deposes Childeric III. 752. Boniface (Winfried), missionary of the Christian religion, preaches submission to the pope—d. 755.					
	2nd, or CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY 752-911 (in France until 987). *Pepin the Short*, 752-768, defeats the Longobards 754 and 756. Patrician of Rome.—Chrodegang's regula pro canonicis 762.					
800	CHARLES THE GREAT or CHARLEMAGNE (his Brother Carloman d. 771) 768-814; acquires *Aquitaine* 770; the *Kingdom of the Lombards* 773, 774; *the Spanish-Marche*, from the Arabians 778; *Bavaria* 788; Wars against the Wilzi 789; projects a canal from the Rednitz to the Altmühl to connect the Rhine with the Danube 793; subdues the Avares 796. **Roman Emperor** 25 *December* **800**; subjects and converts the *Saxons* (Westphalians, Wittekind; Angrians; Eastphalians;) after a 33 years' war, 771 to 804: Secures himself against **the Normans** 811. Fortresses on the Elbe.—(Vineta?).—*Boundaries*, the Ebro, Tiber, Raab, and Eyder.—Capitulars. Bishopricks. Schools and the German language. *Alcuin*. Agriculture. (Aix-la-Chapelle.) Louis the Pious, 814, divides the empire amongst *Lothaire*, *Pepin*, and *Louis* 817. *Charles* born of Judith 823; new partition 829. War of the sons against the father 830. The father vanquishes and pardons, 831. New war 833. The father deposed (Gregory IV., the Field of Lies): *Lothaire emperor*.—Louis the brother, marches against him. *The father reinstated* 834. Pepin dies 838; 3rd partition.—The father dies 840. *Struggle of Louis and Charles against Lothaire.* Battle at Fontenay 841. The Treaty of **Partition at Verdun** 843. Lothaire I. *Middle France* (Rome, Lombardy, Switzerland, Rhine District, and the Netherlands) d. 855. Louis the German, *Eastern-France*, as far as the Rhine. The Wends penetrate across the Elbe. *Dukes* in Saxony and Thuringia.—**Normans** in the Elbe and Rhine, d. 876. Charles the Bald, *Western France*, as far as the Rhone, Saone, Meuse, and Schelde. **The Arabians** re-conquer the Spanish-Marche 864. **The Normans** make inroads. Emperor, by intrigue, 875; d. 877. Louis II. the imperial title and Italy, d. 875. (Irmengard his daughter is married to Boso of Provence). *Charles* king of Provence, d. 863. The brothers divide his kingdom. Lothaire II. between the Rhone, Saone, Meuse, Schelde, and Rhine, from him called *Lotharingia*, now Lorraine. (Thietberga). d. 869. The uncles divide his territory. Dependence of the contending kings upon their vassals.—Fortified castles against the plundering **Normans.**—Club Law.—Fiefs.—Ignorance.—Power of the clergy nd of the pope. Carloman, Bavaria and Italy. d. 880. Louis *the Younger*, Franconia and Saxony. d. 882. Charles the Gross, Alemannia; Italy 880; Bavaria and Franconia 882: Louis the Stammerer, in France, d. 879. Louis III. d. 882. Carloman d. 884.					
888	884 Charles the Gross, *rules the whole empire;* deposed 887.—Out of the Frankish monarchy arise **888** the states designated (by the green-coloured headings) on the following table, viz., Germany, France, the two Burgundies, and Imperial Italy.					

In 568,

NORTHERN ITALY, under the Longobards.	SOUTHERN ITALY, under the Greeks.
A wild desolate *feudal State*. *Alboin*, murdered 572. *Pavia*, the roy. residence. Aristocracy of 36 dukes, 574-585. (Friuli, Spoleto). Elective monarchy: *Flavius*, makes conquests in Lower Italy. d. 590. *Agilulfus* regulates the interior, d. 615. *Rotharis*, written laws 643: otherwise still in a state of barbarism. *Grimoald* makes conquests in Lower Italy; dies 671. *Luitprand*, 712, takes Ravenna 728. In amity with the Gregories. d. 743. Paulus Diaconus, historian. *Aistulphus*, 749, over-runs the exarchate;—is vanquished by Pepin. *Desiderius*, 757, attacks the Roman See;—is taken prisoner by Charlemagne 774.	Governed (after Narses) by an *Exarch* at *Ravenna*, who also rules Dalmatia. The Bishop or *Pope* the first in dignity at *Rome*. *Pelagius* II. 578-90, "infallible." *Gregory* I. 590, burns the Palatine library (?) sends missionaries into England and Germany; and nominates arch-bishops. Dispute with the *œcumenical or universal* (a "Devilish title" Greg. calls it) bishop of Constantinople. d. 604. *Boniface* III. 607, has the title of *œcumenical* bishop conceded by the emperor Phocas. Still contests between the Popes and the Greek emperors and exarchs. Rome despoiled by Constans II. 663. The Romans discontented with the Greeks, but at the same time hostile to the Lombards. The *Arabians in Sicily* 669. Justinian II. kisses the feet of pope Constantine 711. *Gregory* II. 715-731. Controversy and tumults respecting Images; the exarch expelled. *Gregory* III. d. 741. *Zachary*, d. 752. *Stephen* II. d. 757. Pepin bestows the exarchate of Ravenna, reconq. from the Longobards, on the Pope. *Stephen* III. 768-72. Concil. Lateranum 769.

UPPER-ITALY, Under the Franks.	MIDDLE ITALY, The Pope's Territory.	LOWER-ITALY, Grecian.
Charlemagne 774-814. 800 sovereign of Rome. *Bernard*, grandson of Charlemagne, mur. 818. *Louis the Pious*, dies 840. *Lothaire* I. 840-855. *Louis* II. 855-875. Benevento, Salerno, and Capua independent. *Charles the Bald*, 875-877. *Carloman*, 877-880. *Charles the Gross*, 880-888.	*Adrian* I. 772 to 795: Charlemagne confirms Pepin's grant to the Pope. *Leo* III. 795-816. After the suppression of the Arians in Spain and Italy; and the preaching of the papal supremacy by Bonifacius in Germany, the Pope is acknowledged as first Bishop in the West: but remains a vassal of the Frankish mon. *Gregory* IV. 828-844. *Sergius* II., 844, Pope without the Imperial sanction;—chastised. *Leo* IV. 847, after the ravages of the **Arabs,** encloses the **Leo**nine city with walls. *Nicholas* I. 858-867, interdicts the divorces of the Frankish kings (Thietberga); Lothaire II. under the Ban. **Separation of the Greek and Roman Churches, 861.** *Adrian* II. 867-72: "The Pope can release from the obligation of an Oath." Pseudo-*Decretals* of Isidore.	From 820, limited, by the **Arabians,** almost entirely to *Naples*. The Arabians conquer *Sicily* 827; take *Bari* 846; plunder Rome 846; and reduce Malta 870: but are *expelled from Bari* by Louis II. 871.

Eghert, **800-36,** king of Wessex, holds the whole of the Saxon states in subjection **827:** but the inroads of **the Danes, or Northmen,** commence.
Ethelwulf, 836-57, (previously a Monk) endows the Church with Tithes.
Ethelbert, 857-66. | *Ethelbald* in Wessex only, 855-60.
The Danes infest the coasts.
Ethelred I. 866-71. **The Danes** ravage the interior.
ALFRED THE GREAT 871-901. Defeated by **the Danes** concealed himself in *Athelney* (or *Ætheling-ea*, Isle of Nobles) 878; but speedily regains his power by the **Victory at Edington 878.** Makes peace with the Danes, ceding *Northumbria*, and *East-Ænglia*.

STORY. Nº 1.

Monarchy. Threatening CONQUESTS of the ARABIANS.

the PAPAL Power.

TABLE V.

PERIOD OF 412 YEARS.

SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND DENMARK.

Scandinavia.
Germans. In the North of Norway *Finni.*
Cimbri (?)

Odin, with the other mythological personages of the 3rd century.

No History.

The Aborigines live as *Nomades* and *Pirates.*

In Sweden a dynasty of *Ynglings* is mentioned as kings of Upsala, from the 5th to the 7th century, which is said to have been overthrown by

IWAR

a great conqueror.

Regner Lodbrok, king of the Danish Isles; expeditions against Britain, put to Death in Northumbria about 866 —Death song.

Charlemagne's War with *Gottfried* king of the Jutes 810. Peace with *Hemming* 811: the Eyder the boundary.—*Harold*, Louis's vassal, baptised by *Ansgarius* from Korway or Corvey 826; but Christianity not propagated in his dominions. — Terrible pirates, known as **Danes** and **Normans** in the west (England, France, and the Netherlands, which they people in particular districts); and as *Wäringi* or *Warägi* in the east (Russia). They discover the Orkneys and Iceland.

GORM THE OLD *unites Jutland and the Danish Islands* 863; and carries war into the north of Germany.

HARALD HAARFAGRI, one of the Ynglings *unites Norway* 875.

NOMADIC NATIONS, between Rome and Constantinople, the Danube and the Frozen Ocean.

SLAVI and *WENDS*, (from north-eastern Europe) about the year 500, upon the Vistula, and extending as far as the Dniester. *(Poland).*

527 in Illyria.

549 Ragusa founded.

Sorbes in Misnia, or Meissen, 562.

Czeches in Bohemia. — *Moravians.*

After 600, *Obotriti*, *Wilzi*, and *Pomeranians*, on the Baltic Sea.

Slavi, stationary in Carinthia, and Carniola.

640 *Serblians* (Servians) and *Chrowats* (Croats) in Mœsia and Dalmatia.

Samo king of Bohemia 623–658.

700 Christianity introduced into Croatia.

800 *Slavonia* occupied by Croats.

Bosnia becomes independent of Servia.

ASIATIC NATIONS.

The *GEPIDÆ*,

being freed from the Huns, found an independent state in *Pannonia* 453;—are vanquished by the *Ostro-Goths* 489; — finally, being subjugated by the *Longobards*, 552, they partly remove into *Italy*, and partly disappear among the *Avares.*

AVARES,

from Tartary, 558, upon the Danube; occupy Dacia, and the territory of the Gepidæ; reduce the Slavonians 581: conquer Dalmatia 603; and appear before Constantinople 619.

623, Bohemia independent, and Dalmatia reconquered; Bulgaria independent 640.

796, Charlemagne makes war upon them.—They disappear amongst the Slavonians and Bulgarians.

BULGARIANS,

on the Sea of Asof: from 489 make frequent inroads into Mœsia, Dacia, and Thrace.—*Justinian* pays them annual tribute.

560 Subjected by the *Avares.*

634 Revolt against the Avares.

680 *Asparuch Despot of the Illyrian Bulgaria.* Wars against Constantinople.

866 *Bogoris* Christian and king.

888 *Simeon* unites himself with the *Petchenegans* (expelled from the Wolga by the *Utzes*) against the Greeks and Hungarians.

KHAZARES,

on Mount Caucasus; allies of Heraclius against the Persians 620.

680 They subject the hordes of Bulgarians and Hungarians westward as far as the Theiss.

Khazaria (Crimea).
700–800 Friends of the Constantinopolitans; Enemies of the Arabians.

850 *Cyrillus*, the Apostle of the Khazarians.

880 Are harassed by the Petchenegans: and suffer losses against the Russians.

HUNGARIANS,

(Onogurians, and Magyarians) expelled from the Tobol 462. Upon the Wolga 570.

619 Kingdom of Hungaria on the Black Sea and Sea of Asof. *Kuvrat* d. 660.

680 Being harassed by the Khazarians, the Hungarians proceed to the Pruth.

888 *Arpad*, superior Woiwode, sides with Leo VI. against the Bulgarians.

888 *Zwentebold* king of Great Moravia.

EAST-ROMAN OR GREEK EMPIRE.

ZENO ISAURICUS reinstated 477 (to 491). Internal commotions. He instigates **Theodoric** the Ostro-Goth (educated in Constantinople) to the invasion of Italy 489.

Anastasius, raised to the throne by Zeno's widow, 491; remits the taxes: but, being a Eutychian, is odious to the people; hence the bloody conflicts of the Green Faction and the Blue (the Orthodox). The Bulgarians make inroads, 499. War with the Persians 502–505. Proclus's Speculum, or Burning Glass.

Justin I. 518, (Swineherd) ascends the throne by bribery. Valiant and Orthodox.

JUSTINIAN, 527 to 565, Orthodox; *Belisarius* and *Narses* conquer Africa (kingdom of the Vandals), Sicily, Italy, and the coast of Spain 533–554. Belis. is successful also against the Persians. To the Bulgarians tribute is paid.—*Tribonian* compiles the laws: Pandects or Digests; Institutes. Novellæ, or New Code.—Silkworms first brought into Europe from China, by two Persian monks.

The Empire declines
in Power and Extent 565–867.

Justin II. 565–78. The *Longobards* or *Lombards* conquer Northern *Italy*, 568; the *Avares* succeed the Longobards in *Pannonia.*

Tiberius II. 578. Victory over the Persians 581.

Mauritius 582. Peace with Persia 591; unsuccessful against the Avares (who seize upon Dalmatia 598); put to death.

Phocas 602–10. War against Khosru; revolt in Africa; murdered.

HERACLIUS, an African, 610–41. While he recovers from the Persians their conquests and the Holy Cross, 628, the Avares commit ravages to the Gates of Constantinople.—The ARABIANS conquer *Phœnicia*, *Judaea*, and *Syria*, 634 to 638: and reduce *Alexandria* 640; during the time that *Heraclius* employs all his zeal for the *Monothelites.* d. 641.

Constantine III. murdered by

Heracleonas, who is mutilated by

Constans II. 642–68, Monothelite. The Arabians conquer *Africa* 647, *Cyprus* 648, and *Rhodes* 653. He plunders Rome 663. Murdered at Syracuse.

Constantine IV. *Pogonatus* 668–85. Constantinople with difficulty **saved from the Arabians,** by the **Greek fire** Callinicus) 676. The BULGARIANS obtain tribute 679. Declares against the Monothelites 680.

JUSTINIAN II. 685, makes war upon the Maronites in Mount Libanus; unsuccessful against the Arabs and Bulgarians; dethroned by

Leontius, 695, who is himself deposed by

Tiberius III. 698, murdered 705 by

Justinian II. (*Rhinotmetos*) restored by the Bulgarians, for which service they receive territory on Mount Hæmus. Murdered by

Philippicus Bardanes 711. Powerless against the Arabs and Bulgarians.

Anastasius II. 713, abdicates 716.

Theodosius III. abdicates.

LEO III. ISAURICUS, 717–41, beats off the Arabians from Constantinople 717; and the Bulgarians 718; INTERDICTS IMAGE-WORSHIP 726.

Constantine V. 741–75. Recovers Armenia and Syria from the Arabians; defeats the Bulgarians 763, and 774; the Lombards and Franks reduce the Exarchate; prohibits the worshiping of images, 754; suppresses Cloisters (hence called *Copronymus*).

Leo IV. *Chazarus*, 775 to 780. Iconoclast, or Enemy of Images.

Constantine VI. *Porphyrogenitus* under the regency of his mother IRENE. She promises tribute to the Arabians 781; restores the worship of images 787; is deposed 790. Renders her son odious; murders him 797, and reigns alone: negotiates a marriage with Charlemagne, hence finally dethroned 802.

Nicephorus I. 802 tributary to the Arabs 805; devastates Bulgaria, but falls 811.

Stauracius 811.

Michael I. 811, abdicates 813.

Leo V. the Armenian, repulses the Arabians from Constantinople. Murdered by

Michael II. *the Stammerer*, 820: the Arabs conquer Creta and 823, Sicily 827: The Bulgarians before Constantinople.—Iconoclast. d. 829.

Theophilus 829–42. Just and learned.

Michael III. 842–67; under the regency of his mother *Theodora*, who restores the *Image worship.* She is banished by her son; he is murdered 867.

Separation of the Greek and Romish Churches (PHOTIUS) **861.**

MACEDONIANS 867–1057.

BASILIUS I. the MACEDONIAN, 867–886 victorious against the Arabs and Bulgarians. Legislator and Economist.

Leo VI. the *Philosopher*, 886—911.

PARTHIAN, OR NEW-PERSIAN, EMPIRE.

Firoz or *Pheroses* (457–88).

Obalas 488, tributary to the Huns.

Cabades, or *Koba'd*, 491 to 531. 498 deposed, but afterwards restored by the Huns;—vanquishes the Huns; is successful against the Greeks 505.

KHOSRU NOSHIRWÁN 531 to 579. His dominion extends from the Mediterranean to the Indus, from the Iaxartes (now Sihon) to Arabia. *War upon all the Borders*, against the Turks, Indians, Arabs, and Romans. The Lazi in Colchis. Finally, internal revolt.

Hormisdas or *Hormuzd* IV. 579 to 591. War with the Greeks and Turks.

KHOSRU II. 591 to 628, conquers Syria 611; Palestine 614; Egypt; and even takes *Chalcedon* 616. From 622, *Heraclius* is victorious, crosses the Euphrates 625; and expels Khosru from Ctesiphon 628; Khosru slain 28 February.

Siroes, concludes Peace 628, restoring only his father's conquests. Murdered.

Artaxerxes III. murdered 629.

Yazdijird or *Isdegerdes* III. 632 to 651. Internal disturbances.—*Omar* is victorious from 635; and *Othman* completes the *conquest of Persia* 651.
(Era of Yazdijird 16 June 632.)

Persia an Arabian Province.

Some of the Districts fall to the Turks.

ARABS, OR SARACENS.

By none of the vast conquering nations subdued: (the conquests of Augustus and Trajan were of short duration).
Renowned for frankincense, and poetry.

About the time of Christ's birth, a kingdom of the *Homerites* in Yemen (Arabia Felix): their chief city, Saba, is swept away by a deluge, or the bursting of an artificial lake, about 50 years after Christ.

The Arabs live chiefly as Nomades in separate tribes (*Bedowins*) under Shekhs, and Amirs.

Yemen is conquered by the *Ethiopians* 502; and

by the Persians 574.

MUHAMMAD, OR MAHOMET,

of the Tribe of *Koraish* (family of *Hashim*, keepers of the Kaaba), is born about 570 at Mecca; declares himself the Apostle of God come to reform Religion 609. Being persecuted, he escapes to the rival city *Yatreb* or **Medina,** 16th July **622,** from which period, the Era of the **HEJIRA** or **FLIGHT** commences.
War against Mecca and the neighbouring tribes, from 623: he subdues many, persuades others, and invites even Khosru and Heraclius to embrace *Islamism* (the true faith).
629 Mecca is taken. Victorious in Syria. Dies at Medina 632 (Hejira 11).—*Kurán*; *Sunna.*

1st. **Elective Khalifs,** 28 years (*Medina*).

ABU BIKR becomes "*Khalif*" or "successor;" subdues his adversaries: *takes Damascus* (*Khaled*); d. 634.
OMAR I. builds *Basrah* or *Bassora* 636; conquers Jerusalem 637, Syria and Phœnicia 638: Amru takes Alexandria in Egypt 640 (the Library burnt?). Armenia conquered 644. Omar d. H. 23.
OTHMAN conquers Cyprus; *Persia* 651; and Rhodes 653; murdered 655.
Ali is murdered, and his son *Hassan* abdicates 660 (*Hosein* is slain 680).

2nd.—OMMIADES, 89 Years (Damascus).

MOAWIYAH (Schism of the *Shiahtes*), forms a navy; Arabians in Sicily 669. Constantinople itself besieged 672 and following years, (**Greek Fire**). Conquests in Africa (Kairwan, or Cairoan, founded 670). d. 679.
Yezid or *Yazd* I. Ali and Abdallah revolt. Deposed 683 (H. 64).
Abdallah in Mecca, opposed by the Ommiade *Marwán* I. in Syria.—Marwán d. H. 65: but his son,
Abd-ul-Malik overthrows Abdallah 684. Loses territory in Africa. War with Justinian II. Money coined 695. d. 704.
WÁLID I. makes conquests in the Interior and South of Asia: upon the Northern Coast of Africa; and by his generals Musa and Tarik, in *Spain* from 711: (Tarik's first fortified position is called *Gebel-al-Tarik*, or Mount Tarik, now *Gibraltar*). Dies 714.
SULIMÁN I. Brother. Commerce with India. d. 717.
Omar II. murdered 719 (H. 101).
Yezid or *Yazd* II. The Arabians *cross the Pyrenees.* d. 723.
Hesham, 723–42. *The Turks* make inroads into Armenia.

DEFEAT AT TOURS 732. d. 742.

Wálid II. murdered 743 (H. 126).
Yezid III. d. 743; and *Ibrahim* is deposed by
Marwán II. killed 749 (H. 132). *Revolution.*

3rd. —[redacted]

ABUL-ABBÁS, 749, of the family of Hashim. The Ommiades extirpated or exiled. d. 753.

AL MANSÚR, 753—74. **Golden period of the Saracen empire.** *Bagdad* built 762.
Learning patronised. d. 774.

AL MODI, compels tribute from Irene 781. The Iliad translated into Arabic. d. 784.

MUSA 'L HADI murdered 786.

HARU'N-UR-RASCHI'D, 786–808, holds the Greeks tributary; negociates with *Charlemagne*; stimulates science and literature.

Al Amín, 808, slain 812.

AL MA'MÚN (or AL MAAMÚN) has to struggle with Pretenders. Famed for **Learning.** d. 833 (H. 218).

Al Mutasem, 833–41, erects a [Prætorian] **Body Guard** out of the **Turkish prisoners or slaves.**

Civil dissentions: many Provinces establish their Independence under their Governors: the **TURKISH BODY-GUARD** disposes of the throne, and the Khalifat becomes at last confined to Bagdad.

800 **The Aglabites** (House of *Aglab*) rule in Africa, from Egypt as far as Tunis. Enlarge and beautify Kairwan. Conquer Sicily 827; in Calabria 829:

and

reduce Malta 870.

868 *Achmed* a Turk, son of *Tulun*, makes himself mast. of Egypt. *Egypt* recovered by the House of Abbas 905:—falls about 968 (to 1171) under the **Fatimites** who found *Al Kahira* or *Cairo* 972.

Are subdued 912, by the **Fatimites.**

The Edrisites (House of *Edris*) in Ceuta, Fez, and Mauritania, form an independent kingdom, 782,

but are

overthrown,

in

908, by the **Fatimites** (or House of *Mahadi*, a descendant of *Muhammad's* daughter **Fatima**).

Spain an Independent Khalifat under the **Ommiade** race of *Abd-ur-Rahmán*, 755 to 1038. Corduba the capital. Straitened by Charlemagne in the East 778; and by the Goths in the North.

Thus, early in the 10th Century,

The Triple Division of the Khalifat:—*viz.*—

in Asia, [redacted]	in Africa, the Fatimites,	in Europe, House of Ommia,
to 1258.	to 1171.	to 1038.

YEARS OF CHRIST.

476

541 ultim. Cons. annus.

Anni post Basilium jun.

568

622

732

800

888

CONCLUDED ON THE OTHER SIDE.

TABLE V. MODERN HISTORY. Nº 1. *(concluded).*

YEARS OF CHRIST.	BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	SCOTLAND.	YEARS OF CHRIST.
476	II. **Saxon Conquest**, 455–586.—Small Saxon States to 827. Saxon (with inter-regnant Danish) Kings to 1066. After sustaining the shock of the Great Migration (Roman) Britain is split into petty Sovereignties, and suffering from intestine feuds, when a small body of free-booting *Jutes*, under *Hengist* and Horsa, land in the Isle of Thanet, 449, and are taken into the service of an ambitious chieftain, named Gwrtheyrn, the rival of *Ambrosius* (a Briton of Roman descent). The Jutes obtain reinforcements, urge other Saxon Marauders to invade Northumbria, league with the Picts and Scots, turn their arms against the Britons, and after a severe struggle (Vortimer) in which Horsa falls, *Hengist* founds the puny kingdom of	*Hibernia. Ierne.* Inhabited by small tribes known in the 3rd century after Christ under the general name of *Scots.*	*Caledonia.* Inhabited by *Picts* (midland and eastward), and *Scots* (westward).	476
	The successful example of Hengist is followed by other Saxon leaders, and an ascendency over the Britons, who are driven westward, is gradually attained. The Britons (of the South-West) confederated under *Ambrosius* (d. 508); and under **Arthur** offer a stout resistance particularly to *Cerdic* (battle of Badon Mount 511); but numerous Colonies emigrate, in the 5th and 6th centuries, during the protracted and desolating struggle, into **Armorica** (*Bretagne*). After the death of *Arthur*, who perishes in a civil broil 542, vigorous and combined battle against the Saxons seems to have died away, amid the internal distraction of the Britons, into desultory and predatory attack.	Christianity is said to be introduced by Palladius (about 430), and his successor *Patricius* or *St. Patrick* (about 450). The king of *Midia*, as paramount lord (or monarch), holds a nominal authority over the other numerous petty kings of the Isle.	At what period the numerous tribes or *Clans* of the Scots became permanently united under *one* king is wholly unknown, and the foundation of the *Monarchy* of the Picts is enveloped in equal obscurity. Palladius, it is said, preaches Christianity to the Scots about 430.	
	[The general designation of **Ængeln**-Land or **Eng**-land probably originated with the Continental Saxons, whose most frequent communication would be with the *East-Coast*, occupied by the *Ængeln* or *Angles*].			
	Kent, 455. He is subsequently expelled, but re-establishes himself 465. Is succeeded by his son, *Esca.*	Sussex, or the kingdom of the *South-Saxons*, is founded by *Ella*, 490, who commenced his petty conquest, 477, near the Isle of Wight.	**Wessex.** or the kingdom of the *West-Saxons* (i. e. westward of the South-Saxons) is established by Cerdic, 519, a far more formidable invader (from 495) than either Hengist or Ella.	Essex, or *East-Saxony*, becomes a kingdom, under *Erkenwin*, about 527.
	Northumbria, is desolated by a succession of Saxon invaders and temporary settlers, long before the arrival of a powerful colony of Angles (most probably from the present Sleswick or South *Juteland*), under *Ida*, who founds in the northern districts of Northumbria the kingdom of Bernicia, 547, while *Ella*, a chieftain who accompanies Ida, carrying his conquests *Southward* to the Humber, erects the kingdom of Deira 560.	East Æn glia, gradually colonised by the Ængeln or Angles, is at last moulded into a monarchy by *Uffa*, about 575.	**Mercia,** a midland Ænglian kingdom, is erected by *Crida*, about 586.	Toward the close of the sixth century, *the independent possessions of the Britons* are limited to **Cornwall, North - and South WALES, Cumberland,** and, indeterminately, **Galloway.**
568				The chief king *Dermod* (abt. 554–66) often assembles, at *Teamor*, the sovereigns of the Isle: but is unable to repress their perpetual intestine warfare.
	[These two kingdoms being generally, after the death of Ella, under one sovereign, I have not classed the Saxon States as an **Octarchy** but as a **Heptarchy.**] *Ethelfried*, routs the Scots under *Aidan*, at Degsastan 603. Wars successfully against the Cymry or Cambro-Britons, overthrowing Brockmail, king of Powys, and destroying *Bangor* about 612. Seizes upon Deira. Is defeated and slain by Redwald of East-Ænglia, who places *Edwin*, 617, (the ejected son of Ella of Deira) on the throne of both kingdoms. Edwin introduces *Christianity*, governs well. Falls in battle against Penda of Mercia and Cadwallon of North-Wales, at Hatfield-Chase 633. *Oswald* overcomes Cadwallon 634. Propagates Christianity. Is slain by Penda of Mercia 642. *Oswy*, overthrows Penda, and subdues Mercia 655. Overawes the Picts and Scots. *Northumbria preponderates.* d. 670. *Egfried*, 670. Sends an invading army against Ireland 684. Perishes in pursuit of the Picts 685: is buried at Icolmkill. *Alfred* (educated by Wilfried) encourages Literature. *Ceolwulf*, 731, (the patron of *Bede*) retires to a monastery 737. Rapid succession of Sovereigns: turbulence and power of the Nobles.	*Redwald*, shelters Edwin the rightful heir to Deira, and overthrows Ethelfried of Bernicia 617. *Ethelbert*, in the bloom of youth, is treacherously murdered on the day of his nuptials, by his heartless father-in-law *Offa*, who incorporates E.-Ænglia with Mercia, 792.	In the reign of *Penda*, 626, a ruthless and restless dethroner and destroyer of kings, *Mercia acquires a formidable preponderance.* He falls, at last, in battle against *Oswy* of Northumbria, at Winwidfield (near Leeds) 655. *Wulfhere*, shakes off the temporary sway of Northumbria. Wars successfully against Essex, Sussex, and Wessex. Disseminates Christianity. *Ethelbald*, founds Croyland Abbey. Threatens the rival State of Wessex with destruction; but is *defeated at Burford*, by Cuthred, 752. d. 755. *Offa* (descended from Eoppa brother of Penda) 755. Victorious at Otford, 774, Kent yields to his power. He founds the Abbeys at St. Alban's and Bath. Corresponds with *Charlemagne*. Erects a military rampart (**"Offa's Dyke"**) against the Welsh. Inhumanly *murders Ethelbert*, and usurps the kingdom of East-Ænglia, 792:—as a propitiation for this barbarous and horrid breach of hospitality, he imposes upon his Subjects the Tax called *Peter-pence* (viz. one penny from each family annually to the See of Rome). d. 794.	In South-Wales *Tewdric* falls, in victory, against the West-Saxons under Ceolwulf, at the conflux of the Severn and Wye (Mathern) 610. In North-Wales the noble monastery of *Bangor* (rich in historic monuments) is destroyed, and its library consumed, by Ethelfried of Northumbria, about 612. *Cadwallon* of North-Wales, allied with Penda of Mercia, overthrows Edwin, 633, and desolates Northumbria. Falls (after having outlived "14 great battles and 60 skirmishes") against the youthful warrior Oswald of Northumbria, 634. *Cadwaladyr*, son of Cadwallon, emigrates during a pestilence and famine to Armorica (Bretagne). Dies at Rome. *Geraint*, king of *the Britons in Cornwall*, defeated by *Ina* of Wessex 710. **"Offa's Dyke"** (a trench and rampart) to protect Mercia against the incursions of the Welsh, extends from the mouth of the Wye to the Estuary of the Dee.	In the sixth and seventh centuries, increase of bishopricks (*Cork* and *Limerick*), convents, and *Schools.* About the middle of the 7th century the seminaries of Ireland (Armagh, Lismore, and others) in high repute, and much resorted to by the Anglo-Saxons.	*St. Columba*, from Ireland, founds a celebrated monastery in the Isle of *Hii* (*I-columb-kill*) about 565. *Aidan* ascends the Scotish throne, under the auspices of St. Columba. Is defeated by Ethelfried of Northumbria about 603.	568
622				622
	Cenwalch, expelled (during 3 years) by Penda of Mercia 645. Sussex independent, under *Edilwalch*, 648. At war with Penda's son, Wulfhere. Annexed to Wessex about 685. *Ceadwalla*, 685. Finally incorporates Sussex. Desolates Kent. Dies at Rome. *Ina*, 688. *Legislator.* Defeats Geraint of Cornwall 710. Rebuilds, at the request of Aldhelme, the Abbey of Glastonbury. Relinquishes the Throne, and performs a pilgrimage to Rome. He there founds a Saxon "school," and for its support grants *Rome-scot* (or Peter-pence). Dies, as a Monk, at Rome 728. [Ina's brother, Inigils, ancestor of Egbert and *Alfred*, d. 718.]			
	Ethelbert, is converted to **Christianity** about 600, by *Austin*, sent, with 40 other monks, among the Anglo-Saxons. by Pope *Greg.* I. Laws. d. 616. *Ceolric*, 591. *Ceolwulf*, driven out of South Wales by Tewdric 610.			
	Wihtred, d. 725.	Subjected by *Offa* of Mercia, 774–5.		
732				732
	Cuthred, saves Wessex, from the menaced domination of Mercia, by the *victory of Burford* 752. *Brithric* 784. The earliest recorded landing of **the Danes** 787; they plunder Lindisfarne and Weremouth 792. Is poisoned by Eadburga (daughter of *Offa*).			
	Egbert, the sole remaining descendant of *Cerdic*, (after having withdrawn from the jealousy of Brithric to the court of *Charlemagne*), ascends the throne 800. Overwhelms the *Britons of Devonshire and Cornwall.* Breaks the power of Mercia by the victory of Wilton 823, and incorporates Kent and Essex with his own dominions. Conquers Mercia 827 (allowing Wiglaf to retain the Crown as Vassal of Wessex); assumes the sway over East-Ænglia; and receives the submission of Northumbria:—thus acquiring Rule over the whole of the Seven Saxon Kingdoms **827.** Reduces North-Wales 828.	Dependent upon *Mercia.* Annexed to Wessex by Egbert.		
800				800
	The Danes or Northmen begin their dreadful irruptions by ravaging the isle of Sheppey 832: defeat Egbert at Charmouth, Dorset, 833: are joined by the *Cornish Britons* but defeated at Hengston-hill, Cornwall, with great slaughter 835. *Egbert dies* 836. [Although *virtually the Sovereign of all England* he does not appear to have borne any other title than "*King of the West Saxons.*"] *Ethelwulf* (a *Monk* prior to the death of his elder brother) 836. Endows the church with *tithes* (tenth of all lands and goods). Accompanied by his favourite son *Alfred* visits Rome; revolt—		*Submits to* Egbert 827.	
	Ethelbert, 857–66, (in Wessex also from 860). *Ethelbald* 855, in Wessex only; d. 857. d. 860.			
	The Danes or Northmen again infest the coasts.			
	Ethelred I. 866–71. The Northmen winter, 866, in great force in East-Ænglia, whence, after obtaining a supply of horses, they proceed, 867, to avenge the death of *Lodbrok* by the *reduction of Northumbria.*—They cross the Humber, and occupy Nottingham 868, but return to York, by treaty, 869. Land at Humberstan, Lincolnshire, 870, and sweeping southward, with desolating fury, through Croyland, Peterborough, and Huntingdon, they achieve the entire *conquest of East-Ænglia*; and although severely handled by the West-Saxons, plant themselves firmly in *Reading*. Ethelred, after various conflicts with the direful and obstinate invaders, is mortally wounded at Merton 871.		*Ella* (Usurper) puts to death **Regner Lodbrok** a powerful piratical king of the North. Lodbrok's sons assemble a vast armament; reduce York 1 March 867. Ella and his competitor Osbert unite, but both perish in a decisive engagement near York 12 April, and the whole country, from the Humber to the Tyne, falls to the invaders, 867. **The Danes** carry their conquests Northward of the Tyne, 874, the Scots vainly attempting to arrest their progress.	*Edmund* is put to Death, and his kingdom usurped, by **the Danes** 870.	*Burrhed* (speedily taught the futility of his selfishly separate pacific treaties) flees, and his people submit to the **Danes** 874 (the Mausoleum of the Mercian Kings at Repton is destroyed). Mercia is resigned by the **Danes,** 878, to Alfred, who constitutes Ethelbert (married to Alfred's daughter Ethelfleda) governor.	East-Ænglia throws off the yoke of Mercia; becomes dependent upon *Wessex.* *Wiglaf*, subdued by Egbert, 827, is allowed to retain the crown as the tributary vassal of *Wessex.*	North-Wales overpowered by Egbert 828. Wales does not escape the predatory visitations of **the Danes.**	The Northmen (particularly **Danes**) called in Ireland **Ost-mans or East-men** begin their ravages about 800. Land in force abt. 818 under *Turges* or *Turgesius*, who usurps the sovereignty of the Island. In 835 Turges perishes in a revolt of the Irish, and general massacre of the Danes. Fresh bodies of the East-men land 849, build (or fortify themselves in) *Dublin*, Waterford, and Limerick, 851. Amid the incessant devastations of these fierce intruders, and the endless feuds of the native kings, Ireland retrocedes rapidly toward barbarism.	The male line of the *Pictish* monarchs expires with *Hungus:* the Contests for the Succession lead to the *subjugation of the Picts*, about 838, by *Kenneth* II. of Scotland. Kenneth removes the famous *Scotish stone* from Argyleshire to *Scone*, a place held in veneration by the Picts, and thenceforth the scene of Inauguration of the Scotish monarchs. *Gregory the Great*, reduces Berwick: and conquers the British kingdom of *Galloway*. Invades Ireland. Founds Aberdeen. Dies about 892, and is buried at I-columb-kill.	888
888	ALFRED THE GREAT, 871–901. Makes peace (for Wessex) with the Danes; who, after wintering in London, reduce *Mercia* 874. They renew their warfare against Wessex, which is at length overwhelmed and *Alfred* driven into concealment in *Athelney*. He reconnoitres the enemy's camp in disguise, rapidly re-assembles an army, and gains a signal triumph at **Edington** (or *Ethandune*) 878, followed by a treaty of peace by which the Danes resign Mercia, but *retain Northumbria*, and *East-Ænglia.*			

TABLE VI.

MODERN HISTORY.

SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLES against the GERMAN EMPERORS.

NAVAL POWER and COMMERCE of

FROM 888 TO 1215.

Years after Christ.	GERMANY.	BURGUNDIES.	ITALY. IMPERIAL ITALY. PAVIA.	ITALY. PAPAL ITALY.	ITALY. LOWER ITALY.	VENICE.	FRANCE.	ENGLAND.
888	**Arnulph, 888-**99, son of Carloman; by Election King of Germany, and Lotharingia (Lorraine). *Louis* III. *the Child*, 899-911 *(last of the* CARLOVIGIANS) attacked in the west by the **Normans**; and in the east by the **Hungarians.** The clergy independ. of the Emperor. **Moravia,** after Zwentebold's death about 894, divided between *Bohemia and Hungary*. Lotharingia subject to France 911. *Conrad* I. (of Franconia) 912–918, harassed by external enemies; at war with Saxony. **Swabia** a Dukedom 918–**1268.** 3rd. **Saxon Emperors, 919 to 1024**—105 Years. HENRY I. *the Fowler*, 919–36, reduces to obedience the powerful dukes of Swabia and Bavaria; finally unites *Lotharingia* to the empire 923. A nine years' truce with the *Hungarians* 925. *Towns* and fortresses built, particularly on the Havel and Elbe, agnst. the *Wends*; hence also the Margraviates *Misnia* 929, *North-Saxony* 930, and *Sleswick* 951.—**Great Victory over the Hungarians** at Merseburg 933. OTTO I. 936-73, *anointed*.—Marries first *Editha, dau. of Edw. the Elder* of Eng.: as the consort of *Adelaide*, **king of Italy 951.** War in Bohemia, and insurrections in Bavaria, *Franconia*, and Sleswick. **The Hungarians** are finally driven out of Germany, by their terrific defeat on the **Lech,** near Augsburg, 955. **Silver** mines discovered in the Hartz mountains. Invited to Rome by John XII. Crowned **ROMAN EMPEROR** 2nd Feb. **962.** Punishes the mal-contents in Italy 966-72. His son Otto (II.) marries the Grk. prin. Theophania (Dau. of Romanus II.) 972. New bishopricks: Magdeburg. Billung, duke of Saxony. *Otto* II. 973–83, deposes the Duke of Bavaria 976. Bestows Lower-Lotharingia on Charles of France as a Fief 977; war, notwithstanding, with France. In Lower Italy 981, at first successful; vanq. at Basientello in Calabria 982. *Otto* III. 983 to 1002, under Theophania (Grk.) to 991, under *Adelaide* **999**; thro' *Bernward* and *Gerbert* (Sylv. II.) "The wonder of the World."—Henry of Bavaria re-instated.—Otto crowned at Rome 996; puts down Crescentius 998: and his faction 1000. (Otto at Gnesna.) —Dukedom *Carinthia:* Margraviate **Austria.** *Normans; and Wends* (**Julin**). *Henry* II. 1002–24 (of Bavaria, son of the deposed Duke) not crowned as Emp. at Rome until 1014: **Golden Imperial Globe** first used: the Emperor's title declared dependent upon the Pope.—1021 in Lower-Italy.	**LOWER BURGUNDY,** *Cis-jurane* (*Arles*) from the Rhone and Saone, to Mount Jura, separates from Western France, 879, under king *Boso*, brother-in-law of Charles the Bald. Boso dies 887. *Louis*, Son, d. 923. *Hugh* of *Arles* resigns Lower-Burgundy to Rudolph II. **of Upper-Burgundy** 934. **UPPER BURGUNDY,** *Trans-jurane*, from Mount Jura to the Reuss, under king *Rudolph*, 888. d. 911. *Rudolph* II. unites the two kingdoms of Burgundy (934), Provence, Dauphiny, Savoy, Lyonnois, Bresse, Franche Comté, and great part of Switzerland: d. 936. *Hugh*, the Black. *Rudolph* III. from 993; compelled to bequeath **his kingdoms to Germany:** d. **1032.** [**THE KINGDOMS** *of Burgundy* are not to be confounded with the **Dukedom** *of Burgundy*, which always remained a French fief.]	**Berengarius** of Friuli, king, **888.** GUIDO of Spoleto, rival king 889: d. 894.—*Lambert*, Guido's son, king and emperor. *Arnulph* of Germany takes Rome 896; Lambert murd. 898. **Arabs** settle near Nice. *Louis* of Low. Burgundy 900-905; expelled by *Berengarius*, who now reigns without a rival to 921; murd. 924. *Rudolph* of Upper Burgundy, overthrown, 926, by *Hugh*, count of Arles; expelled 945. The *Hungarians* desolate Italy 900-950. *Lothario* 945-50. His widow *Adelaide* is espoused **951** by OTTO I. of Germany. *Berengar* II. obtains Italy as a fief; deposed 961. **OTTO I. ROMAN EMP.** 2nd Feb., **962.** During the civil dissensions, many of the dukes and cities acquire independence. *Otto* II. 973. Milan at war with her bishop 976. *Otto* III. 983. Opulence increases. *Henry* II. 1002. (His rival *Ardouin* of Ivrea dies in a monastery 1015). *Conrad* II. 1024. Civilization diffused. *Sub-fiefs* made *hereditary* 1038. *Henry* III. 1039. The population increases. *Henry* IV. 1056, without power. Almost all the towns republics, the dukes and counts sovereigns. Villainage abolished. The nobility compelled to remove into the cities. *Milan and Pavia.* GENOA at war with **Pisa** for the dominion of the Mediterranean Sea (westward) 1070 to 1290. *Azzo* II. of **ESTE** marries *Kunigunde* heiress of the **WELFS or GUELFS,** Counts of Altorf in Up. Swabia, 1047; leaves at his death, 1097, Guelf IV. who marries *Ethelina* of **Bavaria** (Grand-parents of *Henry the Proud)*; and Fulco (branch of Este-Modena). *Henry* V. 1106. The cities, supported by the pope, refuse allegiance. Under *Lothaire* II. 1125, who attempts to gain Lower-Italy, and *Conrad* III. 1138, who performs a Crusade (1147-49), the power and prosperity of the cities increase. FREDERIC I. 1152. **Milan** denies him entrance; crowned at *Pavia* 1155.—Milan taken 1158; refuses, nevertheless, to submit to the ordinances of *Roncaglia:* is again **taken, 1162, and razed.** **LEAGUE OF THE LOMBARD CITIES 1167.** 1168 The Germans expelled by the Plague. 1176 *the League victorious at Lignano* near Como. The PEACE OF CONSTANCE 1183 — the cities form republics, with a weak Feudal-Nexus. Under *Henry* VI. 1190, and *Otto* IV. 1197, civil wars and party spirit prevent the republican constitution from acquiring stability.	During the Anarchy in Upper Italy, **888** to **961,** the pope gradually attains independency: but the influence of courtezans (*Theodora* 904, and *Marozia* 914) brings him into contempt: and the pontifical chair falls to the disposal of the neighbouring barons. (Tuscany.) *John* XII. (Octavian) invites **Otto** I. to Rome and acknowledges his sovereignty 962. Deposed 963. *Benedict* V. exp. 964. Otto I. chastises the insurgents 966-72. Otto II. in Italy from 980. *John* XV. 985-96. Canonization. Otto III. puts down *Crescentius* the consul 998; and his faction 1000. *Sylvester* II. (**Gerbert**) 999-1003. *Benedict* VIII. 1012–24, takes advantage of the piety of Henry II. 1014; the pope's election **independent** of the emp.: — hence **three popes** 1044. The imperial ascendency restored 1046; and none but German bishops chosen until 1057. *Leo* IX. 1049-54. *Nicholas* II. influenced by **Hildebrand,** transfers the right of electing the pope **to the Cardinal Bishops,** 1059, which *Rob. Guiscard* swears to support. *Alex.* II. 1061-73. GREGORY VII. (**Hildebrand**) 1073-85. Pope without the emperor's confirmation; the imperial prefect in Rome must swear obedience to the pope.—INVESTITURE 1075.—THE CLERGY ARE FORBIDDEN TO MARRY.—All temporal sovereignty degraded in the person of **Henry** IV. *at Canossa.*—Isidore. —**Matilda** of Este makes a donation of all her dominions to the papal See (d. 1115). *Urban* II. 1088-99. **CRUSADES 1095.** Knights of St. John of Jerusalem 1099, (subsequently Knights of Rhodes, and finally of Malta). Knights of the Temple 1118. *Pascal* II. receives the confirmation of *Matilda's Donation* 1102. *Calixtus* II. 1119-24, gains the *Investiture.* *Innocent* II. 1130 (to 1143); **and** *Anacletus* II., rival pope (d. 1138). Matilda's dominions lost. *Rebellion at Rome* excited by *Arnold of Brescia* (a disciple of Abelard) 1144: the pope merely a bishop;—"*Senatus Populusque Romanus.*" ANARCHY. 1151 Gratiani Decretum. *Adrian* IV. (*Nich. Brekespere* the only Englishman ever made pope) 1154-59; "per nos imperat." Grants *Ireland* to *Henry* II. by Bull 1156. *Alexander* III. 1159 to 1181. 1179 Decretales Alex. III. *Urban* III. 1185, d. (through grief and terror at Saladin's capture of Jerusalem) 19 Oct. 1187. INNOCENT III. 1198 to 1216, re-establishes the papal power; bribes the citizens, and compels the imperial prefect to swear allegiance.——No bishop without the pope's confirmation: the emperor's election *dependent* upon the pope; the pope's election independent of the emperor. **Auricular Confession.**	**NAPLES Grecian.** **SICILY Arabian.** (**Dukedoms,** *Benevento* and *Capua; Naples, Gæta,* and *Amalfi*). *The Greeks and Arabs* at war. But when the **Ottos** make attempts to gain Lower Italy (from **951**) the Arabs and the Greeks unite, and the Ottos are finally repulsed 982. **In 1000 a body of NORMAN** pilgrims (to Mt. Gargano) protect Naples against Capua; are rewarded with a settlement at *Aversa* 1029. *Tancred's Sons* conq. **Apulia** 1039-41. WILLIAM, *with the Iron Arm, Count of Apulia, German* Vassal 1046. *Leo* IX. defeated and taken prisoner 1053. ROBERT GUISCARD created, 1059, **Duke** of Apulia and Calabria, **by the pope,** to whom he swears allegiance as a vassal; overthrows the Greeks at Durazzo 1081: d. 1085. *Roger* I. conquers **Sicily** (to be held as a fief from his brother Rob. Guiscard), 1061-90. Unites the whole territory on both sides of the Faro 1098. *Roger* II. 1101, is (after the death of Rob. Guiscard's grd.-son 1127) created **KING of Naples** and Sicily "**the Two Sicilies**" by *Anacletus* II. 1130, (Annual Tribute of Purse and Palfrey to the Pope for Naples) seat of government Palermo. — **THE GREEKS AND ARABS EXPELLED.** Is victorious in Africa. **Silk Manufacturers** from Greece in Sicily. *William* I., 1154-66. Insurrections. *William* II., 1166-89. War with *Frederic* I., and with the Greeks. *Constantia*, dau. of Roger II. mar. **Henry (VI.) of Germany** 1186:—thus **House of Hohenstaufen** 1189-**1268.** *Henry* I. (VI.) At war with Tancred (natural descendant of Roger II.) Pretender, who d. 1194. Powerful in Italy. *Frederic* I. (II.) 1197-1250 (two years old). Naples faithful: *Innocent* hostile.	The Istrian Pirates subdued 939. *Dalmatia* in subjection 1000. Traffic in the products of the East with all the Western nations. Wealth undermines the Democracy. The Doge controlled by two annually elected Councillors 1032. **Genoa** and **Pisa,** rivals in Commerce. The Venetians side with the Greeks agnst. *Robt. Guiscard*) are defeated 1081 and 1084. Venice acquires riches and power by **THE CRUSADES.** Equips a fleet of 200 sail. Attempts to recover Dalmatia from Hungary 1115 and following years. (The Republic of **Genoa** acquires Marseilles, Caffa, and Asof 1100.) Vitalis Michieli murd. 1172. *New Aristocratical Constitution.* Marriage with the Adriatic Sea (Ziani 1173). Chief City of the **Lombard League** 1180. DANDOLO Doge: Crusade-Treaty with the French 1201—**Constple** taken **1204** (*the four Bronze Horses* removed to Venice): Venice obtains Candia, and other Islands, and the Morea. Private Venetians engage in war on their own account.	**Odo,** or **Eudes,** (Count of Paris,) **888-**98 has to contend with rivals for the Throne. *Charles* III. *the Simple*, 898-923, grandson of Charles the Bald, marries Ogina *dau. of Edw. the Eld.* of Eng. Is compelled to cede as a **Ducal Fief,** to the **Northmen or NORMANS, 911,** that part of Neustria which is thenceforth called **NORMANDY** (capital *Rouen*); ROLLO (or HROLF, *baptized*) *Robert*, the first duke, marries Gisèle *dau. of Charles the Simple.* The dates of Rollo Robert's Death, and of the ducal successions, are discrepant and doubtful down..... to *Great Power of the Vassals.* Charles is opposed by *Robert* I. Odo's brother, 922, slain 923; Charles nevertheless flees to Henry I. of Germany, to whom he cedes Lotharingia 923 (dies, impris. by Herb. Ct. of Vermandois, at Péronne, 929). His consort Ogina, escapes to her bro. **Athelstan's** court, with her son Louis *(transmarine)*: and *Rudolph* 923-36 (duke of *Burgundy*) is elected to the vacant throne. In constant warfare with his vassals and the Normans. *Louis* IV. *Transmarine* 936-54. War with King Robert's son *Hugh* the White or *the Great:* is compelled to restore *Normandy* as an independent dukedom to Richard, Grandson of Rollo 946. *Lothaire*, 954–86, (king thro' Hugh the Great), possesses only a few towns. The attempt upon Lotharingia fails 978; but Lothaire's brother Charles is made *King of* **Lower** *Lotharingia*, as a vassal of Germany. *Louis* V. *le Fainéant* 986, LAST OF THE CARLOVINGIANS, d. 987. *France divided into hereditary Fiefs.* **3rd or CAPETIAN RACE from 987.** **House of Hugh Capet, 987 to 1328**—341 Yrs. **Hugh Capet** crowned at Reims 3 July **987,** son of *Hugh the Great*, the powerful count of Paris, and grandson of Robert I. d. 24 Oct. 996. *Robert* II. 996-1031, divorced from Bertha 998. Inherits the **Duke**dom of *Burgundy*, and bestows it on his son Henry: by whose bro. Robert, from 1035, and his posterity it is ruled to 1361. **Truce of God.** d. 20 July 1031. *Henry* I. 1031-60, suppresses reb. The long reigns, (this and the four succeeding occupy 192 years) give stability to the royal authority. d. toward the close of 1060. *Philip* I. 1060-1108. Baldwin of Flanders Regent. **William** the sixth DUKE **of Normandy** (nat. son of *Robert the Devil*, d. 1035) **KING OF ENGLAND 1066.** Revenges Philip's raillery by desolating France (burns *Mantes*) 1087. *Investitures* papal 1082. Philip under the papal Ban 1094 to 1105. **Synod of Clermont,** and papal proclamation of **THE CRUSADES 1095** (in Nov.): — **First Crusade** under Godfrey de Bouillon Duke of Lower Lorraine 1096 (the numerous undisciplined hordes who precede Godfrey under **Peter the Hermit!** and *Walter the Pennyless!* nearly all perish *en route*). The oppression of the people, under the many powerful crown-vassals and the clergy, continues. Philip d. 29 July 1108. *Louis* VI. *le Gros*, 1108-37. War agnst. England.—The vassals successfully opposed. — **Suger** favours the COMMUNES, who, to be protected against the nobles, submit to the king. Villainage abolished. d. 1 Aug. 1137. **Abelard and Heloïse.** The Order of **Knights Templars** instituted 1118. *Louis* VII. *le jeune*, 1137-80, asserts the Election of a Bishop, against the Pope 1140. **Second** disastrous **Crusade** (with Conrad III. of Germany)—1147-49: *Bernard of Clairvaux. Suger* dies 1152. Through Louis's **Divorce from Eleanora,** Guienne, Gascoigne, Saintonge, and Poitou, fall to **Henry II. of England** 1152:—hence Wars with the too powerful vassal. **Albigenses. Troubadours.** d. 18 Sep. 1180. PHILIP II. AUGUSTUS 1180-1223. The Jews expelled 1182. Paris paved 1184; and surrounded with a Wall 1211. Conducts an expedition, jointly with **Rich. I. of Eng.** in **THE THIRD CRUSADE** 1190: (**"Saladin Tithes"**) levied). War against England 1192. *Artois* obtained by marriage 1199. **John** *of England*, summoned as a vassal, does not appear; Philip *takes possession of Touraine, Anjou, and Maine*, 1203, and of **NORMANDY 1205. Fourth Oriental Crusade** (agnst. Constple. only) under the M. of Montferrat, 1202-4. **Crusade against the Albigenses and Raymond of Toulouse** 1209. *Vict. over Otto* IV. and the English Allies *at Bouvines* 1214. *Rise of the Regal Power.*	**Alfred the Great,** (871-901). *Hastings* with fresh hordes of Nor Kent, 893; partially sustained by the Danes of E.-Æng. & North.; fortifies Ch but is, by the patient valour and judicious vigour of *Alfred*, finally expelled 897 by his wise laws and regulations lays a foundation for lasting internal tranqu national grandeur. Zealously promotes learning and science, and in the progr struggles with the Danes, **creates a Navy.** Is the first **Monarch** (or of *the Saxon* states in Britain, but styles himself, even **in his will,** simply of the West-Saxons." *Edward the Elder*, 901-24. Vigorously combats the Danish Colo Northumbria and E.-Ænglia, against whom and the Welsh he erects frontier- Incorporates **Mercia** 920. **ATHELSTAN,** 924-41. Demolishes the Castle at York, and **subjugat** Ravages Scotland. Gains a splendid victory over the confederated Scots, *Da* **nanburh,** 934. **IS THE FIRST MONARCH OF ENGLAND** (i. e. of the *Danish* as well as the Scotland" he is the "nominal Lord." [When, or by whom, the Title of "*King of England*" was first assumed *Edmund* I. 941-46. Has a perilous conflict for the throne with *Anlaf*, the Conquers the little *kingdom of Cumbria*, which he confers upon Malcolm I. *Edred*, 946-55. Finally crushes the efforts of the Northumbrians to regain the Benedictine Order introduced at *Glastonbury* (Celibacy). *Edwy*, 955-59, a youth, odiously overpowered by the Clergy. *Elgiva.* *Edgar*, 959-75. **Dunstan,** Primate, plants the country with the new M nasteries, 964) to the prejudice of the Established Clergy. *Tributary Kings d* *Edward the Martyr*, 975, murd. at the gate of Corfe-Castle, 978, by Elfri *Ethelred* II. *the Unready*, 978-1013, succeeds to the crown.—**The pir men, re-appear.** Ethelred, in 991, to avert their ravages, pusillanimously first levied **DANE-GELT.** In 994, **Swen of Denmark,** and *Olav Trig* Thames, and although repelled at London, obtain £16,000. Swen ravages the he receives as Ransom-money £24,000. The enraged & imbecile Ethelred orde *of his naturalized Danish Subjects* (**DANISH VESPERS**) 13 Nov. 1002. Marri (third Duke) *of Normandy* 1002. The Danish ravages and exactions are re succession, until at length Ethelred (after surrendering 16 Counties and payin *Normandy* 1013. **III. Inter-regnant DANISH KINGS,** SWEN, 1013, (Heathen) takes possession of the throne: but dies, at Gainsboro Ethelred II. who returns from Normandy 1014 (to combat the pretensions of **Edmund II. Ironside** (natural son of Ethelred) 1016, commences the as successful struggle with *Canute* for the possession of London: Saint *Olav* (ex Edmund) is famed for his effort to destroy the Southwark fortified bridge held manfully and brilliantly in various battles with his competitor: but being spe **CANUTE the Great,** 1016–36, (bapt.) becomes sole king. *(Rise of Ear widow Emma.* Wars with success against the Scots. Makes liberal donatio (buried at Winchester). His sons, *Harold* I. (1036-39), and *Hardi-Canute* (1036–41), contend for the **Saxon Race** RESTORED. *Edward the Confessor* 1041–66, (son of Ethelred II. & Emma of Norm dau. From long residence in Normandy, greatly favours the Normans at his pelled. **William duke of Normandy** visits England 1051. *Godwin* re favourites are banished, (he dies 1053). The onerous and hateful tax called allows Siward to aid *Malcolm agst.* **Macbeth.** Dies early in 1066.—*Harol* **of Normandy,** both claim to have been nominated successors by Edward *Harold* II. is crowned 1066. Harald IV. of Norway, also a claimant to the in the North, is routed and slain by Harold near York 25 Sept. **Willia** Pevensey in the South, with 60,000 men, 28 Sept. The vigorous, but some to the attack of the new invaders. He falls in a valiantly contested **Battle** 1066, and his crown is the spoil of the victor. **IV. NORTHMANIC RACE from 1066 to 1135—HOUSE OF NORMANDY**—69 **WILLIAM I. the Conqueror,** crown. 25th Dec. 1066–87.—E also vassals.—**Curfew** (Couvre-feu).—Despotic Forest Laws.— *homage* 1072. Peter-pence 1076. *War with his eldest son Rob* on-Tyne erected 1080. **Doomsday Book** 1080–86. Numerous *Saxon (Shasgunach)* Emigrations **to Scotland,** wh grand-son of *Ironside*, retires. William while ravaging France dies, thro' a fall from his h *Mantes*, 9 Sept. 1087. *William* II. *Rufus*, crowned 26 Sept. 1087–1100, effectually Primate Anselm.—**Robert** the elder brother, *Duke of Norma* the **FIRST CRUSADE,** mortgages his duchy to his brother William Carlisle Castle built 1092. Durham Cathedral begun 1093 Will. II. is killed by the glancing of an arrow from an *Oak- 19th Century)* in the New Forest, 2nd Aug *Henry* I. *Beauclerc* crown. 5 Aug. 1100–35. Marries Matilda and niece of *Edgar Ætheling* (thus uniting the *Saxon* and Nor of his eldest brother Robert's claims, grants **the first Charte** nities of the Clergy. Overthrows, at Tinchebrai 1106, his elde his death 1134) and *re-unites* **Normandy** *to the English Crown Robert's son* Clito to 1127. **Prince William perishes by** 1120. *Henry's daughter* **Matilda** or **Maude** (widow of Emp. H to Geoffrey **Plantagenet** (Earl of **Anjou**) 1127: and to all her father's dominions. Henry d. 1st D **House of Blois.** *Stephen of Blois* 1135–54, (son of Henry's *sister*) gains the Nob 26 Dec. 1135. War against Matilda; and Scotland. (**Brab** *Stephen* defeated at Lincoln 2 Feb. 1441. Treaty of Stephen to retain the crown during his life, *Henry* Stephen dies 25 Oct. 1154. **1154 to 1485—PLANTAGENETS**—33 HENRY II. *Matilda's son*, crowned 19th Dec. 1154-89, (**Married** 1152), confirms the Charter of Henry I.; humbles the Nobles. **Becket,** opposes the CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON 1164, esc and is murd. at Canterbury 1170: hence the Pope's Interdict 1172.—**South Wales** reduced to submission 1157. **IRELAND T Scotland** a fief 1174. *Brittany* (*Bretagne*) inherited. T administering of justice *by Circuits* introduced.—**Rebellio of Henry's sons.** Fair Rosamond. Henry d. 6 July 1189. [The Bishop of London is *Apothecary* to the King.] **RICHARD I. Cœur de Lion,** crowned 3 Sept. 1189-99. Embarks as o of the three Chiefs of the **THIRD Oriental CRUSADE** 1190; Cypru **Acre, Ascalon.** Three years' **Truce with SALADIN 1192**:—shi wrecked near Aquileia, is seized by the Duke of Austria and impris., by t Emp. *Henry* VI., at Erdberg near Vienna **1192.** His bro. **John,** incit by France, revolts. Richard released 1194, vigorously assails France: "**DI ET MON DROIT.**" Maritime laws of Oleron. Richard wounded by an arro while besieging the refractory Visc. of Limoges in Chalus Castle, d. 6 Ap 1199. [The popular *Robin Hood* and *Little* John in Sherwood Forest.] **John** *(Lack-Land)* crowned 27 May 1199-1216. **Prince Arthur,** s of John's *elder brother Geoffrey*, **murd.** 1203. At war with France (s France): embroiled with the Clergy; and with Pope *Innocent* III. who confe England upon Philip II. of France **1212.** John declares England a **papa** **Fief,** subject to (1000 Sil. Marks) ann. Tribute, 1213 (to 1366): his troops the Netherlands def. with *Otto* IV., at Bouvines by Philip II. 1214: gene revolt, encouraged by Abp. *Langton.*
1000								
1066								
1073								
1095	**ERA OF THE CRUSADES 1095** (to 1291). Henry's son Conrad subdued 1097: the power of the clergy continues to increase: the dukes and counts, although eager to make *their own* dignities *inheritable*, strenuously *oppose* hereditary succession to the Imperial Throne. Compelled to abdicate 1105, d. 1106. *Henry* V. 1106-25 (1st consort of *Matilda*, dau. of *Henry* I. of England), compels the right of investiture by force of arms 1111: under the Ban 1112, rebellion follows. **Concordat of Worms** 1122: the spiritual investiture to be performed by the Pope with the Ring and Staff, and the investiture of the temporalities by the Emperor with the sceptre. **Hereditary Duchies: Bavaria** under the **WELFS** (who inherit *Lüneburg* 1120). **Saxony. — Anhalt** (aggrandized by **Albert the Bear**).—**Holstein** under Schaumburg.— **Swabia.**—But many *Counts* and *Barons* within the Dukedoms *independent.* 5th. **Chiefly Swabian Emperors, or Hohenstaufens, 1125 to 1272**—147 Years. *Lothaire* II. (of Saxony) 1125-37, overcomes Fred. and *Conrad*, the two **Hohenstaufen** Dukes of *Swabia* and Franconia; influences the Pope's election; gains the countess *Matilda* of Este's *estates*; and threatens, 1132 and 36, even Roger of Apulia. The *kingdom of the Wends* granted to the Duke of Sleswick as a fief 1126.—**Albert the Bear** of *Ascanien*burg-*Anhalt* is created Margrave of Salzwedel (*Nord*-Mark) 1134.—**Henry the Proud** Duke of *Bavaria* (Family of **WELF** and **Este**—See Imp. Italy) marries Gertrude only daughter of Lothaire II. and thus (1127) obtains **Saxony;** also the *Matilda-Estates.* **Conrad** III. (of **Hohenstaufen-Swabia,** or *Waiblingen*) 1138-52. 1138 *Henry the Proud* (d. 1139) duke of Saxony and Bavaria (disappointed competitor for the Imp. Crown), **under the Ban of the Empire:** (the battle-cry of **WELFS! and WAIBLINGENS!**—corruptly by the Italians **Guelfs** *and* **Ghibellines**—is first recorded at the Siege of Weinsberg abt. 1140): Austria obtains *Bavaria*, and Albert the Bear *Saxony.* On the Reconquest of Saxony by **HENRY THE LION** (son of *Henry the Proud*) 1142, the Margraviate of *Salzwedel* (*Alt*-Mark) is rendered independent of Saxony, and constituted an hered. *State of the Empire* in favour of Albert the Bear, who conquers the neighbouring territory of **BRANDENBURG.** The insurrection at Rome, 1144 not taken advantage of, owing to **the Second Crusade** (with *Louis* VII. *of France*), against the Saracens 1147-49. Crusade against the *Wends.*—Roman law in Germany; hence the Emperor's pretended claims upon the whole former Roman Empire. **FREDERIC I. Barbarossa, or Red Beard,** 1152-90. *Bavaria* restored to *Henry the Lion*, 1156, and **Austria** (as Indemnification) created a *Dukedom.* **Six Expeditions into Italy; 1.** to the Coronation 1155 *(Henry the Lion makes conquests from the Wends)*; **2.** against **Milan** and Alex. III., 1158-62: — **3.** against Alex. III. 1165: — **4.** against **THE LOMBARD CITIES,** until compelled by the Plague to retire 1168;—**5.** 1174, *Hen. the Lion* irritated by the purchase of the (Swabian) Estates of Matilda from Guelf VI., abandons the Emp.: who is *defeated near Como* 1176: *Six* years' truce with the Lombards; 10 years' truce with Sicily. Peace with Pope Alex. III. **Hen. under the Ban of the Empire** 1180. Saxony divided; Bavaria granted to Otto of Wittelsbach; *Lübeck and Ratisbon* free Imperial cities 1182: Henry the Lion (mar. 1168 to Henry II.'s dau. Matilda) retires to *England* 1182-5 (his son *William, Ancestor of the actual House of* BRUNSWICK-*Hanover* is *born at Winchester* 1184: and is one of the hostages for *Cœur-de-Lion* 1192). *Mecklenburg*, **Brandenburg,** and *Pomerania* severally constituted States of the Empire. **6. Peace of Constance** 1183: **Upper Italy in Republics.** Frederic's son marries the *heiress of the Two Sicilies* 1186.—In the **THIRD CRUSADE** against the Saracens (1189) *Fred. dies*, through Immersion in the *Cydnus*, 1190. Towns multiply and prosper. *Henry* VI. 1190–97, already *King of the Two Sicilies* 1189. (**Richard Cœur de Lion,** returning from Palestine, shipwrecked and, as the ally of Tancred, imprisoned 1192.)—1194 reconciled with *Henry the Lion* (d. 1195) who remains in possession of **BRUNSWICK-Lüneburg.**—d. 1197. *Otto* IV. 1197-1214 (*Welf*) son of Henry the Lion. Excom. by Innocent III.: confederates with the English forces under Salisbury, but is totally defeated by *Philip Augustus* at *Bouvines* 1214, and tacitly relinquishes the Imp. Rule. *Philip* of Swabia, 1197 (*Hohenstaufen*) guardian to Henry VI.'s son, Rival Emp.; murd. by Otto of Wittelsbach 1208. [Przemysl **Ottocar** I. (created king 1198 by *Philip* of Swabia "Ich Dien") finally acknowledged **KING** of **Bohemia 1212.**]								
1147								
1172								
1183								
1215								

STORY. No 2.

S, together with the CRUSADES, complete the PAPAL POWER.

f VENICE and GENOA. TURKS.

A PERIOD OF 327 YEARS.

TABLE VI.

MERCIA. | EAST-ANGLIA. | NORTHUMBRIA | IRELAND. | WALES. | SCOTLAND. | PYRENEAN PENINSULA. ARABIAN. | PYRENEAN PENINSULA. CHRISTIAN. | DENMARK. | NORWAY. | SWEDEN. | POLAND. | HUNGARY. | RUSSIA. | EAST-ROMAN, or GREEK, EMPIRE. | ARABS. | TURKS, or TARTARS, | Years after Christ.

888

Under **Alfred**; governed by *Ethelbert* (d. 912), and *Ethelfleda*, d. 920: annexed to **Wessex.**

Under the Danes. Subdued by **Athelstan.**

The Danes in Ireland are converted to Christianity about 950:—sustain some severe defeats (near Teamor 980) but, retaining strongholds on the coast, are speedily re-inforced by their countrymen.

The Governors of the Hebrides and neighbouring Isles *withdrawing from the dominion of* **Norway,** erect abt. 1050 the

KINGDOM OF MAN.

King **Fingal** ascends the throne abt. **1066.** But *Godred* Crovan (who had accompanied the unsuccessful Harald IV. of Norway to England) reduces **Man, Dublin,** and part of *Scotland.* He d. about 1088. His son, *Lagmann,* loses Dublin. Becomes *tributary to Norway* 1092. Goes to Jerusalem 1095. His intended successor Godred is expelled by *Magnus III. of Norway,* who places his own son, *Sigurd,* on the throne 1099. **[The kingdom of Man,** comprising sometimes the whole of the Western Isles, and sometimes only a part of them, continues **under Norway** until **1266,** when the feudal dominion over it is transferred to *Scotland.*]

Howel Dha (Legislator), and the other Welsh kings tributary to *Edward the Elder.*

Annual tribute of 300 Wolves' heads in lieu of money, to *Edgar.*

Griffith, king of South Wales, makes inroads into England; is overthrown by Godwin's son

Harold (II.)

South Wales subjected by **Henry** II.

Constantine, 903-38, leagues with the Danes: defeated at Brunanburh, 934, is stripped of all his territory south of the Forth **by Athelstan.**

Malcolm I. 938-52, obtains from Edmund I. the feudal grant of *Cumbria.*

Indulf, 952-61, slain in pursuit of the defeated Danes at Cullen.

Duff, 961-5, punishes the predatory nobles.

Culen, 965-70, licentious, slain by the Thane of Fife.

Kenneth III. 970-94, coerces the nobility. Defeats the Danes at Loncarty (Hay of Errol? ?).

Malcolm II. overthrows *Grime.* **Canute the Great** penetrates into Scotland 1031-2.

Duncan, I. 1034, **murdered,** near Elgin, **by**

Macbeth, 1039 (-56). Duncan's son *Malcolm* (III.) escapes into Cumberland. Macbeth murders Banquo. Macduff, thane of Fife, sustained by Siward, earl of Northumberland, re-conducts *Malcolm* into Scotland 1055. *Macbeth is slain* in Aberdeenshire, Dec. 1056.

Malcolm III. 1057-93. Leagues with the mal-content Northumbrians, and the Danes, to place *Edgar Ætheling (grandson of Ironside* and heir of the Saxon line) on the English throne. Marries **Ætheling's sister Margaret.** Malcolm's irruptions into England are vigorously retaliated by **William the Conqueror,** who compels *Malcolm to do homage to him at Abernethy* 1072. Malcolm founds a monastery at *Dunfermline,* his favourite residence. Is slain near Alnwick Castle 13 Nov. 1093.

Donald Bane; *Duncan* II.

Edgar (son of Malcolm and Margaret) 1097-1107, is placed on the throne by aid of William Rufus. His sist. Matilda mar. **Henry** I. (*who thus blends the* **Saxon** and **Norman** lines).

Alex. I. 1107-24.

David I. 1124-53. Prince Henry does homage to England for Huntingdon 1136: David altho' routed in the "Battle of the Standard" near Northallerton 1138, obtains Northumberland from *Stephen* in the Peace of 1139. Founds the abbeys of **Holy-rood (House)** 1128, Melros 1136, and various others.

Malcolm IV. 1153-65, resigns Northumberland & Cumberland; retains Huntingdon. Attends (his feudal lord) Hen. II. in the South of France.

William 1165-1214. On a promise of receiving Northumberland, *aids the Rebellion of Henry's sons* 1173. Is taken prisoner by the Yorkshire Barons near Alnwick, 1174, and in order to regain his freedom, becomes the *"Liege-man of Henry* II. *for* **Scotland** *& all his other Territories,"* surrendering, in pledge of his sincerity, the principal forts of his kingdom, viz. Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling, 1174; —the Scotish clergy favoured by an ambiguity in the *Treaty of Falaise* (and the rivalry of the archbishops of York and Canterbury for spiritual jurisdiction over Scotland) successfully assert the independency of their Church 1176. Will. confers the earldom of Huntingdon (restored by Henry II.) on his brother David 1184.

Richard I. releases Scotland from its vassalage, for 10,000 Marks, 1189.

The Christian kings vict. *Alfonso* VI. *of Castile.*

Muhammad of Seville calls in **Joseph** or **Yusuf** of *Morocco,* leader of the Morabethes, 1087, who, from 1091, unites the Arabian States in Spain, and vanquishes the Christians.

The ALMORAVIDES, or **Morabethes,** "Men united in Faith" (1091 to 1150) lose Cordoba 1146,

Almeria and Lisbon 1147.

The ALMOHADES, or **Mowahud-dins,** "Worshippers of the "only true "God," (1150 to 1269) who conquer Cordoba 1150; Granada 1157; Murcia, Valencia, and Jaen 1171; Algarva 1192; Toledo 1196; and Sylves, in Portugal, 1210: are **VANQUISHED AT TOLOSA 1212;** from which period the **ARABIAN OR SARACEN POWER RAPIDLY DECLINES.**

Abdallah 888-912, by the rebellion of his governors, limited to Cordoba.

Abd-ur-Rah-mán III. 912-961, confirms and extends the Arabian dominion. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, flourish.

Al Hakem II. 961-976. University and library at *Cordoba.* Famed for science throughout Europe.

Heshim II. victorious over the Christians 990. Several principalities independent, viz. *Zaragoza* 853, *Toledo* 1013, *Valencia* 1026, *Sevilla* 1027. Still more fall off, **1038,** when the **family of the Ommiades** (from 755) **becomes extinct.**

Out of the districts **recovered from the Arabs or Saracens** separate States are gradually formed.

Navarra, Kingdom.

Barcelona, under a count to 1137. (Catalonia.)

Oviedo, Kingdom, to 917; assumes the name of

Leon 917 to 1037: (Madrid reduced 932).

Burgos, (afterwards **Castile**) under a Count, separates from Leon, 933-1028, through Ferdinand *Gonzalez.*

Aragon, Kingdom.

The contests against the Infidels elicit the spirit of Chivalry. CID *Rui Diaz del Vivar.*

Sancho, Mayor of Navarra, 1000, unites Aragon, and (1028) Castile, to Navarra; divides the empire into Aragon, Castile, Navarra, and Leon, 1035: but this *four*fold partition is speedily condensed into the *two* kingdoms of

ARAGON: and CASTILE.

Ferdinand I., king, obtains *Leon* by marriage 1037.

d. 1065.

Alfonso VI. resigns

Portugal (hitherto gov. by lieuts.) to his son-in-law **Henry of Burgundy** 1095.

Henry d. 1112. His son *Alfonso* I. is victorious at **Ourique** 1139, and assumes the *title of* **KING.** Contest with Castile respecting the assumption of the regal dignity, decided by the Pope in favour of Portugal. 1147 *Lisbon* conquered from the Arabs.

1181 The Assembly of the States at **Lamego** determines the succession to the Throne: and defines the rights of the nobles. *Sancho* I. 1185. The Order of Avis 1211. *Alfonso* II. 1211-23. Embroiled with the clergy.

Ramiro I. *Navarra* dependent.

Alfonso I. 1104-34, makes conquests from the Arabs. *Navarra* independent. *Raimundo* V. count of Barcelona marries the heiress of Aragon; thus Aragon and Barcelona united 1137.

The earliest traces of a third estate.

1150, Burghers in the Cortes, to grant subsidies.

Alfonso II. 1162, acquires Provence 1167, and Roussillon 1177.

Peter II. 1196, obtains Montpellier by marriage, d. 1213. *Partitions* prevent the kingdom from rising to grandeur.

Alfonso VI. d. 1109.

Alfonso VIII. having extended his dominion to the Sierra Morena, 1135, is crowned *Emperor* of Spain. Separates *Castile* and *Leon* at his death, 1157.

The three orders of *Alcantara* instituted 1156, confirmed 1219; of *Calatrava* confirmed 1164; and of *St. Jago de Compostella* confirmed 1175; against the Saracens and Banditti.

The Christians coalesce against **THE SARACENS,** who are overthrown at **TOLOSA 1212.** Leon aggrandized.

Gorm the Old, (855 to 936). Sleswick German (?) 931.

Harald II. re-erects the *Danawirk,* in Jutland. Defeated by *Otto* I. 948, who penetrates to *Otten*-sund: attempts to introduce Christianity.

SWEN I. Gorm's grandson (Heathen), ravages and conq. Eng. 994-1013. *Harald* III. 1014-16?

CANUTE II. the Great 1016 (or 14) to 1036, king of **Denmark, ENGLAND, and Norway.** *Baptized.* Introduces the Feudal System. Civilization. Norway revolts. *Hardi-Canute (last descendant of Gorm the Old)* maintains himself **in England.** d. 1041.

Swen II. ESTRITSON, 1047, founder of **a new dynasty,** which reigns four centuries, but during 100 *Years intestine Wars.*

Harald IV. 1076. *Canute* IV. 1080, mur. 1086. *Olav.* IV. d. 1095. *Erik* I. d. 1105. *Niels,* war with **the Wends: JULIN taken.** Mur. 1134. *Erik* II., mur. 1137. Great power of the clergy (archbishop of *Lund*) and nobility. *Erik* III. d. 1147.

Swen IV. and *Canute* V. both mur. 1157. The *Wends* ravage the coasts of the East Sea, and the interior of the country.

WALDEMAR I. 1157-82, represses the pirates; conquers Rügen; Stettin; in Mecklenburg, and Holstein. **King of the Wends** 1162: *Julin* destroyed. **Copenhagen** founded. Absalom.

Canute VI. conquers Pomerania 1185; Holstein and Esthonia about 1200.

WALDEMAR II. 1202-41. Utmost extension of the **DANISH DOMINION,** *continuously* **FROM HOLSTEIN TO ESTHONIA (from Kiel to Reval).**

Harald Haarfagri unites the piratical Hordes 875. Conquers the *Shetland Isles, Orkneys, and Hebrides.* The **JARLS (Earls)** levy tribute: the mal-contents migrate to **ICELAND** about 900: (and thence discover **GREENLAND** 983).

Erik, expelled for his cruelty, becomes afterwards *king in Northumbria.*

Haco, the Good, (educated at **Athelstan's** Court).

Olav I. TRIGGWESON 994-1000, introduces **Christianity** into Norway:—and even into *Iceland,* whence missionaries are sent to *Greenland* about 1000. Founds Drontheim 997.

Norway **Danish** 1000 to 1036. From 1036 to 1319 under its own kings.

Magnus I. 1036-47. War against Denmark. *Harald* IV. *Hardrade* 1047, *claims the English crown,* **slain near York 1066.**

Olav III. 1066-87 or 93, fosters the third estate, and commerce. **Bergen** built 1070.

Magnus III. 1087. *Recovers the Orkneys:* conq. **the kingd. of Man,** and Cantyre (in Scotland) 1092. Is slain *in Ireland,* and his kingdom divided, 1103. *Partition upon Partition.* Legitimate and illegitimate sons contend for the throne. The Fire-Ordeal admitted as proof of legitimacy.

The pope determines the succession through the archbishop of Drontheim 1164; Norway an **Elective Monarchy** dependent on the clergy.

Sverrir I. 1177 to 1202. Suppresses rebellion; humbles the clergy 1209; legitimate sons only can succeed to the throne.

Haco V. **re-unites Norway** 1217.

Olav establishes **Christianity** 1000. The pirates become husbandmen.—The **Roman character** substituted for the **RUNIC.**—Political freedom lost:—until, aroused by the destruction of their sacred temple at Upsala (1075), *the Pagans* elect the SWERKERS as their kings from 1080: *the Christians* adhere to the STENKILS (from 1061).

1133 one of the *Swerker* family *baptized:* the Stenkil family extirpated: but the ERIKS, or BONDS, rise against the SWERKERS.

Erik the Saint 1155.

CHARLES SUERKERSON 1160, **first KING of the Goths and SWEDES.**

Canute Erikson 1168.

Suerker the Younger 1199.

Erik Knutson 1210-1216. The clergy (exempt from taxes) predominate. The *Assembly of the Barons* limits the king's authority. The privilege of hunting and fishing restored to the people. **WISBY (Maritime Code).** Between 1155 and 1248, FINLAND converted, and conquered.

Inhabited by **Slavi.** From the middle of the 9th century under the **PIASTES,** or dukes, (so called from **Piastus**). *Fabulous traditions.*

Their neighbours on the Baltic Sea are *the Finni, Letti, and Prucci.*

Miecislaw of Poland, converted to **Christianity** by his Bohemian bride 966. Posen a bishoprick.

Boleslaw extends Christianity about 1000. (Albert of Prague in Gnesna.)

KING OF POLAND 1025: not acknowledged by the German emperors, who claim feudal superiority; hence the frequent alternation of dukes and kings, and the many wars with Germany.

Casimir I. duke, 1043-58, promises tribute to Germany and Bohemia.

Boleslaw II. *King* 1075; expelled.

BOLESLAW, III. a great warrior; **divides** his dominions 1138, into **Great** *Poland,* **Little** *Poland,* **Silesia,** (Lusatia includ.) and *Masovia.*

[*Masovia* altho' unable to sustain itself singly *agnst. Prussia,* is not re-annexed to Poland until 1526.]

1196 and 99 *Crusades against Liefland.* **Riga** built by Bp. Albert, about 1200.

Internal dissensions weaken still more the divided kingdom.

Pannonia (after being traversed by the **Goths, Vandals, Huns,** Gepidæ, **Ostro-Goths, Longobards,** Avares, and **Slavi**) is taken possession of by the **Magyarians** under *Almus* and **Arpad** about **888.** Arnulph of Germany invites them against the *Moravians.* They pillage Germany and Italy 900 to **955;** and still later commit ravages eastward as far as Constantinople. Under **Geisa,** 972-97, they become settled. *Geisa* is baptized in the Roman (?) church 973. Germans in Transylvania. STEPHEN THE SAINT, 997-1038, propagates Christianity; regulates the church and state.—The highest nobility still unable to write or read. *Fifty Years' Succession-War:—Henry* III. of Germany establishes *Peter,* and exacts homage (1045) which is refused by Peter's successors. *Gregory* VII. claims Hungary 1075. *Wladislaw* I. 1077, annexes Transylvania. *Kolomann* 1095. Internal tranquillity. Croatia and Dalmatia annexed.

Curious Amalgamation of Savage and Social life.

Stephen II. 1114-31. *Kumani* from Bulgaria, settle upon the Theiss 1124.

Bela II. 1131 to 41, obtains Bosnia.

Geisa II. 1141-61. Colonies of **Flemmings in Hungary** and **Saxons in Transylvania,** governed by their own laws 1155.

Civil Contentions fomented by Constantinople and Austria.

Bela III. 1172, restores internal peace; conquers Bulgaria.

Emeric 1196, annexes Servia.

Andreas II. 1205-35.

Inhabited by **Slavi,** and desolated by **Waräg i or Wäringi.** In the North *Tchudes;* on the Vistula *Letti;* towards the Black Sea *Khazares* and *Petchenegans;* and in the South *Polowzes.*

Rurik, *a Wardgian,* founds NOWGOROD 862; OSKHOLD and DIR found KIEW or KIEF.

Oleg, (the successor of Rurik, 879) unites both, and fixes his residence at Kiew.

Incursions into the Greek Empire.

Ighor successful 941: *Swätoslaw* unfortunate 971.

WLADIMIR THE GREAT, 980-1015, baptized in the **GREEK CHURCH,** and married to Anna daughter of *the Greek emp. Rom.* II. towards 1000.

Russia again **divided** 1015 (to 1238). The Grand Duke of Kiew to be the head. No laws to regulate the succession. Intestine wars.

Jurge Yaroslaw 1036, ruler of the whole Empire; promotes Christianity, arts, and social order; but again divides the empire 1051.

1100 *Nestor,* a monk at Kiew, *Annalist* in the **Russian** tongue.

1147 **Moskwa** or **Moscow** founded.

1158 a second Grand Duke in *Wladimir,* Andrew.

Pleskow and **Nowgorod,** extensively trading towns become rudely framed Republics: ("who can resist God and *Nowgorod!*")

The Products of the East pass through Russia to the Baltic Sea.

Leo VI. *the Philosopher* (886 to 911) unsuccessful agnst. the Bulgarians (Simeon), and Arabs.

Alexander 911 (d. 912) and his nephew,

Constantine VII. *Porphyrogenneta,* 911; deprived of the supreme rule 919, by *Romanus* I. (with three sons co-regnant). Alliance with the Bulgarians. Inroads of the **Russians.** Dep. 944.

Constantine VII. alone 945-59. Author *(See Table XVII).*

Romanus II. 959-963. Nicephorus re-conquers Candia from the Arabs.—Romanus d. 963. [His daughters marry *Otto* II. and *Wladimir.*]

NICEPHORUS II. *Phocas* 963-9, (and Theophano, Romanus's widow) conquers Cyprus, Cilicia, and Antiochia. Murd. by

JOHN I. *Zimisces,* 969-76. The Arabs, Bulgarians, and (971) *Russians* def. Murd. by *Basilius* II. 976. Internal revolt. Bulgaria a Greek province 1018. d. 1025. His brother and imperial Colleague (from 976), *Constantine* VIII. d. 1028. Constantines's daughter **Zoe** raises to the throne.

1. *Romanus* III. *Argyrus,* murd. 1034.
2. *Michael* IV. *the Paphlagonian,* d. 1041.
3. *Michael* V. *Calaphates,* deposed 1042.
4. *Constantine* IX. *Monomachus,* d. 1054.—*(Zoe* d. 1050.)

1054-56 *Theodora,* Zoe's sister. 1056 *Michael* VI. *Stratioticus,* dep. 1057.—Low. Italy and Sicily lost; Russians before Constantinople; Petchenegans in Bulgaria; the **Seljukian Turks** in Asia.

The Comneni 1057 to 1185.

Isaac I. *Comnenus,* 1057, elected by the army; retires to a monastery 1059.

Constantine X. *Ducas* 1059-67, leaves the frontiers unprotected against the Seljuks and Utzes. d. 1067.

Michael VII. 1067 (with two brothers), *Eudocia* regent; all deposed by

Romanus IV. *Diogenes,* consort of *Eudocia,* 1068; taken prisoner by the **Seljuks** 1071.

Michael VII. *Parapinaces* (restored) alone 1071-8. The *Seljuks in Nicæa* (or Isnic). Retires to a monastery 1078.

Nicephorus III. *Botoniates* 1078-81, dep. by

ALEXIUS I. *Comnenus,* 1081-1118. Defeated at Dyrrachium or Durazzo, 1081, by Robert Guiscard, loses the last remains of the *Exarchate in Italy.* Is vanquished in Asia-Minor by the Turks. The **1st Crusaders** recover Nicæa for him 1097;—but soon become his enemies; Bohemond of Antioch.

JOHN II. *Comnenus* (surnamed *Kalos*) 1118-43, regains Armenia from the Turks; and is victorious in the west and north.

MANUEL I. *Comnenus,* 1143-80. Made war upon by Roger of Sicily, 1148, on account of his hostility to the Crusaders. Defends himself against all attacks.

Alexius II. *Comnenus,* 1180, mur. 1183.

Andronicus I. *Comnenus,* 1183, mur. 1185.

The Angeli, 1185-1204.

Isaac II. *Angelus* 1185-95. The Bulgarians revolt 1186. *Servia,* an independent kingdom. Isaac refuses a passage to the **3rd Crusaders** 1189.—Dep. by his brother,

Alexius III. 1195 (dethroned 1203). Isaac's son, Alexius (IV.) solicits the aid of the French and Venetians: they take Constantinople 1203:

Isaac II. restored, d. 1203.

Alexius IV. murd. by

Alexius V. (dethroned 1204).

Constple again taken and the Greek empire divided 1204.

1. *Thessalonica,* a separate kingdom. Boniface.
2. *Venice* obtains the Morea, also Candia and other islands.
3. *Trebisond,* 1204 to 1461, without history.
4. **Latin Empire in Constantinople** 1204 to 1261. *Baldwin* I. (Count of Flanders) 1204. Captured 1205, and murdered 1206, by *Kalo-Johannes* (cro. 1203) King of Wallachian-Bulgaria. *Henry* (of Flanders) 1206-16.
5. **Greek Empire in Nicæa.** *Theodore Lascaris* I. 1204-22.

The fanatical **Carmathians** 891. After the appointment of the Turk Muhammad as Prime Minister, or **Amir-ul-Umara,** with unlimited authority in state affairs (935), the **KHALIFS** sink into mere **Ecclesiastical Regents.** The **Amirs rule** in and around **BAGDAD:** the **Buiyides** or House of *Buiyah* to 1055, the House of **SELJUK** from 1055 to 1152. *The Khalifs again independent* 1152 to **1258.**

The EDRESITES in Mauritania and Fez; and the AGLABITES in Tunis are successively overthrown, 908 and 912, by *Mahadi,* a descendant of **Fatima** and *Ali:* **TRIPLE KHALIFAT** *(in Asia, Europe, and Africa).*

The Fatimites, *in Africa,* rule fr. the *Atlantic* to the *Red Sea;* also in Palestine and Syria. [The *Druses* on Mount Libanus 1017, through Hakem.] The seat of Empire **Cairo** 972. The Vazi'rs usurp supreme authority; hence *internal wars:* and dismemberment of the Empire. (The **Zeïrides** or House of *Zeïri,* rule in the neighbourhood of Tunis, and Algiers 935-1150; and *in Sicily.*)

The Last Fatimite, *Adhed,* d. **1171.**

Egypt and the bordering districts westward, occupied, from 1168, by **Nour-ud-din's** troops under the veteran *Shirakoh,* finally **Turkish** 1171—the *spiritual* supremacy assumed by the Fatimites (and the *nominal* Sovereignty) is restored to the Khalifs of Bagdad.

Shirakoh, Vazi'r 1168, is succeeded in the vazi'rship on his death by his nephew **SALADIN,** Sultan 1171-93. [See Turks.]

[1090 The Ismaelians or *Assassins;* the "*Old Man of the Mountain.*"]

1050 *Abu-Bikr* founds the Empire of the MORABETHES or ALMORAVIDES, 1091 to 1150, on the Coast of the Atlantic. His Successor **Yusuf** builds **Morocco** abt. 1069: makes conquests from the Zeïrides, and **in Spain** 1091. *The Morabethes are humbled* by MUHADI 1120 (leader of the MOWAH-UD-DI'NS or ALMOHADES, 1150 to 1269), & by his successor *Abd-ul-Mumán,* who reduces Morocco 1146; — conq. **in Spain** from 1150: and subdues the African states of the ZEÏRIDES (expelled by Roger II. from Sicily 1148). The Arabs retain possessions in Spain until **1492;** in the other regions they are subjected by the Turks.

OR TARTARS, eastward from the Caspian Sea as far as the Irtish: are first mentioned under **Justinian I.** Turkish state on the Altai mountains formidable to the Greeks and Persians 580.

Are pressed by the Eastern Nations, in the 8th century, further toward the west.

Being employed as mercenaries (**TURKISH GUARD**) by the **Arabs or Saracens** they soon gain **an ascendency over the Khalifs.**

1. **Egypt,** under the Turk *Ahmad* or *Achmed* indep. 868.
2. *Syria* also Turkish.
3. SULTAN MAHMÚD (1st **Muhammedan** Ruler in **INDIA**—See Table 14) conq. a great Empire on the Oxus, **Indus** & **Ganges,** founding about 1000, the GHAZNAVIDE Dynasty so called from GHAZNA (or **"Ghuznee" 1839**) the Sultan's residence.

The *Ghaznavides* maintain themselves to 1183; the other two States are speedily subverted.

4. THE SELJUKS are the most successful.

Togrul Bégh, grandson of **Seljuk,** conquers Khorasan 1037. *Ispahan* the seat of Government 1051.

BAGDAD under an Amir 1055 to 1152.

Alp Arslan ("the valiant Lion") 1063-72, rules between the Gihon & Tigris. Takes the Grk. Emp. Romanus IV. pris. 1071. Is assass. 1072.

MALEK SHAH Jalal-ud-din, 1072-92, conq. Syria, and Asia-Minor, **(JERUSALEM** 1072, which leads to *the Crusades*) and Eastward as far as China.—**New Calendar.**

CRUSADES

1095 (to 1291).

Malek Shah's death dissolves the Seljuk Empire into 1. *Iran.* 2. *Iconium* or *Roum* (Kilidian Arslan): and many other States. The most powerful arises in **Syria,** its founder

[CHRISTIAN STATES.

1. **Jerusalem** (stormed 15 July) 1099-1187. Godfrey de Bouillon, Baldwin.
2. *Antioch* 1098-1268. Bohemond. *Tripoly* annexed 1148.
3. *Edessa* 1097-1144. Baldwin.]

Zenghi (1127-45) Gov. of Bagdad, nominally under the Sultan of Iran, among other conquests, subjects Haleb or Aleppo. His son, NÚR-UD-DI'N, 1145-74, under the title of *Atabek of Haleb* entirely reduces Syria. Re-takes *Edessa* (pigeon-Post) 1144—and thus occasions the **Second Crusade** 1147-9: (Conrad III. attacks Iconium and) Louis VII. besieges *Damascus,* 1148, disastrously in vain.

Núr-ud-dín (by his Gen. *Shirakoh*) finally occupies **Egypt** 1168: d. 1174, his son *Saleh,* aged 11, is dispossessed of his dominions by

Salah-ud-din *or* **Saladin** (Nephew of *Shirakoh,* and son of AYUB of *Kurd*istan) Vazi'r of Egypt; and Sultan 1171-93; who besides **Syria,** 1174, rules Mesopotamia and Assyria 1186: defeats the Christians at *Tiberias* 1187, and re-takes **JERUSALEM** 3rd Oct. 1187, thus inducing **THE THIRD CRUSADE:**—(Frederic I. takes Iconium, 1190, but d. 10 June); **Rich. Cœur de Lion** and *Philip* II. *August.* reduce *Ptolemais* or Acre 1191. **Richard** defeats **Saladin** at *Ascalon* 1192; storms Joppa; and obtains a Truce for **3** yrs. **3** m. **3** w. **3** d. and **3** hours **1192.**

[A Christian State in *Cyprus* erected by *Richard Cœur-de-Lion,* 1191 to 1486.]

Saladin d. 1193. His empire is divided among the **Ayubites;** their chief state *in Egypt* (after the successive deaths of two sons and a grd.-son of Saladin) is ruled by Saladin's brother *Adel Seif-ud-din* 1200. His successors form a body-gd. out of the Turkish (Georgian & Circassian) **SLAVES** or **MAMLUKS,** inroads of the **Kharismians.**

1000

1066

1073

1095

1147

1172

1183

1215

TABLE VII.

MODERN HISTORY.

DECLINE of the PAPAL Power. — KNOWLEDGE diffused by the ITALIAN Republics, the PORTUGUESE & TURKS in

FROM 1215 TO 1492.

YEARS AFTER CHRIST.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.	ITALY. UPPER ITALY.	ITALY. VENICE.	ITALY. PAPAL DOMINIONS.	ITALY. LOWER ITALY.	FRANCE.	ENGLAND, JOINTLY WITH IRELAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.
1215	**Frederic** II. 1214-50, Son of Hen. VI. Crowned **1215.** (His *sixth* Consort Isabel, d. 1241, is sister to *John* Lackland.) Otto IV. d. 1218. *Henry*, Fred.'s son, king of the Romans 1220; Fred. resident at Naples. *Frederic* excom.; the pope chastised; nevertheless, Fred. conducts **THE SIXTH ORIENTAL CRUSADE** 1228-29. *Henry*, gained by the Welfs, rebels agst. his father; is deposed by an imperial diet at Mentz 1235 (d. 1242). **Brunswick**-*Lüneburg* a **dukedom** 1235. *Conrad* IV. king of the Romans 1237. *Fred.* energetically calls on the Sovs. of Europe (Henry III. Louis IX.) for united aid to stem the terrific Torrent of **MOGUL** conquerors (*at Liegnitz* 1241) under **BATU**-Khan. On attempting to reduce Upp. Italy, again under the Papal ban 1239:—Hence 1246 *Henry Raspe* of Thuringia pretender (Hessia and Thuringia separated), and (on Raspe's death) 1247 *Wm.*, count of Holland. Fred. d. 13 Dec. 1250, Conrad 1254, & William 1256. **Anarchy** 1256-72. *Richard* (earl of Cornwall, bro. of Henry III. of Eng.) and his rival *Alfonso* (X. of Castile) elected by their respective partizans, Jan. & May 1257, remain without influence. The princes of the empire are the real sovereigns of their several states.—The cities increase in wealth & importance. The League, or **HANSA**, of the North begins, 1241, by the Confederation of **Lübeck** and **Hamburg**. Rhenish League of 70 towns 1254. *Agricultural class* out of freed-men. —After **the** revolting **death** (*at Naples*) **of CONRADIN (LAST OF THE HOHENSTAUFENS) 1268,** Swabia, Franconia, & Alsace divide into petty states. —Universal rapine and violence. *Richard* d. 1272. [OTTOCAR II. 1253-78, **king of Bohemia,** acquires Moravia, Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, & part of Prussia—founds *Königsberg*.] **6th. Emperors out of various Families,** (chiefly *Lxmbg*) **1273** to **1437**—164 Years.	**Helvetii** and **Rhætii**;—about 500, Alemanni, Burgundi, and Ostro-Goths. 534 Franconian. 879 & 888 part of the two kingdoms of Burgundy. 1032 German. 1125 to 1218 under the **Dukes of Zähringen,** whose rule, alternately as foes or friends of the *Hohenstaufens*, is energetic and patriotic. The free men of **SCHWYZ.** 1218 Kyburg, **Habsburg,** and Savoy, *share the duchy of Zähringen.* **The House of HABSBURG** inherits the possessions of Kyburg 1264; gains an ascendency after **Rudolph** the Just is elected emperor **1273.** *Albert* 1291, refuses established rights, and employs oppressive bailiffs; *Hermann Gessler.* Fruitless remonstrances. **Fürst, Stauffacher,** and **Melchthal.** **WILLIAM TELL** slays Gessler **7th** Nov. **1307.** *All the bailiffs expelled* 1st Jan. 1308.	The pope incites the new **republics** to assert their independence against Fred. II. 1236. Fred. (Eccelino, Vice-gerent) being victorious, *at Cortenuova* 1237, is excommunicated 1239. After the death of **Frederic** II. 1250, **no King in Upp. Italy.** In the cities, bold or distinguished individuals usurp supreme authority as dictators, or dukes, against whom parties are formed, and in every municipal district contests are carried on bet. the *Guelfs* (**Welfs**) and *Ghibellines* (**Waiblingens**). In this democratic collision, talent is awakened, and **UPPER ITALY FLOURISHES** above all the states of Europe in commerce, manufactures, and science. *Humiliati* (monks). **CIMABUE 1300 DANTE; PETRARCA, BOCCACCIO.** *Henry* VII. of Luxemburg is acknowledged both by the Guelfs and the Ghibellines 1311, but is compelled to cede rights of sovereignty to individual dukes and vicegerents; so that in the 14th century separate states are formed which exist to 1796.	*Monopolizes the East Indian Trade.* **GOLDEN PERIOD OF VENETIAN COMMERCE.** Contest with Genoa and Pisa. (**Lucca** flourishes through her silk-manufactures.) The Constantinopolitan empire restored **1261;** *Venice* sustains losses: **Genoa** gains great advantages. **Marco Polo** in Asia (under **KUBLAI**) 1272-95. 1297 The Elective Government, finally transformed, by the nobility and Inquisition, into an hereditary aristocracy. **1310** Tiépolo crushed: *Council of the* **10** erected. Treaty of commerce with Egypt and Syria 1342. Loses territory to *Hungary* 1357. Defeat off *Chioggia* by the Genoese 1379. *Genoa humbled* 1381. *Acquisitions on the continent:*—the Treviso Mark so early as 1338: and on the death of Galeazzo Visconti, 1402, Vicenza, Verona, and Padua: Friuli 1421: Brescia and Bergamo 1426. Many of the *Greek Islands* submit voluntarily, for protection against the Turks, Cyprus 1473. *In Lower Italy* also Venice acquires Brindisi, Otranto, Gallipoli 1496; and Taranto 1499.	*Innocent* III. (1198-1216). 1206 The *Dominicans*; 1209 a crusade; 1215 the (4th) Council of Lateran; 1216 the *Franciscans*; and the **Inquisition** (finally estab. 1229); all fail in their attempt to extermin. the **Albigenses** and **Waldenses** (*Toulouse*). *Honorius* III. 1216-27. *Gregory* IX. 1227-41. Agnst. Frederic II. Decretal. lib. 5. 1234. Tumultuary contests at Rome. *Innocent* IV. 1243. The *Ecclesiastical* power increased by the disturbances in Germany. *Alexander* IV. 1254. *Urban* IV. 1261, *Clement* IV. 1265, } invite Charles of Anjou:—Clement sanctions the barbarous execution of **Conradin** 1268. *Nicholas* III. (Orsini) 1277-80. *Nepotism* first avowed. BONIFACE VIII. 1294-1303. Treats all secular power as subordinate to the church; loudly declares the Isidorian principles to be orthodox.—Decretal. lib. 6. 1298. Philip IV. of France chastises him through Nogaret. **GRADUAL DECLINE. 1305** to 1377 **Papal Exile** *in France*, the popes at first without fixed residence. *Clement* V. 1305-14. Council of Vienne in Dauphiny (*the Knights Templars condemned*) 1311. *John* XXII. 1316-34, foments disturbances in Germany and Italy, as does also *Benedict* XII. in favour of France. Bened. d. 1342. *Annats; Indulgencies.* Rome torn by contending factions (the Colonnas, Orsini, & Savelli).—(*Clem.* VI.) 1347 Wild democracy through *Nicola Rienzi*, of short duration. Avignon purchased from Joanna of Naples 1348. *Giles Albornoz* gains the attachment of the citizens, and recovers the ecclesiastical territory 1353. The German imperial title independent of the pope. 1366 *England ceases* to pay the *Tribute* granted by *John* Lackland from 1213. *Gregory* XI. *returns to Rome* 1377, d. 1378. **Great Schism in the Roman, or Western, Church 1378 to 1417.** URBAN VI. at Rome, acknowledged by Germany, Italy, the North, England, Hungary, and Portugal. *Boniface* IX. 1389. *Innocent* VII. 1404. *Gregory* XII. 1406. *Clement* VII. at Avignon, acknowledged by France, Spain, and Naples. *Benedict* XIII. 1394. *The Council of Pisa* 1409. Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. deposed; and *Alexander* V. elected, upon whose death, 1410, *John* XXIII. is nominated, but as Gregory, and Benedict do not secede, instead of **two** popes there are **three.** THE COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE **1414**-18: the three popes deposed; and *Martin* V. (Colonna) elected, **1417,** who speedily dissolves the council (d. 1431). More visible **Decay of Ecclesiastical influence.** Unsettled residence of the pope. Universal discontent excited by *annats, expectancies, tithes. Eugene* IV. 1431-47. *Council of Basel*, 1431-49, of no avail. *Nicholas* V. 1447-**55,** fortifies Rome by the Castle of St. Angelo. *Calixtus* III. 1**455**-8. *Pius* II. (Æneas Sylvius) 1458-64. Dies while preparing to lead an expedition against the Turks. *Paul* II. 1464-71. Compiles laws. *Sixtus* IV. 1471-84. Nepotism. *Innocent* VIII. 1484-92, dissolute. *Alexander* VI. **1492**-1503, cruel. Cæsar Borgia.	*Frederic* I. (II. of Germany) is induced by the steady loyalty of *Naples* to make it his residence and seat of empire. 1231 Compilation of laws by Peter de Vineis. Abandons the estates of Matilda to the pope. *Conrad* (IV.) 1250-54. The pope instigates a rebellion in Naples; —suppressed before Conrad's death 1254. *Manfred*, Frederic's illegit. son, **Conradin's** guardian, supported by Arab soldiers, king 1258. The pope invites *Chas.* count of *Anjou.* Manfred slain 1266. *Anjou*, 1265-**82,** promises tribute and palfrey to the pope. The youthful **CONRADIN,** the rightful heir, **LAST OF THE RACE OF HOHENSTAUFEN** defeated at Tagliacozzo, *perishes on the scaffold! at Naples* (aged 16) 29th Oct. **1268.** The Sicilians offer allegiance to *Peter* (III.) king of **Aragon,** consort of Manfred's daugh. **SICILIAN VESPERS** 30th March **1282.**	PHILIP II. AUGUSTUS, (1180-1223). *Twelve* **Peers** 1216, *six laical* (Dukes of Burgundy, Acquitaine, & Normandy, Counts of Flanders, Champagne, & Toulouse) & *six Eccles.* (Archbp. of Reims, Bps of Laon, Langres, Beauvais, Chalons, and Noyon). His son *Louis* (VIII.) invited into Engl. by the Barons *agnst John*, assumes the Eng. Crown 1216; but on John's death 19 Oct. is repudiated, and 1217 (Battle of Lincoln 19 May) expelled. Philip d. 14 July 1223. *Louis* VIII. 1223-26. Conquers Toulouse. *Louis* IX. "*Saint Louis*" 1226-70, under his mother Blanche to 1236; altho' surnamed **the Saint,** restrains the clergy as well as the barons. His bro. *Chas.* obtains *Provence* by marr. 1245, is created *Count of Anjou* 1246. Louis conducts *into Egypt* **THE SEVENTH & LAST of the principal oriental CRUSADES** 1248, *taken prisoner* 1250, returns 1254. Qualms of conscience prompt him to restore to England Limousin, Perigord, Quercy, & Agenois 1259. Royal Court of Appeal, and prohibition of "Gages de Bataille." Provincial militia 1265. The election of bishops indep. of the pope 1269. *Etablissemens* (Code) 1270. Crusade against **Tunis** (in favour of his bro. *Chas. of Anjou, in Sicily*), in which Louis dies 25 Aug. **1270.** [Rubruquis at the **MOGUL** Courts of Batu, and the *Grand*-Khan Mangu 1253-4.] *Philip* III. *le Hardi* 1270-85. War agnst Aragon & Castile. Acquisition of *Navarra*, thro' marr., 1284 (to 1328). *Philip* IV. *le Bel*, 1285-1314. The War agnst England 1295, fails to obtain Guienne but yields advantages in Flanders. The bull Clericis Laicos 1296; repeated 1301. *First assembly of the States-General* 1302, "the pope has no Authority over the King." **The popes in Exile in France** 1305-77. The order of *Knights Templars abolished* 1312. d. 29 Nov. 1314. *Louis* X. *Hutin* 1314-16. Rebellion. d. 5 June; his dau. Jeanne inherits only Navarra. *Philip* V. *le Long*, 1316-22. *Females* excluded from the succession. d. 3 Jan. *Charles* IV. *le Bel*, 1322-28. Jeux floraux at Toulouse, 1324. d. 1 Feb. 1328. **HOUSE OF VALOIS 1328 to 1589**—261 Yrs. *Philip* VI. *of Valois*, 1328-50, son of Philip IV.'s *Brother* Chas. of Valois. *Edward* III. of Eng., son of Philip IV.'s *daughter* Isabelle, rival claimant assumes the Title of King of France 7 Oct. 1337. **WARS AGAINST ENGLAND** with intermissions of Truce **1337** to **1444.** *Defeat off Sluys* 24 June, Truce Sept. 1340. The Counts of Montfort and Blois (the king's nephew) contest the succession to *Britany* 1341: Jane *Countess of Montfort* besieged in Hennebon receives succour fm. Eng. 1342, War resumed. **Defeat at CRECY** 26 Aug. 1346, Chas. of Alençon, & the kings of Majorca & *Bohemia* slain. **Calais** lost 1347 (to 1558). *Dauphiny* united 1349, gives the title of *Dauphin* to the king's eldest son. Philip d. 22 Aug. 1350. *John*, 1350-64. **Taken prisoner at POICTIERS** by the **Black Prince** 1356. **Anarchy:** Stephen Marcel at Paris rises against the Dauphin; the peasantry ("Jacquerie") rise against the nobles. John released by the *Treaty of Bretigni* 1360, *non-fulfilled* honourably re-surrenders himself; d. in London 8 April 1364. [John bestows the Dukedom of **Burgundy** united to the Crown 1361, on his 4th Son Philip the Bold, 1363 to **1477.**] *Chas.* V. 1364-80. Employs the *Banditti Companions*, under Bertrand *du Guesclin* 1368-77, successful. *War agnst Euerland*, d. 16 Sept. 1380. *Charles* VI. 1380-1422. Abortively attempts 1386 to invade Eng., the winds scatter his "floating city" of 1,200 sail. Is afflicted with paroxysms of insanity from 1392 (Cards). Burgundy and Orleans contend for the regency. John of Burgundy gets possession of the dauphin's person 1405; Orleans murd. 1407.—*Civil war*; taken advantage of by **HENRY** V. of England. **Defeat at AZINCOURT 1415;** Henry conq. Normandy 1417-19; *Isabelle*, the queen (in league with Burgundy), from her hatred to Chas. VII. yields the French crown in reversion to England 1420. Charles VI. d. 20 Oct. 1**422.** CHARLES VII. 1**422—61** crowned at Poictiers, **Henry** VI. at Paris: *Bedford*, regent for Henry. The Defeat of the *united French and Scots at Verneuil* 1424 reduces Charles to "the little king of Bourges." *Burgundy* takes umbrage at the English troops sent by Gloucester (consort of *Jacobine*) into *Brabant*; quits the British camp 1428. **Jeanne d'Arc** raises the siege of **Orleans** 8 May 1429. Charles concludes a convention with Burgundy 1435. Paris recovered 1436. **TRUCE OF TOURS 1444** virtually *terminating the conflict with Eng. for the Crown* from **1337.** *Resumption of hostilities with Eng.* 1448: the vict. of Fourmigni, and reduction of Cherbourg 1450, wrest from the English, except Jersey and Guernsey, the last remains of the ducal patrimony (from 1066) of **Normandy.** Finally **Talbot** is slain at Castillon, and *the Conq. of* (the 1st *Plantagenet*) **Guienne** *completed* **1453;** leaving Eng. no continental possession but *Calais* (to 1558). *Standing armed Force; Despotism.* [Agnes Sorrel. Alain Chartier d. 1458.] Charles d. 22 July 1**461.** *Louis* XI. 1**461—83.** *League*, against him, *for the public weal*, 1464; Louis defeated, is compelled at St. Maur 1465, and in 1468 to redress all grievances. Incites the Swiss to war agnst Burgundy: *Chas. the Bold falls at Nancy* **1477:** Burgundy & Artois are seized by France. War with Austria:—Louis is to retain Burgundy 1482. *League with the Swiss* 1479. LETTER-POST 1464-80. Louis d. 30 Aug. 1**483.** [The Title of "Most-Christian" permanent from 1469. "Majeste" in use.] *Charles* VIII. 1483—98. Marries *Anne* the Heiress *of Bretagne*, instead of Max.'s dau. Margaret, 1491: hence war with Austria; Peace 1493—Maximilian's son Philip receives Burgundy as a fief of France: *Bretagne* is united to France.	*John* (1199-1216). **1215 MAGNA CHARTA** signed by John and the Barons at *Runnemede*, **15 June.** *Magna Charta condemned by the pope.* John ravages England: the Barons invite *Louis* of France to the throne 1216; but after *John's death* 19 Oct. 1216, support Henry III. *Louis's* army being totally defeated by the lord protector PEMBROKE at Lincoln (19 May) he is compelled to evacuate the kingdom 1217. HENRY III. *of Winchester*, crowned 28 Oct. 1216-72, nine years old. Ruinous expenditure. Fruitless expdns against France 1230 and 42; the people oppressed; the clergy suffer extortion from the pope.—Influx of foreigners; Robbery and violence; the *Baronial Aristocracy* ("*Provisions of Oxford*") under *Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester*, 1258, divests the king of power. **Civil war.** The king and his brother *Richd. E. of Cornwall* (emp. of Germany 1257) defeated and taken prisoners at Lewes 14 May 1264. **Deputies from Boroughs first summoned to Parliament** (*by Leicester*) **1264-5.** Prince **Edward** *escapes from confinement*, leads an army against LEICESTER SLAIN AT EVESHAM 4 Aug. 1265, HENRY, who narrowly survives the fight, RESTORED. **Prince Edward undertakes a crusade Expedition to Palestine** 1270; is *wounded by an assassin*; recalled by his Father, is on his return to England when Henry III. expires Nov. 16 1272.—[The *coal mines* of Newcastle discovered. Earliest treaty of commerce, with Haco V. of Norway.] **EDWARD** I. *Long-Shanks*, procl. king 20 Nov. 1272-1307. **The mortmain act 1279. Llewellyn,** *prince of Wales*, defeated and slain at Llandweir 11 Dec. **1282: WALES finally united to England,** gives to Edward of Carnarvon, b. 1284, and subsequent heirs apparent to the Crown, the title of *Prince of Wales.* The **Welsh bards** *put to death.* [Queen *Eleanor* d. 1290. **Roger Bacon** d. 1292.] **CONQUERS THE WHOLE OF SCOTLAND,** 1296, carries *Balliol a prisoner to* **nation Stone** *from Scone to Westminster.* (Balliol released, 1299, dies out Parliamentary sanction 1297; and Magna Charta confirmed. **Wallace** Edward re-enters Scotland, June, gains *the Battle of Falkirk* 22 July 1298. Edward, on his march to crush Bruce and his followers, **dies** at Burg on Sande, in Cumberland, **7** July **1307.** *Edward* II. *of Carnarvon.* 8 July 1307-27. Mar. *Isabelle* (affianced 1303) only dau. of Philip IV. of France. His favourites Piers Gaveston (1312) and Hugh le Despenser (1326) fall victims to the exasperated nobles. **The Scots** (1314) *regain their independence. Insurrection under* Thos. Earl of *Lancaster* (executed at Pontefract 1329). Queen Isabelle 1325 joins the Lancastrian Faction at Paris, (in *Hainault* affiances Prince Edward (III.) to *Philippa*) lands 1326 with her favourite *Mortimer* in Suffolk: the king made prisoner 1326, is deposed (7 or) 20 Jan. 1327; and afterwards *inhumanly murd. in Berkeley Castle.* **EDWARD** III. 25 Jan. 1327—77 (aged 14). Regency under the queen directed by *Mortimer*. Edward escapes from his thraldom, 1330, Mortimer executed, the queen confined for life at Risings. *The Scots again under subjection* **1333.** Edward encouraged by the Flemings and Artois, & irritated against Philip VI. in relation to Guienne and aid given to the Scots, formally claims the French crown in right of his mother Isabelle. **THE GREAT FRENCH WARS 1337** (to **1444**): *vict. off Helvoetsluys.* and Truce, 1340. War renewed *in Bretagne* (Jane Countess of Montfort) 1342. Edward retreating from Normandy orders, achieves the **VICTORY OF CRECY 1346** *(Cannon)* **Edw. the B** *"Ich dien." David Bruce* made **prisoner at Nevil's Cross** 1346 **Calais** *surrenders* 1347. Armistice. Hostilities resumed 1355—60: **POICTIERS** 19 Sept. **1356.** *King John* and his 4th Son Phil. *made pris* nobly chivalric **BLACK PRINCE.** *Treaty of Bretigni* May 1360, which Joh fulfil. *The Knights of Shires and Deputies of Boroughs* **FIRST SIT T** *Parliament* **1342.** Law proceedings **in English** *instead of French* Jubilee year of Edward's age). Tribute to the Pope (from 1213) discontinued with France 1368—77: the **Black Prince dies,** aged 46, 8 June 1376. manufactures (especially thro' the Flemings invited by Edward and Philipp vanced; first English *Gold* coin; Titles by Patent. Order of the Garter 1349 *qui mal y pense*;" *Windsor Castle* re-constructed 1359—74. **Wycliffe.** Edward III. dies 21 June 1377. [Edward's 3rd son *John of Ghent (Gaunt)* mar. the heiresses *Blanche of* **Lancaster** stance of Castile: 3rdly, Catharine Roet, from whom the *Somerset* line.] *Richard* II. *of Bordeaux* 22 June 1377—99 (aged 11), **son of the Blk Pr** *Tyler's Rebellion* (Walworth, Mayor) 1381. Marries Anne of Bohemia (Side **Wycliffe's** doctrines propagated. Overthrow of Mich. de la Pole 1387; a of the king's uncle Thos. of Gloucester to 1389 (murd. 1397). Richard's cousin of **John of Ghent** d. 1399) Duke **of Lancaster,** exiled with the Duk 1398, & deprived at his father's death of the family estates, lands from France at in Holderness 1399. Rich. (in Ireland) deposed 29 Sept. 1399, perishes soon Pontefract Castle. **Earliest Royal Sign Manual** (in Monogram) to publ	Finally annexed to England by **Edward** I.	*Alexander* II. 1 At war against Joins Louis papa *Alexander* III. of Henry III. Comyns). *Haco* Ayrshire, 1263, cessor *Magnus* V *sovereignty of* **M** for 4,000 marks Alexander's dau. Norway 1281: sh *Margaret* "Mai the Scotish thron of Eng. but, sick d. in *Among the numer* **competito** the most eminen descent from the *third* in descent fr earl of Huntingdo of England repai oath of Fealty, from the whole as well as from **B** other claimants bound by his awa fortresses into his by commissioners kingdom to *John Balliol*, 1292, Edward at Norha moned, as a feud before Edward in Leagues with Philip ROBERT I. BRUCE Balliol) heading a rev Gains the great VICT ward II. 24 June 1314, crowned king of Irela with England 1323. LAND INDEPENDE his son, *David* II. But *Edward* Balliol claim Ravensparne), is ri Scone 24 Sept., 1332. *the Scots at Halidon* flees into France. *Be homage for his crown* the caves of Hawthor 1338, escalades Roxb Liddesdale. David re land, is **defeated 1346** at **Nevil lippa**). Balliol surrenders his David (fellow-prisoner by a ransom of 100,000
1299										
1300										
1305										
1346										
1356										
1415										
1440	**Frederic** III. **1440**-93, Albert's cousin. *Hungary & Bohemia* are inherited by Albert's posthumous son *Wladislaw* (VI.) War against France concerning Zurich **1444.** War with Hungary 1445. The petty *intestine Feuds* in every district, give rise to the *Swabian* City League 1488. A prejudicial concordat concluded with the pope 1447. Frederic crowned at Rome 1452. *Holstein* a dukedom 1474.—*Partition of Saxony* between *Ernest* and *Albert* 1484. Frederic's son *Maximilian*, marries *Mary the heiress of* **Burgundy 1477** (she d. 1482). Louis XI. of France seizes Burgundy. Treaty of Arras 1482: Charles (VIII.) is to marry Maximilian's dau. Margaret (3 years old), and to receive Burgundy as her dower. Margaret is sent back 1491: War. Peace of Senlis 1493: Maximilian recovers Burgundy, but is compelled to relinquish the possessions of his betrothed bride, *Anne of Bretagne*, to Charles. Fred. III. d. at Lintz, 19 Aug. 1493.	**Invention of Printing, 1436—40.**									
1444										
1453										
1492										

STORY. Nº 3.

YEARS' Contest between FRANCE and ENGLAND.

ESE Discoveries, the Art of PRINTING, and the MODERN Greeks.

EUROPE.

TABLE VII.

A PERIOD OF 277 YEARS.

	SPAIN.		PORTUGAL.	DENMARK.	NORWAY.	SWEDEN.	PRUSSIA AND LIVONIA.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	EAST-ROMAN, OR GREEK, EMPIRE.		TURKS.	MOGULS.	YEARS AFTER CHRIST.
	ARAGON.	CASTILE.									LATIN, in Constple.	GREEK, in Nicæa.			
T L A N D.	After the great victory of the United Spaniards at **TOLOSA, 1212, THE SARACENS never recover their power:** *The Rule of the Almohades* becomes limited to *Africa* (to 1269), Arabian Spain divides &, 1236, sub-divides into New States—Sevilla a *Republic*; the longest maintained is **Granada**, a Kingdom 1237 (to **1492**), under the AL-HAMARES (*Al-Hamra* palace).		*Alfonso* II. (1211-23). Gomez's Book of Laws 1222.	WALDEMAR II. (1202-41). The count of Schwerin rebels, 1223, and takes *Waldemar* prisoner by surprise. *Holstein, Pomerania,* and *Mecklenburg independent*; the Brothers of the Short-Sword take possession of *Livonia*; finally, by the defeat at **Bornhövede** 1227, *all the Danish conquests are lost except Rügen and a part of Esthonia. Waldemar* further enfeebles the kingdom **by partition** 1241.	*Haco* V. 1217-63, recovers *Iceland and Greenland*; promotes commerce; abolishes the fire ordeal. First *general* assembly of the States (or *Storthing*) at Bergen 1223; defeated in Scotland 2 Oct. 1263, d. in Orkney. *Magnus* VII. *Lagabätter* (Law-Reformer) 1263, cedes **Man** (fm. 1099) *and the Hebrides* to *Scotland for* 4,000 Mks and *tribute*, **1266.** The ecclesiastics renounce, in favour of his family, the right of election. *Erik* II. 1280. Marries *Margaret* dau. of Alex. III. (see *Scotland*). *Haco* VI. Brother of Erik II. 1299. With him *his dynasty* (fm. 875) *expires* **1319.** *Magnus Smek*, Son of Haco's Dau. Ingiborg and of Erik (*Birger's* Bro.) of Sweden; rules also in *Sweden.* Deposed 1363. *Haco* VII. *Smek's* son lays claim to Sweden; marries **Margaret** heiress of Denmark. d. 1380. and of Norway 1380, d. 1387.	The **Swerkers** and the **Eriks.** Great power of the *Clergy.* With *John* I. the **Swerker** dynasty becomes *extinct* **1222**; to their rights the **Folkungers** succeed, and unite themselves with the *Eriks* by Marriage. *East Bothnia* converted and conquered 1248. The *Eriks or Bonds extinct* 1250. **Folkungers** 1250-1363. *Waldemar* I. 1250-78. **Stockholm** fortified 1254. The administration of justice improved. Deposed by *Magnus Ladulas*, 1278. No imposts without the consent of the nobility, and clergy. **Lapland** conquered. *Birger* 1291: dep. **1319.** *Magnus Smek, (Birger's* Nephew) king also of *Norway*; cannot dispose of any fief, nor nominate any bishop; the nobility exempt from taxes, the state governed by a council. *The knowledge of* **Greenland** *lost.* Deposed 1363. Agst *Smek's* son *Haco* VII. the Swedes invite Smek's sister's son, Albert *of Mecklenburg* 1371; Albert is debarred even from nominating the council. Deposed 1389: and **Margaret** invited to the throne.	**The Prussians** (*Letti*) make successful irruptions into Poland, and, after the division of Poland (1138), into *Masovia. The Brothers of the Short-Sword,* or KNIGHTS OF LIVONIA (instituted by *Albert*, bishop of Riga 1201), employed agnst the Prussians, are defeated **1215.** Conrad of *Masovia* invites the **TEUTONIC KNIGHTS** from Venice 1230 (instituted in Jerusalem 1190), who **CONQUER ALL PRUSSIA** 1231-83. Thorn founded 1231; Culm 1232; the *Knights of Livonia* as "*Brothers of the Cross,*" retaining a provincial master, **become united** 1237 **to the Teutonic Order,** which thus acq. together with *Livonia* or *Liefland*, Courland, and Semigallia; and part of Esthonia. Elbing founded 1239; **Königsberg** 1255, by *Ottocar* II. the powerful king of *Bohemia.* **The Prussians extirpated. Germans and Poles re-people the Country.** *Riga*, an archbishop's see. **Marienburg** *seat of the Teutonic grand-master* 1309 (to 1466). Pomerellia gained 1310; Lauenburg and Bütow 1321; And maintained in the *Peace of Kalish* 1343. The Livonian knts "*Brothers of the Cross,*" purchase Esthonia from Denmark 1347. *Winrich of Kniprode* 1351-82, grd.-master of the Teutonic (and Livonian) Order, rules from Danzig to Narva; TRADE FLOURISHES, above all at DANZIG famed for its **Amber**-fishery. **The signal Defeat** by the Poles **at Tannenberg,** July 1410, **breaks the power of the Teutonic Order.** Samogitia ceded to Poland 1436. *League at Marienwerder* of the towns, and nobility, agnst the knights 1440. The League transfers its allegiance to *Poland* **1453,** War of the Order agnst Poland: **Peace of Thorn** Oct. 1466; West-Prussia *Polish*; East-Prussia a *fief of Poland*: *Königsberg* seat of the Order 1466 (transferred 1525 to Mergentheim). Contest of the grand-master agnst the feudal superiority of Poland.	Under the **Piasts** (to 1370). Chief city *Cracow.* **THE MOGULS** (under **Batu**-Khan) commit frightful ravages, **from 1238** (defeating the united Silesian, Polish, & Teutonic forces, & filling nine sacks with right ears of the slain, in the **Battle of Liegnitz,** or Wahlstatt, in Silesia **1241**) **to 1289.** Poland ceases to pay tribute to Germany. *Przemyslaw* 1295, **KING.** *Wladislaw* I. (IV.) *Lokietek* (the Diminutive) unites Great and Little Poland 1320. CASIMIR I. (III.) THE GREAT **1333**-70 (last male of the **Piasts**). Wars with the Teutonic Order; in the *Peace of Kalish* 1343, loses Silesia to Bohemia. Gains Red Russia 1340 from Lithuania. **Written laws.** d. **1370.** LOUIS THE GREAT 1370-82 (from 1342 King of *Hungary*). *Freedom from Taxes.* The nobility not allowed to enter into foreign service. *Maria*, 1382, superseded 1584 by her younger sister *Hedwiga* (d. 1399) who is mar. 1386 to JAGELLO Gr.-*Duke of Lithuania.* **House of Jagello, 1386-1572. Jagello** baptised as *Wladislaw* II. 1386-1434. Lithuania, Wallachia, and Moldavia, Polish. **Victory of Tannenberg** over the Teutonic Order **1410.** The Zips Towns annexed 1412. *Wladislaw* III. 1434-44. *The Nobility the sole Estate* gain new privileges. *King of Hungary* 1440; *falls in battle agnst the* **TURKS** at **WARNA 1444.** Contest for the throne brings the right of election into exercise. CASIMIR II. (IV.) 1445-**92,** (Consort of Eliz. only sister of Wladis. VI. of Hungary) triumphs over his competitors. War with the Teutonic Order: **the Peace of Thorn,** 1466, gains him *West-* (afterwards called *Polish-*) *Prussia*: East-Prussia a polish fief. To Russia he loses Great *Nowgorod* 1478, and Severia 1479. DEPUTIES *from the Nobility,* 1468, as representatives of the whole nation. [Casimir's *eldest* son Wladis. Kg. of Bohemia 1471 and Hungary 1490.] Cas. d. **1492.** *John* I. *Albert,* **1492**-1501, Casimir's *second* Son.	*Andreas* II. (1205-35). Chief of the **fifth** oriental **Crusade** 1217-19. Grants the great *Land-Proprietors* exemption from military service, and the providing of royal quarters 1222: and the *whole Nation freedom from Taxes* 1234. Galicia (Halitch) and Lodomiria subjected. BELA IV. 1235. Ravages of **the Moguls** 1241, all the cities subdued save three, the country is reduced to a wilderness:—re-cultivated by Italians, and Germans. To encourage agricul. the condition of the peasantry ameliorated. War agst. Austria. *Stephen* V. 1270-72. His dau. Mary marries Chas. II. of **Naples.** *Wladislaw* IV. 1272. The Moguls renew their ravages 1285. Murd. by the Kumani 1290. *Andreas* III. **last male of the line of Arpad** (from **888**) d. 1301. **House of Anjou-Naples** 1301-86. CHARLES ROBERT, 1301-42, of *Naples* is befriended by the pope (*Wenzel* III. of Bohemia recedes 1305, and *Otto* of *Bavaria* 1308). Oppresses the nobility and clergy. LOUIS THE GREAT 1342-82, reduces Transylvania 1344. The *Campaigns against Naples,* 1347-52, (to avenge his brother Andrew's murder) tend to introduce civilization into Hungary. *The vine planted at* **Tokay.** Louis conquers Moldavia 1357, Dalmatia 1358, Bosnia 1367, and Wallachia 1369; *inherits* **Poland** 1370. University founded at Pesth 1382. *Maria* 1382 (d. 1392) dispossessed by *Charles* the little *of Naples* 1385; Charles murd. 1386. *Maria's* Consort, *Sigismund* of Luxemburg 1387-1437; *Emp. of Germany* 1410, King of *Bohemia* 1419. *Defeated by the* **TURKS** at **NICOPOLI** 1396. *Wladislaw of Naples* is elected, but does not appear. Sigismund impris.; is released by his army 1399: but the disturbances are not suppressed before 1403. Mean while Wallachia and Moldavia are lost; and the Zips towns, 1412, pledged to Poland. **Gypsies** in Transylvania about 1418. *Hussites* in Hungary. *Magnates and States.* **Albert (II.) of Austria** 1437, Consort of Sigismund's Heiress *Elizabeth*; d. 1439. *Wladislaw* V. 1440-44 (III. of Poland from 1434). *John* **Hunyad** distinguishes himself agnst. the Turks:—*Wladis. V. falls at* **WARNA 1444.** *Wladislaw* VI. (I. of Bohemia) 1445-57, the Emperor Albert's *posthumous* son: *Hunyad* regent. Hunyad d. 1456. Wladis. VI. d. 1457, without issue; his only sister Elizabeth mar. Casimir II. of Poland. **MATTHIAS I. CORVINUS,** 1458-90, Hunyad's son, Hungary's greatest king. [*Geo. Podiebrad* king of Bohemia 1458-71.] Bosnia held agnst the Turks 1463; Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia subject during his life, 1479; Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola reduced, and even **Vienna taken 1485.** University at Buda; Library, Printing. Hussandmen from Italy. d. at Vienna 1490. *Wladislaw* VII. (II. of Bohemia 1471) 1490-1516, son of Casimir II. & *Elizs.* sole daughter of Albert II. [Wlad.'s daught. Anne mar. *Ferd.* (I.) *of Austria.*]	The *Polowzes* on the Asiatic frontier, being severely oppressed by the **MOGUL-***Tatars,* apply for aid to the *Russian princes,* of whom *eight* are slain in the great **Victory of the Moguls on the river Kalka, 1225. BATU** (grandson of **Jenghis**)-**Khan** subdues all Russia 1237-38. **THE MOGULS** hold the country in subjection **1238 to 1477.** ALEXANDER NEWSKI, 1245 or 52, grand-duke of Wladimir, on condition of tribute, which the Moguls collect themselves, pillaging and desolating the country. Feuds amongst the Mogul princes; and among the grand dukes for the succession. Inroads of the Brothers of the Short-Sword, the Teutonic Knights, the Poles, and the Lithuanians. (1230 Ringold first grd-duke of *Lithuania.*) The *Polowzes* and *Petchenegans* exterminated. (*Hanseatic* factory at Nowgorod 1276.) **Moskwa** the residence of the grand-duke 1318. To the *Lithuanians,* Volhynia is lost 1319, and Kiew 1320; to the Poles, all the territory south-westward of the Dnieper 1340. Two grand dukes in *Moskwa,* and *Twer,* independent. Twer is reduced by the khan of *Kaptchak* 1378. *Demetrius* Donski 1380. The khan, while engaged in war agnst Moskwa, is overthrown by **TIMUR** 1395. **Timur** *subdues Russia,* but soon turns his arms towards Syria. The **Kaptchak** (or **Golden Ordo**) empire **dissolves**; small states are formed (Crimea, Kasan, Astracan, Siberia on the Irtish, and various others), several of which are united by IWAN I. (III.) WASILJEWITSCH 1462-1505. **ENTIRELY EMANCIPATED FROM THE MOGULS 1477.** *Nowgorod* (in its Meridian about 1420) reduced 1478. Iwan maintains the integrity of his acquisitions by unrelenting despotism, and secures the borders by successful wars.	*Henry,* (1206-16). *Peter* of Courtenay, impris. by Theodore, king of Thessal., 1217. *Robert* of Courtenay 1220-28; loses to Nicæa. *Baldwin* II. 1228-61 (his guardian *John de Brienne* rules to 1237). Overpowered by the Greeks and Bulgarians. Enters into fruitless negociations with the Western powers. **Constantinople taken 1261.** In order to gain the pope he *unites the Greek & Latin churches* 1274.—d. 1282. *Andronicus* II. *Palæol.* 1282-1328, *dissolves the union of the churches* 1285. Powerless against the **OSMA'NS, 1299.** Internal discord, from 1322. Andronicus deposed by his grandson, *Andronicus* III. *Pal.* 1328-41, loses Bithynia to the Turks. *John* V. *Pal.* 1341-91. His guardian, *John* VI. *Cantacuzenus* obliged to declare himself co-regent. War between Palæol. (supported by the Genoese) & Cantacuzenus (supported by the Venetians and Osmáns). *Cantacuzenus* is vict. 1347; but abdicates and retires to a monastery 1355. The **Turks** take **Gallipoli 1355;** the Porte at *Adrianople* 1361. John limited to Constple, is compelled to pay tribute. d. 1391. *Manuel* II. *Pal.* 1391-99. The Western Christians march to his assistance, under *Sigis. of Hungary,* but are **totally defeated at Nicopoli** 1396. *Constple besieged;* Manuel deposed 1399; travels to Italy, France, and England, to solicit aid. *John* VII. 1399-1402 (Manuel's nephew). Constple saved by **TIMUR'S** invasion of Asia-Minor **1402.** *Manuel* II. restored 1402-25. Re-conquers some of the provinces. *Zingari, Cygani,* or **GYPSIES** (most probably brought westward *with Timur's army*) from their language of **INDIAN origin.** *John* VIII. 1425-48 (Manuel's son) limited to Constple; solicits, in vain, assistance from Italy (short Union of the churches 1439). d. 1448. **Constantine** XI. *Pal.* 1448, receives no succour from Western Europe; perishes after a gallant defence (*Giustiniani*), in the **fall of Constple** 29*th* **May 1453. EXTINCTION OF THE EAST-ROMAN RULE:** Constple **TURKISH** capital. **Learned Modern Greek-Refugees in Italy.** The small states of the Greek empire (*Athens, Thebes, Morea, Lesbos, and others*) also Trebisond *fall under the Turkish sceptre* 1455-62.	GREEK, in Nicæa. *Theodore Lascaris* I. (from 1204) vanquishes the Turks; d. 1222. *John* III. *Vatazes,* 1222-55, united with the Bulgarians, contracts the Latin empire; conquers Thessal. *Theodore Lascaris* II. 1255-59. War agnst. the Bulgarians. *John* IV. *Lascaris,* 1259, dethroned by MICHAEL VIII. **Palæologus,** 1260-82, who aided by the Genoese **subverts the Latin empire 1261.** Internal discord, from 1322. Andronicus deposed by his grandson, *Andronicus* III. *Pal.* 1328-41, loses Bithynia to the Turks. *John* V. *Pal.* 1341-91. His guardian, *John* VI. *Cantacuzenus* obliged to declare himself co-regent. War between Palæol. 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EXTINCTION OF THE EAST-ROMAN RULE:** Constple **TURKISH** capital. **Learned Modern Greek-Refugees in Italy.** The small states of the Greek empire (*Athens, Thebes, Morea, Lesbos, and others*) also Trebisond *fall under the Turkish sceptre* 1455-62.	**The Seljuks of Ira** divided 1104 into *Eastern & Western*, fall 1162 & 1194 under (their earlier Tributaries) the **KHARISMIAN**-Turks; whose powerful Sultan *Muhammad* II. 1200, is overthrown by **JENGHIS-Khan** 1220, and Muhammad's intrepid and adventurous son **Mankbarn,** 1220-31, fails in his brilliant efforts to recover Empire. The Christians take Damietta 1219; lose it 1221. *Alkámil* 1218-38 Sultan of Egypt cedes *Jerusalem to Frederic* II 1229:—re-taken 1239. **The Kharismians** who, after the death of their Sultan *Mankbarn,* 1231, dissolve into bands of frightful & indiscriminate marauders, ravage Palestine, pillage & burn Jerusalem 1243-47. **IN EGYPT** *Louis IX. of France* is **taken prisoner** in the **SEVENTH AND LAST of the principal CRUSADES 1250:** *and coevally the House of* **Ayub** or **Saladin** *is superseded* by the **MAMLUK** Sultans (& 24 elective **Beys**) **1250 to 1517**—267 years (Cairo Capital)—who gallantly ward off from Egypt the terrific MOGULS (1260); extend their sway into Syria; and gradually *wrest from the Christians all their conquests*—**Ptolemais** (or **ACRE**) **and Tyre 1291—ABORTIVE END (from 1095) OF THE CRUSADES.** The *Johannites or Knights of St. John* retire to *Cyprus*;—reduce the Island of *Rhodes* 1309;—are expelled from Rhodes 1522; and established in **Malta** 1530. **The** (Iconium) **Seljuks of Asia Minor,** tho' tributary from 1243, are not until (1292) 1308 **EXTIRPATED BY THE MOGULS.** [One of the Abbassides escaping from *Bagdad* **1258** founds in **Egypt** 1261 a Dynasty of **Spiritual KHALIFS** protected by the *Bahurite* Dynasty of **Mamluks** to 1382, and the *Circassian* 1382 to 1517.] **THE OSMA'NS OR ATHMA'NS;** 400 tents or families on the Sangar, make conquests, from the Greek empire, in Bithynia, under Osma'n I. **1299**=699 Hej. (or Athma'n I.) whose Grand-Sire Sulimán, a Tribal Leader, perished in crossing the Euphrates under the heroic **Mankbarn,** & whose father *Orthogrul* having on the wreck of the **Kharismian** Rule 1231, transf. his allegiance, as a feudal Warrior with Tents of Followers, to *Aladin of Iconium,* obtained a pastoral Settlement on the *Seljuk Frontier toward Constple.* [The sudden rise of the Osmáns to independ. Empire is mainly facilitated by the fall of the Iconium Seljuks 1308, & dissolution 1335, of the Mogul Khanat of Iran.] Osmán I. d. 1326. ORCHAN, 1326—59, conquers Nicomedia, Nicæa, and Bithynia entire. The "Ottoman *Porte*" at *Bursa* or *Prusa* (Asia). Voluntary adhesion of several (and subjection of other) Turkish Amírs of Asia-Minor. Titles of **Sultán** and *Padishah* (equivalent to Emp.) assumed. Orchan's son *Sulimán* (d. 1358) reduces Sestos and GALLIPOLI first conquests in **Europe 1355.** d. 1359. MURA'D (or AMURAT) I. 1359—89, conquers Romania, and transfers 1361 the Porte to **Adrianople** (*Europe*). Out of his levies of Christian Youths erects the **JANIZARIES** ("*New Soldiers*") 1362. Is victorious in Asia-Minor, Thrace, Macedonia, and Albania. Storms Nissa in Servia 1386: falls, in his 37th Victory, at Kossova 1389. **BAJAZET** I. 1389—**1402,** *the Thunderbolt,* reduces Bulgaria, Servia, Macedonia, Thessal., Greece, and completes the conquest of Asia-Minor. Achieves, over the confederated Christians under *Sigismund* of *Hungary,* **THE VICT. OF NICOPOLI** 26 Sept. 1396. *Is besieging Constantinople,* when **TIMUR** invades Asia-Minor:—**BAJAZET defeated and taken prisoner at Angora 1402** (d. in captivity 1403). *Bajazet's* Sons *Sulimán* I., *Musa,* and *Muhammad* I., contend for the Throne; their disunion not taken advantage of by the Western Christians:— *Muhammad* I. vict., rules alone from 1413, subdues the revolted Amírs; reduces Wallachia. d. 1421. MURÁD II. 1421—51, penetrates into Epirus (*Scanderbeg*) and Hungary. Punishes a perfidious breach of truce, by the **VICT. OF WARNA** 10 Nov. **1444** over the Christian forces under *Wladislaw III. of Poland* (*slain* as also the Legate Julian); receives the submission of Ragusa 1445; vanquishes John Hunyad at Kossova 1448. d. 1451. **MUHAMMAD** II. 1451—81. **takes CONSTANTINOPLE by storm** 29 **May 1453.** Erects on the narrowest part of the Hellespont, especially against the naval Venetians, the (*old*) DARDANELLES, or Castles of *Sestos* and *Abydos*; reduces Trebisond 1461; and after SCANDERBEG'S death 1467, completes the subjection of Albania; expels the Genoese from Caffa 1473; triumphs over the Christian armies from 1470; gains Negropont and Lemnos from Venice 1479; and subjects Otranto 1481.—Is repulsed in Rhodes. *Bajazet* II. 1481-1512, loses Otranto; gains Bosnia with Herzegowina.	MOGULS. In Northern China & Tartary. TEMUJÍN styled **JENGHIS-Khan,** or "the **greatest** of Khans" founds an empire, **1206-27,** which at the Era of the Invasion of Europe (1236-45) by his grd. son **BATU** of Kaptchak, extends from the Ganges to the Dnieper; (**Bagdad** is added by *Hulaku* **1258**—Spiritual Khalifs in Egypt;) and under **KUBLAI,** 1260-94, attains to the summit of its grandeur, over-running (except India) nearly all *Asia,* and a large portion of Europe: **the conquest of CHINA is completed 1279.** [Rubruquis 1253-4 at *Karakorum* early seat of the *Grand-Khan's* Rule. *Marco Polo,* betw. 1272-95, at Kublai's Court in KHAN-BALIK or Peking.] **Kublai dies 1294:** The empire divides into **1. Iran** (or Persia) south-western Asia; **2. Zagatai,** central Asia eastward of Iran; **3. Kaptchak,** northward & westward from the Caspian Sea (*Russia*); and **4. CHINA** (See Table XIV.). IRAN and KAPTCHAK are overrun by **TIMUR,** or TAIMÚR-LANG of **Zagatai** (Residence Samarkand) 1369-1405, whose conquests extend from the Indus to the Dnieper; but at his death, **1405,** his empire is dissolved. His grd-son, *Ulugh Bégh* rules in Bukhárá (assembles Astron. at Samarkand); d. 1449. The *Usbeks* in Tartary. **Persia,** under the *Turkomans,* 1420-1500. From 1500 to 1736, under the House of (Ismael) **Sofi.** (See Table XIV.). The **Mogul Empire** in **Hindustan** founded by Timur's posterity (see **BA'BAR,** in col. **INDIA,** Table XIV.). The *Calmuks* of uncertain origin. Out of **Kaptchak** *Russia is formed.*	1215 The **Computation of Years** from the **BIRTH of CHRIST** becomes general. 1282 1299 **1300** 1305 1346 1356 1415 **1440** 1444 1453 **1492**

House of Stuart.

Robert II. 1371-90, son of *Walter the Stewart* of Scotl. and Marjory dau. of Robt. Bruce. Obtains auxiliaries from France. The English burn Edinburgh (then composed only of "*miserable Huts*") 1385. Border "Chevy Chase" *Battle of Otterburn* Aug. 1388, *Hotspur* captive, his antagonist James Earl of *Douglas* slain.

Robert III. 1390-1406. Ruled by his bro. the duke of Albany.

Archd. E. of *Douglas* captured by *Hotspur* at Homildon 14 Sept. 1402: joins the confed. agnst Henry IV., is again made prisoner *at Shrewsbury* 21 July 1403.

JAMES I. 1406-37. Taken prisoner 1405 (to 1423) by the English off Flamborough Head, on his passage to France.

The duke of Albany from 1406 (and from 1420 the duke's son Murdoc) regent.

James released by ransom 1423, endeavours to dispel the barbarism of his nation: represses robbery: encourages the arts, & learning. Is himself a poet "*King's Quhair*" (or Cahier). Murd. by Sir Rch. Graham & the earl of Athol at Perth, 20 Feb. 1437.

James II. (aged seven) 1437-60. Restless turbulence and great power of the nobles (Douglas in the south, Crawford in the north). James, at war with England, is killed while besieging Roxburgh.

James III. 1460-88. Marries Margaret dau. of Christian I. of Denmark: obtains possession of the (1468) mortgaged Orkney and Shetland Isles. Infatuated by astrology, persecutes his brothers, and surrounds himself with worthless favourites. Internal distraction. Perishes in an insurrection 1488.

James IV. 1488—1513.

1479 ARAGON and CASTILE are **UNITED** under **Ferdinand** II. & V. and **Isabel** (1479-1516). (1474-1504). The nobility repressed; but the crown lands reduced. The "*Hermandad*" Unions of the Cities agt. the plunderings Nobles 1476 & 88. The **Spanish INQUISITION** 1481. Ferdinand grand master of *the three orders* (and the grand mastership thenceforward *vested in the crown*). **GRANADA (the last of the ARABIAN possessions) subd.** by *Gonzalo* **1492.** CRUEL PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS. THE NEW WORLD, since called **AMERICA** discov. by **Chrisr. COLUMBUS,** a Genoese, who sails (with two light Barques & one decked-Vessel, having on board a total of 120 persons) from Palos 3 *Aug.* lands in the Isle of Guanahani **12 Oct. 1492.**

Ferdinand III. 1217-52, re-unites *Leon* to *Castile* 1230; conquers *Cordoba* 1236, Estremadura 1241, all Murcia 1244, Jaen 1245, (the king of Granada submits as a vassal), *Sevilla* 1247, and Cadiz 1250. Indivisibility and primogeniture. ALFONSO X. 1252-84, a learned astronomer, but bad ruler. Insurrections, and unsuccessful wars. Laws compiled. (Emp. of Germ. May 1257, agnst Richd. of Cornwall.) *Sancho* IV. 1284-95, at war with his brother's sons the Princes *de la Cerda.* *Ferdinand* IV. 1295-1312, engaged in wars which render the boldness of the Castilian nobles toward their king proverbial. *Alfonso* XI. 1312-50, curbs the nobility, and raises the third Estate. *Peter the Cruel* 1350-69, compelled by the nobility to resign in favour of his illegitimate brother, *Henry* II. 1369-79. *John* I. 1379-90, mar. 1st Eleanora of *Aragon,* 2nd Beatrice of *Portugal.* Is harassed by Pretenders (*John of Ghent* as Consort of Constance Heiress of Peter the Cruel). *Henry* III. 1390-1406. Disquieted by his Nobles. *John* II. 1406-54. Alvaro de Luna. Great Power of the grand master of the **three orders** of Alcantara, Calatrava, and St. Jago. *Henry* IV. 1454; Beltran. Beltranilla. Dep. 1465 to 68. His brother *Alfonso* d. 68. His sister **Isabel,** queen 1468 (resigns the government to *Henry* IV. until his Death 1474), is mar. 1469 to *Ferd. of Aragon*:—thus

House of Oldenburg.

Christian I. 1448-81, Count of Oldenburg. Hard capitulation. Acknowledged in Norway 1450; and 1457 in Sweden. Inherits *Holstein and Sleswick* 1460. Mortgages the *Shetland and Orkney* Islands to Scotland 1468, and remits the tribute for *Man* and the Hebrides (from 1266). *John* I. (II.) 1481-1513. Partially acknowledged also in Sweden. Compelled to share *Holstein and Sleswick* with his brother *Frederic* 1490. and acknowledge the Union King.

Christopher II. 1320, is obliged, by a hard capitulation, to sacrifice revenues, and prerogatives. Deposed 1326. **Interregnum** until 1340. The Swedes possess themselves of Schonen, Halland, and Bleking;—Holstein takes North-Jutland and Fünen;—Zeeland, Falster, and part of Laland are seized by powerful nobles. *Waldemar* III. Christopher's son (called to the throne 1340), recovers Schonen, Halland, & Bleking. d. 1375. His Daughter **Margaret** mar. to Haco VII. of Norway, Regent for her Son, *Olav* V. (6 yrs. old) king of Denmark 1376, and of Norway 1380, d. 1387. **MARGARET Queen of Denmark and Norway** ("*Semiramis of the North*") overthrows *Albert* at **Falköping,** 1389, and becomes also **Queen of Sweden. UNION OF CALMAR,** 17 June **1397 (to 1524**—127 years); Each of the *three kingdoms* has its separate Laws and State Council: *but the Monarchy* **is elective. Margaret** d. at Flensburg 1412. *Erik* VII. (of Pomerania) 1412-39, Grandson of Margaret's sister. His unsuccessful expedition against Holstein and the Hanse Towns, causes a revolt. Is expelled **1439** (d. 1459).

In Denmark, *Christopher* III. of Bavaria (son of Erik's sister) 1439; is acknowledged also by the Swedes, 1441. Dies 1448.

In Sweden, *Charles Knutson* Administrator. *Charles* (VIII.) *Knutson,* 1448 king. *Knutson* recalled 1467, maintains himself as administrator: (d. 1470) and is succeeded in his dignity by his nephew, *Sten Sture,* (d. 1503). At intervals the nobles take umbrage at Sten Sture, who fosters the *towns* and *agricultural class,*

PORTUGAL. *Alfonso* IV. the ungrateful son, 1325-57. *Peter* I. 1357-67, consort of the unfortunate *Agnes de Castro.* Raises the third estate, and represses the clergy, hence chronicled with calumny. *Ferdinand,* 1367-83, declares his daughter Beatrice (consort of John I. of Castile) heiress to the throne; but is succeeded, 1383-5, by the **Spurious Dynasty of Burgundy,** 1383 to **1580.** *John* I. Reg. 1383, king 1385-1433. Peter's illegit. son; conquers at Aljubarrota 1385. Takes **CEUTA 1415: Discoveries effected through PRINCE HENRY THE MARINER** (maternal *Cousin of* **HENRY** V.); Porto Santo 1418, Madeira 1420, the Azores 1433 (& Cape Bojador doubled). *Lisbon* the capital 1433. *Edward* 1433-38. *Alfonso* V. 1438-81. The maritime **African slave-trade** commences 1442. The Cape Verd Islands discov. **1444,** Guinea 1452. **PRINCE HENRY dies 1463.** Tangiers taken 1471. Opposes the nobles with advantage. As the *husband of Beltranilla,* contends agnst. **Isabel** for Castile, to **1479.** *John* II. 1481-95. *Revives the spirit of discov.* **Diaz** reaches Cabo Tormentoso (afterwards **Cape of Good Hope**) 1486. Settlements in Loango and Congo. Line of demarcation agnst. Spain, by Pope Alex. VI. 1493.

deposed by the pope 1245: d. 1248. *Alfonso* III. *Restaurador,* 1248-79. Algarva conquered 1249. The royal prerogatives asserted agnst. the pope and the clergy. *Dionysius, the Populator,* 1279-1325. Agriculture, commerce, and navigation flourish; and thus arises a third Estate. University at Lisbon 1290. The Order of Christ instituted 1319. *Alfonso* IV. the ungrateful son, 1325-57. *Peter* I. 1357-67, consort of the unfortunate *Agnes de Castro.* Raises the third estate, and represses the clergy, hence chronicled with calumny. *Ferdinand,* 1367-83, declares his daughter Beatrice (consort of John I. of Castile) heiress to the throne; but is succeeded, 1383-5, by the **Spurious Dynasty of Burgundy,** 1383 to **1580.** *John* I. Reg. 1383, king 1385-1433. Peter's illegit. son; conquers at Aljubarrota 1385. Takes **CEUTA 1415: Discoveries effected through PRINCE HENRY THE MARINER** (maternal *Cousin of* **HENRY** V.); Porto Santo 1418, Madeira 1420, the Azores 1433 (& Cape Bojador doubled). *Lisbon* the capital 1433. *Edward* 1433-38. *Alfonso* V. 1438-81. The maritime **African slave-trade** commences 1442. The Cape Verd Islands discov. **1444,** Guinea 1452. **PRINCE HENRY dies 1463.** Tangiers taken 1471. Opposes the nobles with advantage. As the *husband of Beltranilla,* contends agnst. **Isabel** for Castile, to **1479.** *John* II. 1481-95. *Revives the spirit of discov.* **Diaz** reaches Cabo Tormentoso (afterwards **Cape of Good Hope**) 1486. Settlements in Loango and Congo. Line of demarcation agnst. Spain, by Pope Alex. VI. 1493.

TABLE VIII.

MODERN HISTORY.

Great GEOGRAPHICAL Discoveries. REFORMATION. The Ascendency of the HOUSE OF AUSTRIA. by the REVOLUTION in the NETHERLANDS, the Formation of the BRITISH EMPIRE. SWEDEN powerful in the NORTH. GRANDEUR of FRANCE.

FROM 1492 TO 1648.

Years after Christ.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.	NETHERLANDS.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY. UPPER-ITALY. Milan.	Florence.	Venice.	Papal Territory.	Lower-Italy.
1492	Maximilian I. 1493–1519, seeks employment abroad: marches to Naples in favour of his uncle Louis Moro of Milan, agnst. Charles VIII. of France 1495. Perpetual internal peace proclaimed: the imperial *Chamber of Justice (Kammer Gericht)* established 1495. 1500, Germany divided into six circles (Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, the Rhine, Westphalia, and Saxony), to which four more (Austria, Burgundy, the Lower or Electoral Rhine, and Upper Saxony) are added 1512. The *League of Cambray*, against Venice, 1508. Maximilian joins the *Holy League*, against Louis XII. of France 1511. *Intermarriage* **with Spain** 1496. Final annexation of Bohemia secured by intermar. **1515.**	The Grisons (the Gray League, and the League of Chur, or Coire) form an alliance with the Swiss 1498. *Basel*, and *Schaffhausen*, join the Helvetian Confederacy 1501; and *Appenzel* (the last of the 13 towns or cantons) accedes to it 1513. The Swiss play a prominent part in the wars of Italy. Are defeated for the first time at Marignano, 14 Sept. **1515.** Engage, as **mercenaries, in the Service of Foreign Powers,** to the neglect of their domestic agriculture. Destitute of political influence upon other States. **Zwingli, and Calvin,** *eccl. Reformers:* their church system is adopted at Zurich 1522; and soon afterwards in the other large towns: the more uncivilized districts continue to profess Catholicism. War threatened. *Religious Peace* 1529. The war in which *Zwingli* is slain, 1531, terminates in the establishment of Liberty of Conscience. *Geneva* independent of Savoy 1533. Bern, Freiburg, and the Vallais, conquer the *Pays de Vaud* from Savoy 1536. The *Helvetic Confession*, 1566, against the persecution of the French Huguenots. Mutual mistrust of the Reformed and the Catholic cantons. *Savoy* makes a treacherous and last attempt to recover *Geneva*, 12 Dec. 1602 (hence festival of the Escalade). In the 30 *years' war* the Valteline is taken possession of by the Spaniards 1620; relinquished 1626: occupied by the Austrians 1628; evacuated 1630: but long ravaged by the French troops under *Rohan*. The independence of the Helvetian republic is acknowledged **in the Peace of Westphalia 1648.**	**Belgians. Batavians. Frisii.** The **Batavians** extirpated in the 5th century. The **Belgians** subjected by the Franks in the 6th century; as also the **Frisii,** and the **Saxon** colonists, 804. *The Netherlands form part of Lotharingia* 855, and thus become French 911: German 923.—*Divided into small earldoms, and free towns*, 1000 to 1300.—**Gradually united to Burgundy,** 1369 to 1477. *Philip the Bold* (4th son of *John* King of France) duke of Burgundy, 1363. Obtains by marriage with Margaret, Flanders, Artois, and Mechlin or Malines, 1369. *John* 1404. *Philip the Good*, 1419. Acquires Namur, Brabant, Limburg, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, West-Friesland, and Luxemburg. (Jacobine of Brabant.) **Charles the Bold** 1467. Annexes Gueldres, and Zutphen. Defeated at *Granson* and at *Murten*, 1476. *Falls at Nancy* **1477. MARY, marries MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA 1477. Mary** d. 1482. *Philip* (I.) Mary's son, under Maximilian's guardianship. Despotic innovations create alarm. *Philip* assumes the government, 1493, and introduces still more arbitrary measures. (King of Castile 1504.) d. 1506. Is succeeded by his son, **CHARLES** (V.) 1506—55, also under the guardianship of Maximilian. Charles acquires East Friesland 1515; Overyssel 1523; Utrecht 1528; Gröningen 1536; and re-annexes Gueldres, and Zutphen, 1544. **Persecutes the Protestants.** Attempts to render the government absolute. The patrimonial territory of Burgundy is incorporated as a circle of Germany 1548. Standing armies of foreign mercenaries. Charles resigns the Netherlands to his son 1555: d. 1558. **Philip** (II.) 1555-98. Returns to Spain 1559, appointing his sister Margaret of Austria, governess of the Netherlands: *Granvelle* minister. Plan for annihilating civil liberty by the extirpation of the Protestants. The foreign troops are compelled to be withdrawn 1561: but new tribunals are erected for the punishment of heretics. Short mitigation of the Inquisition 1564. The decrees of the *Council of Trent* are ordered to be enforced: fruitless remonstrance against their enforcement 1565. **The Compromise** of 400 nobles (**Gueux**) 1566. Popular ebullition against images and pictures.—**Egmont** *and Horn beheaded* 1567: **WILLIAM COUNT OF NASSAU**-Dillenburg in Germany, and **PRINCE OF ORANGE** in France (Philip's *stadtholder*, or lieutenant, in Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht) escapes into Germany. **The Bloody Tribunal** under Vargas at Brussels **1568,** is protected by **Alba,** and the Spanish troops. The army under the Prince of Orange is defeated and disbanded 1568. The **Marine-Gueux** seize upon Briel 1572. **General Insurrection.** Orange vict. 1573: the *siege of Leyden* raised 1574. The Spanish troops mutiny for arrears of pay, and pillage Antwerp 1576. Pacification of Ghent, 8th November 1576, for the expulsion of foreign troops, and the abolition of the Inquisition: confirmed by *Don John of Austria* in the *Perpetual Edict* 1577. Don John violates the edict 1578. **THE UNION OF UTRECHT, 1579,** formed by Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, and Guelderland (acceded to by Overyssel 1580, and Gröningen 1594): the other provinces conclude peace with Spain at Cologne. *Manifesto of the States General*, excluding Philip from all authority over the Netherlands 1581: alliance with France 1581: the *duke of Anjou* created duke of Brabant (d. 1584). **William I. of Orange murdered at Delft 10 July** (N. S.) 1584. Maurice of Nassau, 1585–1625 (William's second son) is chosen stadtholder of the U. Prov. The **Duke of Parma** *reduces Antwerp* 1585 (*Aldegonde*: — *Gianibelli*). The *eart of Leicester* besieges Zutphen (*sir P. Sidney killed* 1586): retires precipitately to England 1587. Maurice victorious 1590. Philip's offer to erect the Netherlands into an independent state, under his daughter, is rejected 1598. Maurice conquers at Neuport, 2nd July 1600. The siege of Ostend 1601-4 (sir Francis Vere: **Spinola**). The Dutch East India Company established 1602. **Amsterdam rises, Antwerp decays.** Amboyna conquered 1605. *Philip* III. offers independence without the trade to India 1607.—**12 Years' Truce** (the Dutch retaining the trade to India) 1609. Mutual jealousy of *Maurice*, patron of the Gomarists, and *Barneveldt*, partisan of the Arminians. The Remonstrance 1610. (Whale-fishery 1614. Le Maire discovers a new Strait in South America 1617). Stronger resolutions of the Remonstrants 1617. Maurice enforces the assembly of a *National Synod at Dort* 1618. Barneveldt is beheaded 1619. *War renewed with Spain* 1621. Batavia founded 1621. Massacre of the English at Amboyna 1624. Maurice dies 1625. Frederic Henry (Maurice's brother) 1625-47. Peter Hein intercepts the Spanish *Plata Fleet* 1628. Pernambuco conquered 1630. Maestricht reduced 1632: Fort St. George del Mina, in Guinea, 1637. Van Tromp gains a great victory over the Spanish fleet in the Channel 1639. Tasman disc. Van Diemen's Land 1642. The Portuguese settlements in Ceylon reduced 1644-58. William II. 1647-50. The independence of the **"Seven United Provinces"** or **REPUBLIC OF HOLLAND,** is finally acknowledged in the peace with Spain 30th Jan. 1648: and the Dutch left in possession of all their conquests in and out of Europe. **Navigation of the Schelde closed** (to **1795**) !! [**The Ten Southern or Catholic** provinces of the Netherlands continue under **the dominion of Spain** (except the districts and fortresses gradually ceded to France) until the termination of the **Spanish Succession-War, 1714,** when they are **transferred to AUSTRIA.**]	Ferdinand and Isabel (from **1479**). **Ximenez** 1502. Ferdinand (styled "*the Catholic*") perfidiously usurps the sovereignty of Naples 1504. Isabel dies 1504:—(Ferdinand marries 2ndly Germana de Foix 1506). **COLUMBUS dies 1506.** **House of Austria.** *Philip* I. arch-duke of Austria (son of **Mary** of Burgundy and the Netherlands; and consort of Ferd. and Isabel's dau. *Joanna*) *succeeds Isabel in Castile* 1504: d. 1506. His son **CHARLES** is recognised as heir to the crown of Spain. By the *League of Cambray*, 1508, Spain gains, in the kingdom of Naples, the sea-ports previously occupied by the Venetians. By the *Holy League*, 1510, *Navarra* is obtained. **Gonzalo** "*the Great Captain*" **dies 1515.**—Ferdinand **dies** 1516. **CHARLES** I. (V. of Ger.) 1516-56. **Cardinal Ximenez** is deprived of the regency (and **dies**) **1517.** The Holy Junta defeated 1520. Castile deprived of its liberties 1521. **MEXICO** *reduced by Ferdinand Cortez* 1519-21. **First war with Francis** I. concerning *Navarra* 1521. Constable of Bourbon 1524. **Victory at Pavia 1525,** Francis taken prisoner and treated with indignity; hence the league of England, the Pope, and Milan, against Charles. The *Peace of Madrid*, 1526, recovers Burgundy, gains Milan.—**Second War;** the pope besieged in the Castle of St. Angelo 1527. *La Paix des Dames* 1529: Burgundy ceded to Francis.—**Conquest of PERU by Pizarro** 1531-33: (Lima founded 1534). Charles reduces Goletta and Tunis 1535. **Third War** 1536, against Francis (and the Turks).—10 *Years' Truce concluded at Nice* 1538; Chas. retains Milan; Francis, Savoy.—Charles travels *through France* to punish the Revolt at Ghent 1539-40. **Fourth War** 1541 (after Chas.'s unsuccessful expedition against Algiers) with Francis (and the Turks). *Peace of Crespy* 1544: Milan retained by Charles. Charles oppresses the states and the clergy. (Bishopricks 1522.) **Fifth French War** 1552, against Henry II. defender of the Protestants in Germany. Armistice 1556;—Metz, Toul, and Verdun lost. *Charles resigns* the government to his son 1556; **d.** *in the monastery of St. Juste*, Estremadura, **1558.** **Philip** II. 1556–98 (consort of *Mary Q. of England*). War with France and *Vict. at St. Quentin*(*Escurial*)1557; Peace 59. Tyran. government. Persecution of the *Moriscoes* 1568. **Don Carlos executed 1568. The 68 years' war in the Netherlands** (and 12 years' truce) **1568** to **1648.** *Naval victory over the Turks off Lepanto*, by Don John of Austria 1571. **Alba conquers Portugal 1580.** **1588** **"THE INVINCIBLE ARMADA"** against Elizabeth and England, defeated and destroyed. **The naval power and commerce of Spain decline.** Insurrection at Zaragoza 1591; Aragon deprived of its liberties. Impolitic interference in the religious wars of France. Peace of Vervins 1598. Philip leaves at his death, 1598, a debt of 140 millions of ducats and *an exhausted kingdom*. Philip III. 1598-1621, guided by Lerma. Peace with England 1604. *A truce* for 12 years *with the Netherlands* 1609. **Expulsion of the Moriscoes** (Moors) *or Arabs* 1610; the country depopulated. League with Ferdinand of Austria against the Protestants 1618. *The Palatinate* conq. (Spinola; *Tilly*) 1620-2. *Philip* IV. 1621 – 65, governed by Olivarez. *Wars*, 1. with the German Protestants 2. with the Dutch: 3. with England 1625: 4. with France concerning Mantua 1628. **The Dutch** make conquests in Europe, in the **East-Indies,** *S. America, and Africa*. Peace with *France* at *Chierasco* 1631; Spain makes concessions. New war with France, 1635, regarding Triers. The Spanish armies and fleets every where defeated. The Catalans revolt, and offer allegiance to France 1640. *Portugal regains her independence* 1640. Olivarez disgraced, and succeeded by Luis de Haro 1643. Defeat at Rocroy by the French 1643. Insurrection at *Naples* headed by *Massaniello*, and by the exiled duke of Guise 1647: suppressed 1648. The independence of the United Provinces of the Netherlands is acknowledged in the *Peace of Münster*, Jan. *(and Westphalia* Oct.) **1648.** War continued against France and Portugal.	**EMANUEL the Great** 1495-1521. Persecutes the Jews. **VASCO DE GAMA** doubles the Cape of Good Hope and arrives at Calicut, **IN INDIA,** 14 May **1498.** *Alvarez de Cabral* driven by a tempest to the Coast of **Brasil** 1500. **Americo** *Vespucci* explores Brasil 1501. Francis of Almeida reduces the maritime districts of Ceylon 1505-9. **PORTUGAL'S** Alfonso of Alburquerque (aided by his brother Francis) reduces the Coast of *Malabar*, conquers *Ormuz* and *Malacca*, and establishes the *Trade with the Moluccas* 1509-16; (**Magellan**). **GOLDEN** Lope de Soarez commences the **Trade to China** 1518. Colony in *Mosambique*. **PERIOD.** *John* III. 1521-57. Compromise with Charles V. concerning the Moluccas 1529. *The first Colleges of the Jesuits* founded by Xavier and Rodriguez 1540. The ex-European conquests are maintained. *Sebastian* I. 3 yrs old, 1557-78. Educated by Jesuits: conducts an expedition against the infidels of *Fez* and *Morocco*; is defeated and slain at Alcazar 1578. *Henry* I. brother of John III. dies without issue 1580. *Anthony* of Navarra, proclaimed king by the people. **Philip** II. reduces Portugal to a **SPANISH PROVINCE 1580 (to 1640).** Assembly of the states at *Tomar* 1581. Isle of Tercera subjected 1583. Four false Sebastians;—the last creates sensation 1598. *The Spaniards oppress and plunder the country. All the* **Portuguese Possessions in the East Indies.** except Goa and Diu, are **conquered by the Dutch** 1600–9. The Dutch make conquests also in *Brasil* 1624. The despotism of the Spanish government is unrelenting. The Portuguese fort St. George del Mina in Guinea conquered by the Dutch 1637. **PORTUGAL SHAKES OFF THE SPANISH YOKE 1640,** the Duke of **Braganza** is raised to the throne as John IV. 1640-56. Not acknowledged by the pope. War with Spain and Holland. The Dutch gain an ascendency in Ceylon 1644.	Louis Moro invites Charles VIII. of France against Naples 1495; then enters into a league against him. Louis XII. of France, conquers *Milan* and *Genoa* 1499. (Valentina.) Moro prisoner 1500. The duke of *Savoy* loses his most valuable possessions. *Max. Sforza* (son of Moro) is reinstated in *Milan* 1512. *Francis* I. conquers at Marignano **1515;** and *Milan* falls again under the sway of *France*. War 1521. *Francis Sforza* receives (from Charles V.) **1525,** Milan as a Fief of the German Empire. The independence of Genoa is restored by Andrew Doria, and an aristocracy formed 1528. Francis Sforza (the last of the male line) d. 1535. Milan is conferred by Chas. V. upon his son Philip II. 1535, and remains a **Spanish Province** until **1700.** Spain gains an **ascendency in Italy.** Paul III. (pope) bestows *Parma* and *Piacenza*, as an independent duchy upon his son Peter Aloys Farnese 1545. *J. L. de Fieschi* is drowned in his attempt to revolutionize Genoa 1547. *Peace of Chateau Cambresis* 1559: the House of *Savoy* regains its possessions in Italy, but the Pays de Vaud remains alienated. *Alexander Farnese*, **Duke of Parma** and Piacenza, 1586-92: Spanish commander in *the Netherlands*. Banditti and monks multiply; agriculture, commerce, and population, languish. *Charles Emanuel* I. of *Savoy* is compelled, in the Peace of Lyons, 1601, to cede Bresse, Bugey, and Gex, to France. The Mantuan Succession-War 1627: by the *Treaty of Chierasco*, 1631, Charles of Nevers is acknowledged as duke of Mantua. **The ascendency of Spain** in Italy ceases. The Italian Courts under the influence of France.	Anarchy 1494 to 1513. Savonarola. **Macchiavelli.** *John de Medici*, 1513, re-establishes the authority of his House through the influence of Spain. Is raised to the pontifical chair, as Leo. X. *Lorenzo* II. (Father of *Catharine de Medici*, cons. of Henry II. *of France*) subverts the freedom of the constitution. Dies 1519. **[MICHEL ANGELO.]** *Alexander*, expld. 1527, whilst Clement VII. (Julius Medici) is besieged in the Castle of St. Angelo. Peace 1529. Constituted Hereditary Duke, 1531, by Charles V.: the citizens disarmed. Alexand. is murd. by Lorentino 1537. Cosmo I. 1537-74, (Descendant of the brother of Cosmo the elder) obtains Sienna as a Spanish fief from Philip II. 1557. Vanquishes the Strozzi. Commerce and manufactures flourish. Is created Grand *Duke of Tuscany* by the pope 1569. [Tragical deaths of his sons John & Garcia.] *Fran.* I. 1575-87. Engages in the retail of East-India produce, to the prejudice of his subjects 1580 *(when the monopoly of Lisbon ceases)*. Marries *Bianca Capello*, "Daughter of the Republic of Venice." *Ferdinand* I. 1587-1608. Amasses enormous wealth by commereial and maritime enterprises. *Cosmo* II. 1608-21. Leghorn begins to flourish. **Galilei.** *Ferdinand* II. 1621-70, a minor, under ecclesiastical guardianship. The treasury is emptied in furnishing troops and subsidies to Spain and Austria.	The Commerce and Power of Venice **decline.** 1. The Portuguese discover the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope 1498. 2. The Turks reduce the Morea, and several islands 1500. 3. The *League of Cambray* formed by pope Julius II., Ferdinand of Spain, Louis XII. of France, and Max. of Austria, 1508, compels Venice to cede possessions to the pope, and to Ferdinand. The *Holy League*, 1510, by Venice, Julius II., Ferdinand, Henry VIII. of England, and Max., against Louis XII., restores to Venice, the *Milanese* territory on the Adda. The Turks become more and more formidable: they reduce Cyprus 1571. The victory off Lepanto Oct. 1571, is of little avail. Frequent differences with Rome; Paul Sarpi. Venice assists Italy, 1630, in throwing off the Spanish yoke. War with the Turks for Candia, 1645 to 1669.	*Julius* II. (Rovere) 1503-13. The Church of St. Peter begun. *The League of Cambray against Venice* 1508, gains *Ravenna*. The *Holy League*, 1510, averts the impending preponderance of France in Italy. Bologna annexed 1513. **LEO X.** (John Medici) 1513-21, patron of learning and the fine arts. **The Reformation 1517.** **[RAFFAEL d.** 1520.] *Adrian* VI. 1522, previously *tutor to Charles* V. *Clement* VII. (Julius Medici —**Wolsey** disappointed) 1523. Rome taken by Chas. Vth's army, under Charles of Bourbon (slain in the assault) 1527. Ancona annexed 1532. *Paul* III. (Farnese) 1534. Ignacio de Loyola (a Spaniard) founds **the Order of Jesuits,** 1540, for the education of youth, and the conversion of infidels. Miserable system of pontifical finance. *Julius* III. 1550. *Paul* IV. 1555. *Pius* IV. 1559. *Pius* V. 1566. **Gregory** XIII. 1572-85. **Corrected Calendar, 1582,** *new style*, 5th counted 15th October. Reforms the economy of the state. Sixtus V. 1585 90. Organizes a marine and land force: embellishes Rome (Fontana raises the great Obelisk): promotes learning: replenishes the treasury. *Clement* VIII. gains *Ferrara*. 1598. *Paul* V. 1605-21. *Gregory* XV. is presented, 1622, with the *Heidelberg Library* (from the Elector of Bavaria and *Tilly*). *Urban* VIII. (Barberini) purchases Urbino 1631. *Innocent* X. 1644-55, ruled by donna *Olympia* Maldachini. *Condemns the Peace of Westphalia*; and the Doctrines of Jansen.	In **Naples,** 1. *Alfonso* II. 1494-5. 2. *Ferdinand* II. 1495-6. Chas. VIII. of France takes possession of Naples 12th May 1495, is obliged to retreat 20th May. 3. *Frederic* II. (III). 1496-1501. Louis XII. renews the claims of France (of 1423) and concludes a *Treaty for the Partition of Naples*, with Ferdin. III. *the Catholic* (of *Aragon* and **Sicily**) 1501; the subtle Ferdinand provokes a war concerning the limits of the divisions and expels the French 1504. **Naples and Sicily provinces of Spain,** 1504 to **1700,** governed by viceroys. The Venetian sea-ports in Naples, re-annexed 1508. *Charles* V. bestows Malta and Gozo, 1530, upon the *Knights of St. John* expelled from Rhodes. Assemblies of the states, and parliaments cease. Taxes quadrupled. The people are driven by poverty to desperation. **Insurrection under Massaniello** (Tommaso Aniello) 1647, subsequently headed by Henry the exiled duke of Guise: suppressed **1648.**
1517	**MARTIN LUTHER** (1483 to 1546) an Augustine monk, contends in the University of Wittenberg, against the pope's sale of Indulgencies; appeals from the decision of cardinal Cajetan in Augsburg, 1518, to the pope; and afterwards to a general council. Maximilian's death 12th Jan. 1519, procures him the protection of Frederic the Wise, elector of Saxony, and vicar of the empire. (**Albert Dürer** d. 1528.) **CHARLES** V. (I. of Spain) aged 19, 1519–58. [**TITIAN** at his Court.] Elected in preference to **Francis I. of France.** (For the wars with France, see Spain.) Imperial Diet at Worms 1521; **Luther** (condemned as a heretic by Leo X. 1520) is declared an outlaw by Charles. Frederic protects Luther in the Wartburg, 1522, where he *translates the N. Testament*. Brandenburg, Saxony, and Hessia, openly introduce the new creed. Leagues of the Catholics, and Lutherans, against each other. The edict of Worms renewed 1529; the Lutherans **protest** against it (hence the name of **PROTESTANTS**), and present their **Confession of** faith at **Augsburg** 1530: Charles threatens the heretics with war; the Protestants form the *Union of Smalkald* 1531. Charles being harassed by the Turks (who had besieged Vienna itself 1529) concludes the treaty of Nürnberg 1532—confirmed at Cadan 1534. (Insurrection of the Anabaptists at Münster, under *John*, a taylor, *of Leyden* 1535.) The Protestants increase: the Smalkaldian League levies an army, and occupies Wolfenbüttel 1542. —Charles concludes peace with France, and the Turks, 1544; and makes dispositions for war against the Protestants. Anticipated by Frederic of Saxony 1546; but he (being deserted by his nephew *Maurice)* is defeated and taken prisoner at Mühlberg, 24th April 1547. Philip of Hesse also is obliged to surrender himself; and the Protestants are severely oppressed. *Maurice* enters into an alliance with France; and obtains for the Protestants, by the Treaty of Passau, 1552, the free and equal exercise of their religion (which Treaty is confirmed at Augsburg 1555). *Charles resigns* 1556; *d. in a monastery* in Spain 21 Sept. **1558.** Standing armies; fortification of the towns against artillery. Ferdinand I. 1558–64 (Charles V.'s brother, elected king of the Romans 1531). Swears to observe the Treaty of Passau. **The Council of Trent** (1545-63) sharpens the differences between the Protestants and Catholics; the (Lutheran) Protestants are also hostile to the *Reformed* (Calvinists). d. 25 July 1564. Maximilian II. 1564–76. 8 years' truce with the Turks 1568. His moderation in religion preserves peace. (Gotha reduced, and the turbulent Grumbach put to death 1566). d. 12th Oct. 1576. Rudolph II. 1576–1612, guided by Spaniards and Jesuits. The schism between the Lutherans and the Reformed (Formula concordiæ 1580; chancellor Krell 1601) affords an occasion to impose restrictions on the Treaty of Passau.—Gebhard Truchses, archb. and elector of Cologne (marries the beautiful Agnes 1584) excommunicated and deposed.—Anti-Reformation of the Catholics. The Aulic Council arrogates the power of determining the disputed *Succession to Juliers and Cleves* 1609. (1591 to 1606 unsuccessful war with the Turks. Rudolph insane.) The *Evangelical Union* under Fred. of the Palatinate, and the *Catholic League* under Max. of Bavaria 1609-10.									
In Catholic countries, the *new* or Gregorian *Style* is adopted, from 5th counted 15th Oct. 1582.										
1588	d. 20th Jan. 1612. Matthias, 1612-19. The duchy of Juliers conquered partly by Brandenburg (Reformed), and partly by the duke of Neuburg or Neufchatel (Catholic) 1614. Increased irritation of the Protestants and Catholics. **The Bohemian Charter** violated. **Commencement of the Thirty Years' War, at Prague, 23rd (13th) May 1618** (the imperial commissaries thrown out of a window). The Bohemian Protestants take arms under the count of *Thurn*;—**Ernest of Mansfeld** brings succours from Germany. Matth. d. 20th (10) March 1619.									
1618	Ferdinand II. 1619-37. *The Bohemians elect* **Fred.** V. *the elector palatine* (Consort 1613 of **Eliz. Dau. of James** I.) as their king 1619. *Spinola* invades the palatinate 1620. Max. and Tilly gain a victory on the White Mountain near Prague 8 Nov. 1620. **Bohemia Imperial and Catholic.** *Fred.* V. *outlawed* 1621: *the palatinate dismembered, and the electoral dignity transferred to Bavaria*. **Mansfeld, and Christian of Brunswick** every where defeated by **TILLY** 1622-23. Imperial despotism and spiritual tyranny throughout Germany 1624. Clipping and debasing of the coin ("Kipper and Wipper"). The Circle of Lower Saxony rises in arms, 1625, under **Christian IV. of Denmark. Mansfeld and Brunswick** defeated by **TILLY** *and* **WALLENSTEIN,** 1626, and *Christian* himself defeated at Lutter. (Mansfeld and Brunswick d. 1626.) **WALLENSTEIN** (created admiral of the East Sea and duke of Mecklenburg) ravages Mecklenburg, Holstein, Pomerania, and Brandenburg 1627: Stralsund alone holds out, and is given up, for protection, to the Swedes 1628. The Edict of Restitution 1629. *Peace with Denmark at Lübeck*, 12th May 1629 (in consequence of the Mantuan Succession war 1627 to 1631). Wallenstein's army disbanded 1630. In June 1630 Gustavus Adolphus lands in Usedom. **Magdeburg destroyed by Tilly,** May 1631. Gustavus drives the imperialists out of Brandenburg and Saxony—*defeats Tilly* **at Leipzig** 7th Sept. (28 Aug.) 1631. The Saxons enter Bohemia, and Gustavus penetrates to Munich 1632. **Tilly dies. WALLENSTEIN** again takes the field — **GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS conquers, and dies at Lützen,** 16th (6) Nov. 1632 (the impetuously heroic *Pappenheim* falls). **Bernard of Weimar,** in Bavaria 1633. **Wallenstein assass.** at Eger, in Bohemia, **1634.** The Swedes defeated, for the first time, by the emperor's son Ferdinand (III.) at Nördlingen 1634: are driven back into Pomerania 1635, and the Saxons compelled to make peace. Sweden concludes a subsidy-treaty with France. The Swedes again advance: *Banner* and *Wrangel* conquer at Wittstock 1636. Empty negotiation for peace 1637. Ferd. II. d. Feb. 1637. Ferdinand III. 1637–57. Bogeslaus dies, and the Swedes occupy Pomerania. Banner in Bohemia 1638. Bernard is victorious on the Rhine; reduces Alsace (and dies) 1639. Alsace occupied by the French 1639. *Torstenson* conquers in Silesia, and Moravia, 1642; and at Leipzig 1643. The French defeated at Düttlingen 14 Nov. 1643; and Denmark gained over to the imperial interest. Torstenson victorious in Holstein, and Sleswick 1644; again enters Moravia 1645;—the negotiations at Osnabrück and Münster commence. The Swedes under *Wrangel*, and the French under **Turenne,** penetrate into Bavaria 1646. The negotiations proceed. Truce with Bavaria 1647; the Swedes and French withdraw.—Delay in the negotiations. Bavaria ravaged 1648. Königsmark reduces part of Prague (on the *left* bank of the Moldau). **The Peace of Westphalia 24th Oct. 1648:** Sweden and France obtain districts of Germany; Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, and Brunswick-Lüneburg receive, as compensation, secularized domains of the Church; Hesse-Cassel receives compensation in money; *the palatinate* becomes the 8*th* (restd.) *electorate;* **the Lutherans and Reformed gain EQUALITY OF RIGHTS with the Catholics** (ecclesiastical possessions, and privileges, the same as before 1624); **the Imperial Authority over the Princes of the Empire is diminished.**									
1648										

STORY. No 4.

AUSTRO-SPANISH PREPONDERANCE in the WEST, annihilated

of the BRITISH NAVY, and the THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

and Decline, of the TURKISH Empire in the EAST.

A PERIOD OF 156 YEARS.

TABLE VIII.

FRANCE.

es VIII. (1483–98) occupies Naples May 1495; but is ly compelled by Venice, Milan, the Pope, and Maximilian re; gains the battle of Fornovo, 6 July 1495, in his retreat. d. 7th April 1498.

XII. 1498–1515, styled "*the Father of his People.*" es Milan and Genoa 1499. Louis Moro of Milan taken pri- 1500. Louis XII. takes possession of Naples, but differ- arise in the execution of the *Treaty of Partition* with and of Spain: and the French are expelled by **Gonzalo** . The match between Louis's daughter Claudia, ax.'s grandson Charles (V.) is broken off 1505; and Louis es reconciled to Spain through Ferdinand's marriage with na de Foix 1506. *League of Cambray* 1508. The victory adello, 1509, gains Louis all the Venetian possessions in : hence the *Holy League* against him 1510. *Gaston de* alls in the victory of Ravenna 1512. Milan lost 1512. ilian gains Dornik or Tournay 1513. Louis mar. *Mary,* and youngest dau. of Henry VII. 1514. d. 1st Jan. 1515. marries 2ndly Brandon, D. of Suffolk; is the gr. mother **dy Jane Grey.**]

ANCIS I. aged 21, **1515**-47. [**DA VINCI** dies in ns 1519 or 20.] Conquers at MARIGNANO **1515** (*the ier Bayard*: Charles of Bourbon): reduces Milan and . Perpetual peace with the Swiss 1516. **First war Charles** V. 1521. The enmity of the queen-mother the Constable Charles of Bourbon into the emperor's . **Bayard,** "*Sans Peur et sans Reproche,*" falls in 524. Francis is defeated and taken prisoner **at Pavia —"all is lost except our Honour."** He is d from captivity by the *Treaty of Madrid,* 1526, in which nquishes Milan, Genoa, Naples, and Burgundy.—**Se- War** 1527. *La Paix des Dames* 1529; Francis regains ndy.—**Third War,** 1536, for Milan. *First Alliance he Turks.* 10 years' truce at *Nice* 1538; Charles retains —**Fourth War,** 1541, in league with the Turks, t Charles V. and Henry VIII. The English take Boulogne *Peace of Crespy* 1544. — Assemblies of the States dis- ued. Standing army. Improved navy. Learning en- ed. Albigenses burnt. (Cartier in *Canada* 1534.) d. 31 March, 1547.

Y II. 1547–59. COURT CABALS—*factions of Condé and* Succours are sent to Mary queen of Scots, niece of Fras. D. se *(Balafré).*—**Fifth war with Charles** V. 1552-6; onstable Anne de Montmorenci reduces *Metz, Toul, erdun* 1552: Metz gallantly defended by Guise against s V. War with Philip II. and England 1557; the French at St. Quentin 10th Aug. *Guise takes* **Calais 1558.** auphin marries Mary queen of Scots **1558.** Peace of au Cambresis, 1559, effected by *Diana of Poictiers.* Fu- persecution of the Protestants (Catharine de Medici). d. 10 July, 1559.

is II. 1559–60. Consort of *Mary Q. of Scots.* Governed duke of Guise, and the queen-mother Catharine de Me- who continue their persecution of the **Huguenots,** osition to *Anthony of Navarra,* the Prince of Condé, and Coligny. The conspiracy of Amboise against the Guises, serves but to increase their power. d. 5 Dec. 1560.

es IX. 1560–74. Catharine the queen-mother, being ed by Guise, coalesces with Condé 1561. The edict of , 1562, grants to the Huguenots the free exercise of religion. **First Religious War:** the Protestants ed, and Condé taken prisoner at Dreux 1562. The duke se assass. 1563. The edict of Amboise, 1563, tolerates otestant form of worship except in the neighbourhood of Catharine declares against the Protestants. The edict ussillon 1564. Condé attempts to surprise the Court **Second Religious War:** battle of St. Denys Anne de Montmorenci killed). Pacification 1568. WAR WED the same year. Battle of Jarnac 1569 (the prince of e slain).—**Henry of Bearn,** and *Henry Condé* leaders e Protestants. Peace of St. Germain 1570: the Protestants joy liberty of conscience, to be reinvested in all their s, places, and dignities, to retain possession of four for- s for two years, and Henry of Bearn is to marry the king's —HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF THE PROTESTANTS between and 25th Aug. (**St. Bartholomew's night**) 1572. **rth Religious War.** The king's brother *Henry* of n chosen king of Poland 1573.—Charles d. 30 May 1574.

y III. 1574–89, quits Poland with precipitation 1574. l. of Alençon (afterwards Anjou) & Henry of Bearn obtain lict of Pacification in favour of the Protestants 1576. The *ue* under Henry Guise. **Fifth War** 1577. Renewal ace in favour of the Protestants 1580. Anjou d. 1584.— (descendant of the Carlovingians) forms the project of eding to the throne. The concessions to the Protestants ed **1585. Sixth War.** Insurrection of the Parisians, he king's flight **1588;** the king causes the duke of Guise he cardinal Guise to be murd. at Blois; unites with the ienots; marches against Paris; is stabbed by Clement, a inican friar, 1st d. 2nd August 1589.

HOUSE OF BOURBON, 1589—1792.

NRY IV. aged 36, **1589**-1610, acknowledged he Protestants. Is opposed by his uncle *Charles,* is proclaimed king by Guise, duke of Mayenne, supported by Spain. Mayenne is defeated at 1590.

Henry abjures the Protestant faith 1593: the whole nation submits.

conquests of the Spaniards (Calais, Amiens, etc.) 95-8, are restored by the peace of Vervins 1598.

e Edict of Nantes secures to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion **1598.**

LY, 1599, retrieves the finances, and discharges 0,000,000 livres of debt. The peace of Lyons, 1, gains Bresse, Bugey, and Gex, from Savoy. *Quebec* founded 1608.

Henry's "Grand Design" for a Christian Commonwealth, and perpetual peace in Europe. Murdered by Ravaillac 14*th May* **1610.**

is XIII. 1610-43. Mary de Medici, the queen- ther, regent. Marriage Contract with Spain. *lly* retires from Court 1611: Concini, marshal Ancre, gains unlimited sway. The nobles compel ourable conditions (at Menehould) 1614, and the otestants 1616. Last assembly of the States Ge- al. Condé, first councillor of state, imprisoned. *neral revolt;* Luynes made constable: Mary apes. **Richelieu** reconciles the queen-mother d the king; *directs the government* from 1624. The Huguenots disarmed. Rochelle reduced 28. (Last assembly of the Notables 1626.) 2. ain humbled by the Mantuan Succession-war 28-31. 3. Austria humbled: Subsidy-Treaties th Sweden 1631 and 35. From 1635 immediate *rticipation in the 30 years' war,* for the protection Triers. 4. The power of the nobles crushed: ontmorenci executed 1632: and even the king's ourite Cinq-Mars 1642.

Richelieu d. 1642. **Mazarin** in the state-council. Louis XIII. d. 14*th May,* 1643.

LOUIS XIV. 5 years old, 1643-1715. War against Spain and Austria. The duke D'Enghein (afterwards **the Great Condé**) and marshal **Turenne** are victorious in Germany and the Netherlands (D'Enghein defeats the Spaniards at *Rocroy* 1643). By the **peace of Westphalia, 1648,** France gains Alsace, the Sundgau, Breisach, and the right to garrison Philippsburg in consideration of 3,000,000 livres.

ENGLAND,

JOINTLY WITH IRELAND AND WALES.

HENRY VII. (1485-1509). **John and Sebastian Cabot** discover Newfoundland, and explore the coast of North-America 1497-8. Perkin Warbeck executed 1499. *Catharine* of Aragon, (dau. of Ferd. and Isabel) is married to Prince Arthur, 1501, and, after Arthur's death, 1502, to prince Henry (VIII.) 1503. The marriage of Henry's eldest dau. **Margaret** to *James* IV. *of Scot.* 1503 leads **to the junction of the two crowns 1603.** Rapacious tyranny exercised by Empson and Dudley (both executed 1510). The power of the nobles diminished. Wise laws enacted. [Building of the "Great Harry" the first British two-decker.] Henry VII. d. 22 Apr. 1509.

HENRY VIII. aged 18, 1509–47. Prodigal expenditure. **Wolsey,** bribed by Charles V., leads the king into impolitic wars against Louis XII. (*Battle of Spurs* **1513**) and Francis I. Overthrow of the Scots at **FLODDEN FIELD** by the earl of Surry **1513.** "De septem Sacramentis," agst. *Luther,* procures Henry the title of "*Defender of the Faith.*" *Wolsey disgraced* 1529; d. 1530. Rupture with the pope: Henry's divorce from Catharine of Aragon (Mary's mother) pronounced by archbp. *Cranmer* 1533: Henry, **Supreme Head of the English church,** 1534: monasteries suppressed. Sir **Thomas More** behead. 1535. **Anne Boleyn (Eliz.'s** mother) beheaded 1536. Lady Jane Seymour (mother of Edw. VI.) dies 1537. The Six Bloody Articles 1539. Anne of Cleves divorced 1540. **King,** instead of *Lord,* **of Ireland** 1541. Catharine Howard beheaded 1542. Catharine Parr (Latimer) survives the king. Boulogne taken 1544. Henry's last will determines the order of the succession. d. 28 Jan. 1547.

Edward VI. aged 10, 1547–53. *Edw. Seymour,* duke of Somerset, Lord Protector. The Scots defeated at Pinkie, 10th Sept. 1547. Archbp. Cranmer gives the Reformation a consistent form; the Six Articles repealed. Thomas Seymour, the high-admiral, executed 1549. Popular insurrections. Somerset loses the protectorship 1549. *Dudley* (earl of Warwick) duke of Northumberland, dominates in the Council; *restores Boulogne to France;* makes peace with Scotland. Somerset beheaded 1551. Edward assigns the succession to Northumberland's daughter-in-law, **Lady Jane Grey** (grand-daugh. of Henry VIII.'s sister Mary). Edw. d. 6 July 1553.

[The original *Somerset-house* built.]

Mary, 1553–**58.** Northumberland executed 1553; and **lady Jane Grey** with her husband Lord Guildford Dudley, each aged abt. 17, 12th Feb. 1554. **Marries Philip (II.) of Spain** 1554. **Re-establishes the Romish Religion.** Raging persecution of the Protestants; abp. *Cranmer* perishes at the stake 1556. **Calais** (possessed by the English from 1347) lost 1558. Mary d. 17 Nov.

ELIZABETH aged 25, **1558-1603.** Gradually represses the Catholics, and establishes the Church of England in its present episcopal form. Succours the Scotish Protestants. **MARY,** deposed **QUEEN OF SCOTS,** a prisoner of state. General conspiracy of the British and foreign Catholics in favour of Mary, and for the restoration of popery in England: Norfolk executed 1572. *The earl of Leicester* is sent to assist the Netherlanders (*Sir P. Sidney, k.*) 1586. Conspiracy to murder Elizabeth 1586. **Mary beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, 8th Feb.** 1587 (Davison). **THE SPANISH "INVINCIBLE ARMADA" ANNIHILATED (July 27) 1588** (*Chas. Howard of Effingham,* **Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, and Raleigh**). Cadiz taken 1596. *The earl of* **Essex** sent to quell a rebellion in Ireland, concludes a truce with Tyrone, and returns to England without leave 1599; is disgraced: attempts to raise an insurrection in London **1601,** *beheaded 25th Feb.* (the Ring).

[**SHAKSPERE** flourishes. The *Gresham* Exchange 1**566** (destr. 16**66**). *Frobisher,* and *Davis,* discover new Straits, in attempting a North-West Passage to India, 1576 and 1585. **Drake** (and afterwards *Thos. Cavendish*) circumnavigates the world 1577-80. **Raleigh** plants the colony of Virginia, 1584. *Tobacco, and potatoes, from America.* The first chartered East India Company 1600: their first vessel leaves the Thames for India **1601.**]

Elizabeth d. 24th March 1603, aged 70.

HOUSE OF STUART, 1603-1714.

JAMES I. (VI. of Scotland) **king of Great Britain,** 1603–25. Scotland retains a separate parliament. Peace with Spain 1604. **The Gun-powder Plot 5th Nov.** 1605. *Hudson* makes his first voyage to discover a North-East Passage to China and Japan 1607: (Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, *Hudson's Bay*). *Fred.* V. *the elector palatine* **marries, 1613, the princess Elizabeth** (whose descendant Geo. I. accedes to the English throne, **1714**). The Cautionary Towns relinquished to the United Provinces 1616. Sir **Walter Raleigh** *(after twelve years imprisonment)* **executed!** 1617. The parties since called *Whigs* and *Tories* begin to be formed 1621. The Remonstrance of the House of Commons in favour of the *Elector palatine,* and the German Protestants 1621. (Carr, E. of Somerset, and Villiers, D. of Buckingham, the king's favourites.) The colony of New England planted by the persecuted Puritans about 1620. The Dutch massacre the English at Amboyna 1624.

James dies 27 March 16**25.**

CHARLES I. 16**25**-49. War with Spain. The first parliament complains of grievances, is dissolved 1625. The second parliament impeaches Buckingham, dissolved 1626. The king raises supplies by forced loans. War with France 1627. The king confirms the PETITION OF RIGHT, 1628; the Commons grant supplies. Buckingham assass. by Felton at Portsmouth 1628—unsuccess. exped. to relieve the French Protest. at Rochelle. Disagreement between the king and the Commons concerning **Tonnage and Poundage:** nine members imprisoned 4th March 1629. Peace with France 1629, and with Spain 1630: the *palatinate sacrificed. Arbitrary government without Parliament* during 11 years. Persecution of William Prynne by the **Star-Chamber** 16**34. John Hambden** resists the payment of **Ship-money** 1636. The king attempts to force upon the Scots the English Liturgy and church ceremonies 1637: the **Solemn Covenant** of the Scotish Presbyterians 1638: the Scotish army takes Newcastle 1640. The king assembles the **Long Parliament** 1640 (William Lenthall Speaker): Pym's speech on the public grievances: the earl of Strafford and archbishop Laud impeached by the Commons. Ship-money **voted** illegal. Strafford beheaded 1641. The Courts of High-Commission and Star-Chamber abolished. **Roundheads and Cavaliers.** Rebellion in Ireland, and massacre of the Protestants (23rd October) 1641. The king takes the Speaker's chair, and demands the persons of five members (Haselrig, Holles, *Hambden, Pym,* and Strode) accused of high treason 4th January 1642. **CIVIL WAR** 1642–51. The Commons order sir John Hotham to secure Hull 11th Jan. *The royal standard is erected at Nottingham* 25th Aug. The Battle of Edgehill 23rd Oct. Bristol surrend. to **prince Rupert** 26th July 1643. The Siege of Gloucester raised Sept. 5. The 1st Battle of Newberry Sept. 20, 1643. Abp. Laud exec. 1644. The king defeated on *Marston Moor* 2nd July. The Earl of Essex's army surrenders in Cornwall 2nd Sept. The 2nd Battle of Newberry Oct. 27, 1644 **(OLIVER CROMWELL** "Saviour of the Nation"). The **Independents** (opposed to the **Presbyterians**) prevent the conclusion of Peace at Uxbridge. The king defeated at *Naseby* 14 June 1645; throws himself upon the protection of the Scots, May 1646, who deliver him to the English parliament Jan. 1647.—Contest of the parliament against the army and Cromwell; Cromwell secures the king's person by cornet Joyce; triumphs over the Presbyterian party 1647; and "*purges*" the parliament.

[**MILTON, Butler.** First British Settlement in the West Indies (Barbadoes) 16**25**. Maryland planted by Lord Baltimore (Catholic) 1633. Dispute with the Dutch concerning the Coast Fisheries ("*Mare Liberum*" **Grotius,** "*Mare Clausum*" **Selden**) 1636.]

SCOTLAND.

James IV. (1487–1513). Supports Perkin Warbeck agst. Henry VII. 1496. Marries **Margaret,** eldest *daughter of Henry* VII., **1503** (the two Crowns conjoin **1603**): Incited by Louis XII. invades England (lady Heron), is routed and **slain at Flodden Field** 9th Sept. **1513.**

[*Margaret* the grand-mother of **Mary,** marries secondly the E. of Angus, 1514, by whom she has a daughter, the mother of **Darnley.**]

James V. 1513-42. Institutes the *Court of Session* 1532. Marries Mary of Guise 1538. His mutinous troops surrender to the English at Solway-Moss without striking a blow 1542. James d. Dec. 1542.

MARY, a few days old, 1542–67. Earl of Arran reg. betrothes Mary to Prince Edw. (VI.) of England 1543. Cardinal Beaton, a persecutor of the Protestants (Geo. Wishart), hostile to England. Leith and Edin. plundered and burnt by the English 1544. *Defeat of the Scots at Pinkie* 1547. Mary betrothed to the dauphin *Francis* (II.), is sent to France 1548: is married 1558, and afterwards (in support of the *Catholics)* assumes the title of Queen of England in opposition to *Elizabeth.* Mary of Guise, queen-regent, seeks with the aid of French troops, to suppress the reformed religion, 1559: is enthusiastically opposed by the (Calvinistic) Protestants *(John Knox)* who obtain succours from Elizabeth. The English reduce Leith (fortified by French troops) 1560. Popery abolished and Presbyterianism formally introduced. —Francis II. d. 5 Dec. 1560. *Mary returns to Scotland* 1561: **marries Darnley,** July 1565. Rizzio murdered March 1566. *James* (VI.) born June 1566. Darnley murd. Feb. 1567. Mary marries Bothwell (divorced from his countess 29 April) 15 May 1567. Mary made prisoner by the Confederates at *Carberry Hill,* June, is compelled to RESIGN THE CROWN TO HER SON,

James VI. one year old, 1567–1625, under the regency of earl Murray. Mary escapes from Loch-Leven Castle 1568; is defeated by Murray at *Langside* near Glasgow, 13 May, and flees for prot. to England; is detained as a prisoner by Elizabeth. Murray assass. at Linlithgow 1570; earl Morton regent 1572. The king assumes the government 1578. (**Mary beh.** 1587.) Marries Anne of Denmark 1589. Gowrye Conspiracie? 1600. **Inherits the Crown of England 1603.**

DENMARK, united with NORWAY from 1532.

Union of Calmar still in force.
John (1481–1513) compels the Swedes to submit 1496.
Is defeated by the Dithmarsians at Meldorf 1500.
The Norwegians and Swedes revolt.

Norway reduced. War with Sweden. John d. 1513.

Christian II. 1513–23, oppresses the nobility, the Hanse towns, and the clergy.

Christian is acknowledged by the Swedes, and swears to maintain their privileges inviolate. Massacres the senators and nobility, as heretics, 1521.

Revolution: Christian deposed 1523.

THE UNION OF CALMAR (from 1397) DISSOLVED 1524.

FREDERIC I. 1523–33, king of Denmark and Norway: the nobles and ecclesiastics exact the restoration of their privileges. Frederic embraces the Lutheran religion 1527. Insurrection in Norway 1531, excited by *Christian* II., supported by Charles V. Christian taken prisoner. Perpetual **Union of Denmark and Norway** 1532.

Fred. I. *dies* 1533. Disputed succession. *Lübeck* attempts to restore Christian II. and forms vast projects of self-aggrandisement.

CHRISTIAN III. (of Sleswick) 1534–59, proclaimed king in Jutland. Defeats the Lübeckers: reduces Norway, and Copenhagen, 1536. **The Sound** declared open to the Netherlanders. *Norway,* deprived of her state council, reduced to *a Danish province.* Sleswick and *Holstein* subject to Denmark, retaining their own constitutions. (Christian's brother Adolphus founds the *House of Holstein-Gottorp.*) The Reformation fully established. Christian II. renounces every claim to the crown 1544.

FRED. II. 1559–**88.** Restricted from granting patents of nobility without consent of the state-council: the domains of the knights declared exempt from tithes. The Dithmarsians subdued 1559. The castle of Cronburg built to enforce the **Sound-Dues.** War with Sweden 1563. *Peace of Stettin* 1570; Sweden finally relinquishes Norway, Schonen or Scania, and Halland.

CHRISTIAN IV. **1588-1648** (regency to 1596). War with Sweden 1611; *Calmar* taken; redeemed by the Swedes for one million dollars 1613. Standing army and marine-corps 1615. Ove Giedde erects the fortress at *Tranquebar* 1618. The Greenland-Icelandic company formed 1620. *Participation in the 30 Years' War in favour of the* PROTESTANTS 1625. Defeat at Lutter 1626: Holstein, Sleswick, and Jutland to its northern extremity, reduced by the imperialists 1627–8. *Peace of Lübeck* 1628: the conquered districts restored to Denmark. *Participation in the 30 Years' War to check the Successes of Sweden* 1643. The rapid marches of Torstenson, and the attacks of the Dutch, compel the **Peace of Brömsebroe** 1645; Sweden obtains Jemteland, Herjedal, Gothland, and Oesel; the Dutch gain a mitigation of the Sound-dues. *Korfitz Ulfeld.* Christian IV. d. **1648.**

SWEDEN.

Suante Nielsson Sture, Administrator 1504–12.

Sten Sture, the Younger, protects Sweden against Denmark, and represses his domestic foes. The mal-contents unite with Christian. Sture falls in battle 1520.

GUSTAVUS WASA, 1523–60, introduces the Reformation.

Sequestration of church-property

(all the lands acquired from the crown since 1454).

In conjunction with Denmark, reduces the power of *Lübeck* 1536. The Swedish crown rendered hereditary in the male line of Gustavus's family 1544. *Partition of the Kingdom:* John receives *Finland;* Magnus, *East Gothland;* Charles, *Sudermania.*

Erik XIV. 1560-68, succeeds in Sweden. The voluntary submission of *Esthonia,* 1561, produces war with Denmark. Erik commits frantic excesses; deposed 1568.

John II. (III.) 1568-92. *Peace of Stettin* 1570. War with Russia successful. Favors the Catholics.

Sigismund, 1592-1604, (king of *Poland* from 1587) Catholic. Is compelled to suppress the Romish religion: quits Sweden.

Charles of Sudermania Administrator. Sigismund defeated 1598: refuses the prescribed conditions 1599. Deposed 1604, and his posterity excluded from the succession.

Charles IX. king 1604-11. The right of succession is extended to unmarried female descent.

Three Wars:
1. with Poland;
2. with Russia; successful.
3. with Denmark; unsuccessful.

Charles dies 29th Oct. 1611.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS aged 17, 1611–32. Peace with Denmark 1613. Peace of Stolbowa 1617: Russia loses Kexholm, Karelia, and Ingria. The war against Poland vigorously pursued from 1618: six years' truce mediated by France 1629. Gustavus retains Livonia, and part of Prussia. **The German War** *in favour of the Protestants* 1630: **Dies in Victory at Lützen** 6th Nov. 1632.

CHRISTINA, 1632–54. **Oxenstierna** regt. Def. at Nördlingen. 1634. 26 yrs' truce with Poland 1635. *Banner* (1636-40) and *Torstenson* (1641-5) vict. in Germany. By the *Danish War,* 1543-5, Sweden gains Jempteland, Herjedal, Gothland, and Oesel. *Wrangel* and *Königsmark* compel the **Peace of Westphalia 1648:** Sweden obtains Pomerania-Anterior, Wismar, Bremen, Verden, and 5,000,000 rix-dollars.

PRUSSIA.

Albert of HOHENZOLLERN-**Brandenburg,** gr. master of the Teutonic Order 1511–68. The war with Poland continues. (*Walter of Plettenberg,* grand master of the knights of the Cross, purchases the feudal lordship of Livonia from Prussia 1520.) *Perpetual Peace with Poland* 1**525**: the TERRITORY OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER SECULARIZED; Albert embraces the Lutheran creed; and receives Eastern Prussia 1525, as **an hereditary ducal fief from Poland.** Aristocracy. Reformation. University of Königsberg 1544.

ESTHONIA (Reval) submits to SWEDEN, and LIVONIA to POLAND, for protection agnst. Russia **1561.** COURLAND AND SEMIGALLIA form a separate DUKEDOM, 1561 (under *Gotthard Kettler* grand master of the knights of the Cross) alternately dependent on Sweden, Poland, or Russia.

Albert Fred. 1568–1618. In consequence of Albert's minority and subsequent imbecility, *George Fred. of Anspach* is appointed Administrator, 1577–1605. The power of the nobility increases. *Joachim Frederic of Brandenburg,* Administrator, d. 1608. *John Sigismund,* Administrator, 1608, obtains from Poland (on the death of Albert Fred. 1618) *the feudal grant of the duchy of Prussia* for himself and his brothers. *Geo. William* 1620–40, elector of Brandenburg, and reigning duke of (Eastern) Prussia. Obtains part of Polish Prussia, 1629, in lieu of the territory ceded to Sweden: re-exchanged 1635. FREDERIC WILLIAM *the Great,* 1640–**88.**

POLAND.

John Albert 1492–1501. *Alexander* 1501–6. The nobility enjoy exclusive political influence. *Sigismund* I. 1506–48. While attacked by the Turks in Moldavia and Wallachia, is compelled to yield Smolensk to the Russians 1514. Silesia, Moravia, and Lusatia separate from Poland.

Sigismund II. *Augustus* 1548–72. Voluntary submission of Livonia 1561. Cordon against the Turks to be maintained at the king's expense 1562. The Reformation (largely identified with *Socinianism*) spreads rapidly. In Sigism. Augustus the male line of **Jagello** expires **1572.** From this period the king is elected by the nobility, who prescribe the *Pacta Conventa.* **ELECTIVE MONARCHY.** *Henry of Anjou,* elected 1573. Flies from his kingdom 1574. Deposed 1575.

Stephen Bathory, of Transylvania, 1575-87. Completes the subjection of Livonia 1581. Employs the Kozaks against the Turks. Establishes order in the interior.

Sigismund III. 1587–1632 (to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria). *Also King of Sweden* 1592–1604. Conquers Smolensk, Czernichew and Severia, from Russia, 1618. Compelled to resign Moldavia to the Turks 1622; Livonia and part of Prussia to Sweden 1629. *Wladislaw* IV. 1632–48. The Peace of 1618, with Russia, is confirmed by the Peace of 1634.

26 years' truce with Sweden 1635. *War with the Kozaks.*

Wlad. dies **1648.**

HUNGARY (& BOHEMIA).

Wladislaw VII. (1471 & 90 to 1516) king of Bohemia and Hungary; *restores Vienna,* Carniola, Carinthia, and Stiria, without a battle, 1491; and engages the Hungarians on failure of his own issue, to bestow the sovereignty on one of **MAXIMILIAN'S** descendants. The nobility oppress the people; the clergy amass treasures. *Insurrection of the peasantry* 1514. The towns of Dalmatia place themselves under the protection of Venice; Poland gains Moldavia. *Louis* II. 1516–26. The war between *Zapolya* of Transylvania, and *Stephen Bathory* taken advantage of by the *Turks,* who reduce Sabacz, and Belgrade 1521. Louis II. perishes *in battle against the Turks at* MOHACZ 1526.

House of Habsburg since 1527. **Ferdinand** I. 1527–64. His rival Zapolya becomes *King* of Transylvania 1538, d. 1540. The Turks form a regency for Zapolya's infant son 1540 and conquer Hungary. Up.-Hungary united to Transylvania, and Lower-Hungary *tributary to the Turks* 1562. *Maximilian* II. 1564–76, recovers Up.-Hungary. *Rudolph* II. 1576–1612. Sigismund Bathory cedes Transylvania 1598. Insurrection in Transylvania 1605, and in Hungary 1606. *Botskai* obtains Transylvania. Hungary becomes a separate vice-royalty; the Lutheran and Reformed religions tolerated. On Botskai's death, 1608, *Gab. Bathory* becomes king of Transylvania. *Matthias* 1612-19. No foreign troops to be maintained, nor war made without consent of the States: the king to reside in the country, or the government to be entrusted to the palatine; the Protestants to be eligible to all offices of trust. *Ferdinand* II. 1619-37 (Bethlem Gabor pretender). *Fred.* V. (Elector Palatine) chosen King *of Bohemia* 1619, exp. 1620. Transylvania places itself under the protection of the Turkish sultan. *Ferdinand* III. 1637-57. *Ragoczy* of Transylvania, in alliance with Sweden, causes a *revolt in Hungary* 1644: the oppressed Protestants obtain the confirmation of their earlier rights.

RUSSIA.

Iwan I. *Wasiljewitsch* (1462–1505). The attempt upon Livonia is frustrated by Walter of Plettenberg 1502. *Wasilei Iwanowitsch,* 1505–33. The Crim Tartars re-conq. Moscow 1521, but are speedily again expelled. Frontier fortifications against the Tartars. Conquests from Poland. *Iwan* II. (or IV.) *Wasiljewitsch* 1533–84. *The rude code (Sudebnek)* 1542. Crowned with the **Title of Tzar** (*Cæsar*), 1547. Kasan conquered 1552; Astracan and the districts extending to Mt. Caucasus 1554. **The Strelitzes** ("Men with Fire Arms") first standing mil. force. **The first book** printed at Moscow 1562. *Siberia* completely explored and subjected 1581. By the peace of 1582, Poland retains Livonia. *Feodor* I. 1584–98. Is compelled in the Peace of Teusina to relinquish Esthonia to Sweden 1595. *Boris Ghodunow* (the murd. of *Dmitry* 1591) 1598–1605. Otrepiew a monk personates Dmitry: Boris puts himself to death 1605. *Otrepiew,* 1605, killed by the citizens of Moscow 1606. *Schuskoi* or *Zuski,* 1606; deposed 1610, by a schoolmaster who personates Dmitry. *Wladislaw* (Son of Sigis. III.) of Poland, and *Charles Philip* of Sweden:—ravages of the Poles and Swedes. The election of Wladislaw declared void 1613.

House of Romanow, from **1613.** MICHAEL FEODOROWITSCH ROMANOW, 1613–45, is elected with unlimited hereditary power. Makes sacrifices to Sweden in the Peace of Stolbowa 1617:

and to Poland in the Peace of Wiasma 1634.

ALEXEI 1645–76.

TURKEY.

Bajazet II. (from 1481) murd. 1512. SELIM I. 1512-20, conquers Moldavia. Is victorious in Persia 1514. Reduces Syria, Palestine, and **Egypt** (the **Mamluk** government overthrown) 1516-17: superseding the **Abbassides** (in Egypt from **1258**) assumes **Spiritual Supremacy as KHALIF 1517.** Forms a navy. **[BABAR founder of the MOGUL EMPIRE IN INDIA 1525;** d. 1530.—See Table 14.] **SULIMAN II.** 1520–66. Reduces Belgrade 1521, the Isle of *Rhodes* 1522 (*the knights* retire to Viterbo) and Peterwaradein 1525. *Victory at Mohacz* 1526. Supports Zapolya of Transylvania: **invests Vienna** 22 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1529. Algiers submits: *Khairoddin Barbarossa,* the first Capudan pacha (high-admiral) reduces Tunis, and Yemen. The attacks upon Malta bravely repulsed by the Grand Master *Valette* 1565. **THE TURKISH EMPIRE extends from Stiria to the Tigris, from the falls of the Dnieper to the falls of the Nile.**

Selim II. 1566-74. Cyprus conq. from the Venetians 1571. Signal *Defeat off Lepanto,* Oct. 1571.

Murád III. 1574–95. War with Persia. *Muhammad* III. 1595–1603. War in Hungary. *Ahmad,* or *Achmed* I. **1603** to 1617. Effeminate. **The Empire declines.** *Mustafa* I. 1617; deposed 1618.

Osmán II. 1618–22. Defeated by the Poles at Choczim 1621. Strangled by the Janizaries 1622. *Mustafa* I. restored 1622, strangled 1623. **The Janizaries dispose of the Throne.** *The grand Vazirs govern.*

Murád IV. 1623–40. Warlike. Bagdad conquered from the Persians 1638. *Ibrahim* 1640–48. The Candian war agnst. Venice 1645–69. Ibrahim strangled **Hejira 1058**=

YEARS AFTER CHRIST.

1492 = **Hejira** 898

1517

1588

1618

1648

In Catholic countries, the *new* or Gregorian *Style* is adopted, from 5th counted 15th Oct. 1582.

TABLE IX.

MODERN HISTORY

The PREPONDERANCE of FRANCE under Louis XIV.,

The Ascendency of SWEDEN in the North, annihilated by the NORTHERN

RISING Influence of RUSSIA.

FROM 1648 TO 1740.

Years after Christ.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.				GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
					UPPER-ITALY.		VENICE: AND GENOA.	PAPAL TERRITORY.	NAPLES AND SICILY.	
					Under the influence of France.					
					MILAN.	FLORENCE.				
1648	LOUIS XIV. (1643-1715)—Anne of Austria queen-regent. Civil war of the *Frondeurs* against *Mazarin* and the Court 1648. Mazarin is relieved from the cabal of cardinal de Retz by the (great) prince of *Condé*. Condé forms an independent party: is arrested 1650; released, and civil war renewed 1651. The king declared of age, 7 Sept. 1651. Condé is defeated by the Royalists under *Turenne* in the Battle of the Gate St. Antoine, at Paris, 2 July 1652 (the duke de Rochefoucault wounded). General amnesty 21 Oct. 1652. Mazarin resumes the ministry 1653. Condé joins the Spaniards. The war against the Spaniards vigorously prosecuted by Turenne. Alliance with Cromwell 1655.	The civil and religious animosities terminate in domestic war 1655. Peace of Baden 1656.	*Philip* IV. (1621-65). At war with France and Portugal. Catalonia regains its earlier Constitution 1652. War with England 1654.	*John* IV. *of Braganza*, (1640-56). Close connexion with England. The Dutch expelled from Brasil 1654. *Alfonso* VI. 1656. The queen-mother regent. Alfonso assumes the government 1662, is directed by Jesuits.	Subject to Spain.	*Ferdinand* II. (from 1621):	*Venice loses Candia in the war with the Turks* 1645	*Innocent* X. from 1644, d. 1655. *Alexander* VII. (Chigi) 1655 - 67, condemns the *Jansenists*.	Subject to Spain	*Ferdinand* III. (1637-57). The Articles of the Peace of Westphalia first executed 1650. Coffee, tea, sugar, and tobacco, in more general use. Ferdinand dies 1657. *Leopold* I. 1658-1705.	Subject to Austria. *Leopold* I. 1657.
1659 and 1660	PEACE OF THE PYRENEES 1659: Louis obtains Roussillon and Conflans; nearly the whole of Artois, part of Flanders, of Hainault, and of Luxemburg; and Philip IV.'s eldest daughter in marriage. Mazarin d. 1661. *Baptist Colbert*, minister of finance: the arts, commerce, and manufactures cherished; the navy improved; agriculture neglected. Dunkirk purchased from England 1662. East and West India Companies established 1664. Canal of Languedoc, to join the two seas, 1664-80. Academy of Sciences 1666. Louis claims the Netherlands by the Right of Devolution 1665. War with Spain: Turenne and Condé victorious.	General alliance of the cantons with France 1663. Influence of French ideas and manners.	THE PEACE OF THE PYRENEES, 1659, is purchased by great sacrifices to France and England. The war with Portugal still unsuccessful. *Charles* II. (aged 4) 1665-1700. Under the regency of the queen-mother, who is governed by Neidhard, a German Jesuit.	The invading Spaniards defeated at Almexial 1663: and at Montes Claros 1665.				Castro and Ronciglione annexed.	to	Is obliged to engage in war against the Turks 1663;—notwithstanding Montecuculi's victory at St. Gothard, the emperor sacrifices Great Waradein and Neuhäusel to obtain the twenty years' truce of Temeswar 1664. Commencement of a perpetual diet. Oppression of the free imperial cities. Erfurt reduced by Mentz 1664.	Truce with the Turks without consent of the States 1664.
1668	THE PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, 1668, compelled by the triple alliance of Holland, England, and Sweden: Louis cedes the Franche Comté, retaining his conquests in the Netherlands.—*Louvois* (Le Tellier) minister of war. Louis effects the dissolution of the triple alliance 1670. War of Vengeance (in alliance with England, Cologne, and Münster) against Holland 1672. Louis overruns great part of Holland; and compels Brandenburg to conclude a treaty of neutrality 1673. Austria and Spain declare for Holland. Louis, abandoned by England, Cologne, and Münster, 1674, forms a league with Sweden. Turenne killed near Sassbach (Black Forest) 27 July 1675. Schomberg and Luxemburg victorious.	The Formula Consensus 1674.	The country reduced by maladministration to a state of ruin: Neidhard banished. War against France, in favor of Holland 1673: unsuccessful. Charles declares himself of age 1677.	The Dutch retain their conquests in the East Indies. *San Sacramento* on the Rio de la Plata, adjudged to Portugal by the pope 1681.	Brilliant government of VICTOR AMADEUS in SAVOY, 1675 to 1730: the only state spared by Louis XIV.	d. 1670. *Cosmo* III. 1670 to 1723,	1669. GENOA is made war upon by Savoy. Is bombarded by Louis XIV., 1684, and compelled to renounce its engagements with Spain.	*Clement* IX. 1667, dies Dec. 1669. *Clement* X. 1670 76. *Innocent* XI. 1676-89. Contest with Louis XIV. concerning the *Privileges of Quarters* (or *Jus Asyli*) of the ambassadors at Rome 1687.	Spain until the death of Charles II. 1700.	Brunswick compelled to do homage 1671. War of the empire against France, for the protection of Holland and Brandenburg 1673: Montecuculi opposed to Turenne. War of the empire against Sweden 1675. Leopold concludes a separate treaty of PEACE with France at NIMEGUEN 1678: Brandenburg is thus obliged to resign, 1679, her conquests in Swedish Pomerania. The arrogant claims of Louis's *Chambers of Re-Union* (erected 1681) threaten to produce a new war, when the Turks appear before *Vienna* 1683 (*the siege raised by John Sobiesky*): twenty years' *Truce* with France at *Ratisbon* 1684.	Secret confederacy discovered 1670. Hungary treated as a conquered country: arbitrary taxation; indignities to the nobles. The Hungarians under TÖKÖLY (supported by France and Transylvania) EXPEL THE AUSTRIANS 1671. The emperor concedes to the *Diet of Oedenburg*, 1681, the revocation of all arbitrary edicts and the confirmation of the Hungarian privileges. Tököly excites the Turks to war against Austria 1683-99.
1678	PEACE OF NIMEGUEN 1678: Louis obtains Franche Comté, 16 fortresses in the Netherlands (in lieu of others restored); Alsace independent of Germany; Freiburg in exchange for Philippsburg; and lastly Lorraine. Brandenburg and Denmark compelled to make peace with Sweden 1679. *The Chambers of Re-Union* erected 1681. Louis seizes Strasburg, Luxemburg, and Zweibrück (Deux-Ponts), which the emperor, Spain, and Sweden, are obliged to cede in the *Twenty Years' Truce of Ratisbon* 1684. (Colbert dies 1683.) Genoa bombarded 1684. Tunis and Tripoli bomb. 1685.		In the twenty years' truce of Ratisbon, 1684, Luxemburg is yielded to France.								
1685	*Vast power of France on the Continent and on the Ocean.* The *edict of Nantes revoked* 1685 (the Protestants take refuge in England, Holland, Hessia, *Switzerland*, and *Prussia*). Dispute with Innocent XI. concerning the privileges of quarters of the ambassadors at Rome 1687.	The emigrant French Protestants (1685) give an impulse to arts and manufactures. The Swiss manners assimilate more and more to those of the French. The disputed succession to the principality of Neuburg or Neufchatel, 1694, is decided by the States in favour of Prussia 1707. War between the Catholics and Protestants concerning Toggenburg 1712. The Treaty of general Internal *Peace at Aarau* 1713, (renewed 1717) establishes *Equality of religious Rights.* Hostility of the people to the aristocracy, particularly at Geneva.	*Oropeza*, minister of the interior.								
1688	Louis takes possession of Avignon, and of the palatinate of the Rhine 1688: cruel devastation of the palatinate 1689. War against England and Holland in favour of the exiled James II. Confederacy of Germany, England, Holland, Spain, and Savoy, against Louis. Louvois d. 1691. The French fleet off La Hogue destroyed by Admirals Russell and Rooke 1692. The French victorious in the Netherlands, under Luxemburg; in Spain, under Vendôme; and in Savoy, under Catinat (Battle of Marsaglia 1693, *Bayonets*). France impoverished. Luxemburg dies 1695. *Peace of Turin* with Savoy 1696: Louis restores Pignerol.		*Fourth War with Louis* XIV. 1689.								
1697	PEACE OF RYSWICK 1697: Louis restores his conquests, acknowledges William III. as king of England, and re-instates the duke of Lorraine.		Spain sustains losses in America, and in the Netherlands; Barcelona is reduced by Vendôme 1697. The pretensions of the House of Bourbon to the Spanish Succession being left in force, Louis restores his conquests in the PEACE OF RYSWICK 1697. Maximilian of Bavaria, Charles's next heir, d. 1699. Charles, before his death 1 Nov. 1700, settles the succession upon Philip of Anjou, grandson of his eldest sister. [Piratical ravages of the buccaneers, or freebooters, in the West Indies and South America 1632-97.]	The gold mines of Brasil discov. 1696.	By the *Peace of Turin*, 1696, Savoy recovers Pignerol.					PEACE OF RYSWICK 1697: the places on the right bank of the Rhine, annexed to France by the Chambers of Re-Union, are restored; Religione tamen Catholica in statu, quo *nunc* est, remanente (and not as in 1624, as stipulated by the Peace of Westphalia). Fred. Augustus of Saxony, Catholic. Great defeat of the Turks at Zentha by prince *Eugene* of Savoy 1697:—PEACE OF CARLOWITZ 1699: Austria obtains Transylvania, and Slavonia. Leopold, consort of the younger sister of Charles II. of Spain, claims the succession to the Spanish throne for his second son *Charles*, 1700.	Hungary guaranties the *Pragmatic Sanction* 1722.
1700	Charles II. of Spain d. 1 Nov. 1700. **Spanish Succession-War** 1701. Louis declares for his grandson Philip of Anjou, in opposition to Charles archduke of Austria, supported by Germany, Prussia, England, Holland, Portugal, and Savoy. The treasury of France is exhausted (Chamillard minister of finance):—her greatest generals dead (the best remaining are Vendôme, Villars, and Villeroi). Eugene and Marlborough almost every where triumphant. Insurrection of the Protestants in the Cevennes 1702. Destruction of the French fleet at Vigo by the English and Dutch 1702. Defeats at *Blenheim* 1704, at *Ramillies* 1706, at Oudenarde 1708, and at Malplaquet 1709. Louis offers peace in vain. Queen Anne changes her Ministry 1710; Marlborough deprived of his command 1711: and Chas. the Austrian claimant to the Spanish crown becomes emperor of Germany. Hence		**House of Bourbon.** *Philip* V. (of Anjou) 1700-46. Opposed by Charles archduke of Austria, son of the younger sister of Charles II. The SPANISH SUCCESSION-WAR 1701. *Gibraltar taken by the English* 1704. The archduke Charles (with the earl of Peterborough) lands in Catalonia 1705: the allies penetrate to Madrid, and Charles is proclaimed king 1706: are defeated by the d. of Berwick (natural son of James II. by Arab. Churchill sister of Marlb.) at Almanza 1707. The *Salic Law* introduced May 1713.			The country burdened with debt.					
1713 and 1714	THE PEACE OF UTRECHT 1713, with England, Holland, Portugal, Savoy, and Prussia: followed by THE PEACE OF RASTADT, 1714, with Chas. VI.; the crown of Spain is confirmed to Louis's grandson Philip: Louis cedes possessions in America to England, and his Italian dominions to Austria and Savoy. *Louis*, styled *the Great*, d. 1 Sept. 1715 (aged 77). Onerous national debt.—(Schism of the Jansenists.)		PEACE OF UTRECHT 1713: Philip is estab. on the throne; England retains Gibraltar and Minorca, and gains the grant of the Assiento (for 30 years): Savoy obtains Sicily. PEACE of RASTADT 1714: Austria obtains Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Spanish Netherlands (except the line of frontier fortresses ceded to Holland).—The queen (Eliz of Parma) and *Alberoni*, project the recovery of the ceded Italian dominions:—Sardinia is taken possession of 1717, and Sicily 1718. *Quadruple Alliance* of England, France, Austria, and Holland, against Spain 1718: sir Geo. Byng destroys the Spanish fleet off Passaro 31st July. Alberoni banished; and peace concluded 1720: the reversion of Tuscany, Parma, and Piacenza, conceded to Spain.	The gold mines of Brasil discov. 1696. In the *Peace of Ryswick*, 1697, Portugal obtains the territory north of the Amazon as far as the Yapoc. In the Spanish Succession-war, Peter first declares for Philip of Anjou 1701: but concludes a treaty of commerce with England, and declares against Philip 1703. *John* V. 1706-50. Manufactures decay. Portugal obtains, in the *Peace of Utrecht and Rastadt*, 1713-14, San Sacramento, and the confirmation of the Treaty of Ryswick. John, under the influence of the clergy, builds the magnificent convent at Mafra. The Academy of History instituted 1720. Difference with the court of Rome 1722. Dispute with Spain concerning San Sacramento, 1737, accommodated by England	In the *Peace of Utrecht and Rastadt*, 1713-14, MILAN and MANTUA fall to Austria; SICILY (with the title of king) and MONTFERRAT, to Savoy. Savoy is obliged to cede Sicily to Austria, 1720, receiving in return SARDINIA (erected into a kingdom). The House of Farnese becomes extinct 1731: and, conformably to the Treaty of Cambray, don *Carlos* (son of Elizabeth queen of Spain) succeeds to the duchy of PARMA. PARMA and PIACENZA are ceded to Austria 1735.	By the Treaty of Cambray, 1720, don Carlos of Spain is to inherit Tuscany on the extinction of the Medici. *Cosmo* III. d. 1723, and is succeeded by his 2nd son, *John Gasto*, (last of the Medici). By the Peace of Vienna, 1735, the reversion of Tuscany is transferred to *Francis* Stephen duke of Lorraine, who succeeds on the death of Gasto 1737.	In the *Turkish War* of 1715, terminating in the PEACE OF PASSAROWITZ 1718, *Venice*, although in alliance with Austria, is obliged to cede the Morea, in exchange for some frontier towns in Albania and Dalmatia. Constitution and possessions unchanged.	*Innoc.* XIII. 1721-24. *Bened.* XIII. (Orsini) 1724-30. Contends with Portugal concerning a cardinal; with Chas. VI. respecting Sicily; and with Sardinia regarding the nomination to benefices. *Clement* XII. (Corsini) 1730-40. Is obliged to concede every disputed point.	By the *Peace of Utrecht and Rastadt*, 1713-14, *Naples* falls to Austria; *Sicily* to Savoy. Austria obtains *Sicily* in exchange for Sardinia 1720. *Naples* and *Sicily* are ceded to don *Carlos* of Spain (as king of the Two Sicilies) 1735, under the condition of their *never being united to the Spanish Monarchy.*	Succession-war. PEACE OF UTRECHT, 1713, acceded to by Charles VI. at RASTADT 1714: Charles obtains the Spanish Netherlands (except the barrier towns ceded to Holland). Naples, Sardinia, Milan, Freiburg, and Kehl. The Austrian war against the Turks (in favour of Venice) 1716, is taken advantage of by Spain to attempt the recovery of her alienated Italian possessions. The victories of Eugene compel the Turks to conclude the PEACE OF PASSAROWITZ 1718: and Spain is obliged, by the quadruple alliance, to relinquish her projects in Italy (obtaining only the reversion of Tuscany, and of Parma) 1720. Congress at Cambray with Spain 1721: suddenly terminated through Louis XV.'s marriage with Maria Lesczinski 1725. Charles, in order to have the PRAGMATIC SANCTION (in favour of the emperor's heirs male or *female*), and the *India Company at Ostend*, guarantied by Spain, forms the (first) *Treaty of Vienna* with Philip V. 1725. (*Perpetual Alliance with Russia* 1726). Spain concludes the *Treaty of Seville* 1729: acceded to, 1731, by Charles, who dissolves the Ostend Company in order to engage England as a guarantee to the Pragmatic Sanction. Polish war, 1733, in favour of F. August. II. of Saxony, against Stanislaus Lesczinski supported by Louis XV. PEACE OF VIENNA 1735 (confirmed at Versailles 1738): 1. Augustus II. is acknowledged king of Poland; 2. Stanislaus obtains Lorraine; 3. *Francis* Stephen duke of Lorraine (married to *Maria Theresia* 1736) the reversion of Tuscany; 4. Don Carlos of Spain, Naples and Sicily; 5. the emperor, Parma and Piacenza, and the guaranty of France to the Pragmatic Sanction. *Prince Eugene* dies at Vienna, April 1736. Turkish War 1737: PEACE OF BELGRADE 1739: Belgrade, Servia, and (Austrian) Wallachia lost.	Hungary tranquillity is not restored until 1722. *Charles* VI. grants at Szatmar, 1711, a general amnesty, liberty of conscience, and the confirmation of the earlier Hungarian privileges.
1720	The issue of paper money double that of the metallic currency 1720. The Quadruple Alliance compels Spain to abandon her ambitious projects in Italy 1720. Louis declared of age, 22 Feb. 1723. Philip of Orleans dies Dec. 1723. Louis of Bourbon first minister. The infanta queen sent back to Spain, and the king married to the daughter of Stanislaus Leszcinski 1725: hence the (first) *Treaty of Vienna* between Spain and the emperor; in opposition to which France, England, and Prussia form the *Treaty of Hanover*. Fleury, bishop of Frejus, first minister 1726. Treaty of Seville 1729. Polish war against Austria, 1733, in favour of Stanislaus elected king of Poland. Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick (nat. son of James II.) killed at Philippsburg 1734.		*Treaty of Seville* 1729: Spain gains immediate possession of Parma for Don Carlos (queen Elizabeth's son). Oran and Mazalquivir reduced 1732. War against Austria 1733. Peace 1735: Don *Carlos* obtains Naples and Sicily, ceding Parma and Piacenza to Austria, and Tuscany to the duke of Lorraine. Unsuccessful war against England, 1739, concerning the Assiento, and the contraband trade.								
1740	Preliminaries of peace at Vienna, 1735; ratified at Versailles 1738: Stanislaus obtains Lorraine (which after his death is to revert to France).									

STORY. No 5.

IV., destroyed by the SPANISH SUCCESSION-WAR.

ERN WAR. Gradual DIMINUTION of the TURKISH Power.

SSIA in the North-East.

TABLE IX.

A PERIOD OF 92 YEARS.

HOLLAND.	BRITANNIC ISLES.	PRUSSIA.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	DENMARK, with NORWAY.	RUSSIA.	TURKEY.	YEARS AFTER CHRIST.
At War with Portugal. *William* II. resists the reduction of the land forces, and causes six deputies of the States General to be arrested 1650. William d. 6th Nov. 1650. THE STADTHOLDERSHIP ABOLISHED 1651. War against Cromwell 1652 to 1654; seven naval engagements (Martin Van Tromp and De Ruyter). ACT TO EXCLUDE the House of Orange from the Stadtholdership 1654. *John de Witt* grand pensionary. Copenhagen relieved, agst. Chas. X. Gustav., 1660. The Dutch cede Brasil to the Portuguese 1661; but continue their conquests in the East Indies. War against Charles II. of England 1664. Defeat by the English 25th July 1666. De Ruyter in the Thames and Medway 1667. The French invade the Netherlands. *Peace of Breda* 1667; and triple alliance with England and Sweden 1668. *Perpetual Edict* (through De Witt) against the office of Stadtholder.—War with France and England 1672: Louis XIV. having overrun several provinces, the Perpetual Edict is repealed, and WILLIAM III. (of Orange) declared Stadtholder 1672: the De Witts massacred by the populace 12th August 1672. The Dutch navy sustains its reputation (De Ruyter, and Cornelius Van Tromp). WILLIAM IS DECLARED HEREDITARY STADTHOLDER of Holland, Zealand, Guelderland, Utrecht, and Overyssel 1674. Peace with England 1674. De Ruyter falls in battle against the French fleet in the Mediterranean 1676. Marriage of *William* with *Mary*, the niece of Charles II. of England 1677. PEACE OF NIMEGUEN 1678: the Dutch obtain restitution of Louis's conquests.	*Charles* I. (1625-49); a prisoner in Carisbroke Castle. The Remnant (or Independent faction) of the Long Parliament retained by Cromwell is termed the *Rump*. *Charles* I. *beheaded at Whitehall* 30th Jan. 1649. **The Commonwealth of England 1649-60.** The royalists in Ireland reduced by Cromwell. *Charles* II. accedes to the terms of the Scotish Covenanters, and lands in Scotland 1650. The Scots defeated by Cromwell at *Dunbar Sept. 3rd* 1650. Charles is crowned at Scone 1651: marches into England with a Scotish army; is overthrown by Cromwell at *Worcester 3rd Sept.*; escapes, in disguise, into France—(The Royal Oak).—THE NAVIGATION ACT 1651. War against Holland 1652-54: seven bloody sea fights *(Blake*, Dean and Monk): Martin Van Tromp perishes in battle against Monk 1653: The British flag triumphant.—Cromwell expels the "Rump," and assembles the *Barebone's* parliament composed wholly of "Saints" 1653. OLIVER CROMWELL, PROTECTOR of the three nations. Dec. 1653. Discontents of the people; Cromwell secures himself by guards and spies.—War, in alliance with France, against Spain; admiral Penn takes *Jamaica* 1655; Dunkirk surrenders to the allies, and is delivered to the English 1658. Oliv. Cromwell d. *3rd Sept.* 1658; and is succeeded by his son, *Richard Cromwell*, compelled to resign the protectorship, April 1659, by the *Cabal of Wallingford-House*: the "Rump" or Remnant parliament is revived. Dunkirk and Jamaica confirmed to the British by the *Peace of the Pyrenees* 1659. Gen. Lambert expels the parliament; and a Committee of Safety is formed 1659. Gen. MONK, commander of the forces in Scotland, declares for the parliament, and marches to London. Lambert is impris. in the tower: a free parliament assembled; and THE House of Stuart RESTORED. *Charles* II. 1660-85, enters London the *29th of May* 1660. General *Act of Indemnity*. [James (II.) duke of York marries Anne Hyde, (Dau. of the E. of Clarendon) mother of *Mary* and of *Anne*.] Episcopacy revived 1661. Dunkirk sold to the French 1662. War with Holland 1664. The Dutch, under Opdam, defeated by the duke of York, off Harwich 1665. The great plague in London (about 70,000 deaths) 1665. Obstinate sea fight with the Dutch, from the 1st to the 4th June, 1666 (Albemarle against De Ruyter); and victory of the British 25th July. The Great fire in London, (about 13,200 houses, the Gresham Exchange, and St. Paul's cathedral destroyed) 1666—(the monument erected 1677). De Ruyter burns some ships in the Medway 1667. *Peace of Breda* 1667: England retains New York, cedes Surinam to the Dutch. The Earl of *Clarendon* banished. *Triple Alliance* of England, Holland, and Sweden 1668 (Sir W. Temple). The *Cabal*-council (Clifford, *Ashley*, *Buckingham*, *Arlington*, and *Lauderdale*). Secret treaty with Louis XIV. against Holland, and for the revival of popery in England 1670 (the duchess of Portsmouth). War against Holland 1672: the king, to obtain supplies, revokes the declaration of general indulgence, and assents to the *Test Act* 1673. (Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, declares against the court.) Indecisive engagements at sea with the Dutch: peace 1674. (The Re-building of) St. Paul's Cathedral begun 1675. The *Prince of Orange (William)* marries the princess *Mary* 1677. Rumour of a *Popish Plot* (Titus Oates) 1678: new *Test Act*. A bill moved to exclude the (Catholic) Duke of York from the succession 1679. HABEAS CORPUS ACT 1679. The Scotish Covenanters defeated by the duke of Monmouth at Bothwell-bridge 1679. The party-names of *Whigs* and *Tories* 1680. The king assembles a parliament at Oxford 1681. Persecution of the Protestant sectaries: arbitrary government. *Rye-house Plot* 1683: lord *Russell* and ALGERNON SYDNEY, suffer death (Judge Jefferies). Charles dies 6th Feb. 1685. [Royal Society founded 1663. Charles II. lays the Foundation Stones of the (re-built Gresham) Royal Exchange 1667; and of Chelsea Hospital 1682. St. James's Park opened 1668. Permanent guard of two regiments, one of Horse and one of Foot. Carolina planted 1662-3: *Pennsylvania* by William *Penn*, Quaker, 1681.] *James* II. 1685-88. Catholic. The duke of Monmouth (son of Charles II. by Lucy Walters) def. at Sedgemore, and beh. 1685. James *dispenses* with the Test Act: re-establishes the Court of High Commission; and issues a declaration of General Indulgence (to favour the Catholics). The son born to James by his second wife, Mary of Modena, 1688, is rumoured to be suppositious. Coalition of parties against James's tyranny. **REVOLUTION 1688:**—WILLIAM, **Prince of Orange**, the king's son-in-law, lands in Devonshire 5 Nov.: James vacates the throne, and retires into France 23rd Dec. 1688. WILLIAM (III.) and MARY, 13 Feb. 1689. BILL OF RIGHTS and *Act of Settlement*. General toleration. Episcopacy abolished in Scotland. James befriended by Louis XIV. lands in Ireland. War against France. William defeats James in the *Battle of the Boyne*, 1st July 1690: and completes the reduction of Ireland (Treaty of Limerick) 1691. Victory and death of lord Dundee at Killiecrankie 1689: massacre of Glencoe 1692. Admirals Russell and Rooke, destroy the French fleet off La Hogue 19th May 1692. Will. def. by the French at Steenkirk 1692, and at Landen 1693. Funding System and increase of the National Debt. *Bank of England* established 1694. *Greenwich Hospital* founded. *Bill for Triennial Parliaments*. Queen Mary dies 28th Dec. 1694. William retakes Namur 1695. Assassination Plot discovered 1696. *Peace of Ryswick*, 1697: William is acknowledged by Louis XIV. Whitehall Palace burnt 1697. The succession to the English crown is settled upon the princess Sophia of Hanover (grand-daughter of James I. by the princess Elizabeth, married to the elector palatine 1613) and her Protestant heirs 1701. *Grand Alliance* of England, Holland, and Germany against the succession of the Bourbons to the throne of Spain 1701. Jas. II. dies at St. Germain's Sept. 5, 1701, and his son (James III. the *Pretender*) is acknowledged by the French as king of Great Britain. William dies 8th March 1702. *Anne* (Mary's sister) 1702-14. *Spanish Succession-War*. Sir George Rooke destroys the fleet at Vigo 1702; *takes Gibraltar* 24th July 1704. Marlborough and Eugene conquer at *Blenheim*, or *Hochstädt*, 2nd (13th) Aug. 1704. Victory at *Ramillies* 12th May 1706: at Oudenarde 1708: and at Malplaquet 1709. Sardinia and Minorca surrender to the British 1708. THE UNION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND 22nd July 1706. Mrs. Masham supplants the duchess of Marlborough. The queen changes her (Whig) ministry 1710: Marlborough is deprived of his employments 1711: the British army separates from the allies 5th July 1712. PEACE OF UTRECHT 1713: England gains (from Spain) Gibraltar, Minorca, and, for 30 years, the *Assiento* (or *Contract* for furnishing negroes to Spanish America):—(from France) the demolition of the harbour and fortifications of Dunkirk, and the entire possession of St. Kit's, of Newfoundland, of Nova Scotia, and of Hudson's Bay and Straits. [*St. Paul's Cathedral* begun 1675, is completed 1710: sir Chr. Wren, archit.] Anne d. 1st Aug. 1714. House of Hanover from 1714. GEORGE I. Elector of Hanover (succeeds by the Act of 1701) 1*st Aug.* 1714. *Whig* ministry. Nat. Debt £54,145,363 mills. sterling. *Rebellion in Scotland*, Sept. 1715, in favour of the Pretender, (James, son of James II.): the earl of Mar is worsted by the duke of Argyle at Sheriff-Muir, near Dumblane 13 Nov.; and the insurgent force invading England, *surrenders at Preston*, 14 Nov.; the Pretender lands at Peterhead 22 Dec. 1715, but unable to cope with the duke of Argyle, re-embarks at Montrose, for France, 14 Feb. 1716. Bill for *Septennial Parliaments* 1716. **England influential.** *Quadruple Alliance* of England, Holland, France, and Germany, against Spain 1718. South-Sea Scheme, or Bubble, 1720. Bishop Atterbury banished 1723. The *Treaty of Hanover* to counteract the *first Treaty of Vienna* 1725. Sir *Robert Walpole's* administration 1725-42. George I. dies 11 June 1727. GEORGE II. 1727 to 1760. Peace of Seville with Spain, 1729: acceded to by the emperor 1731, who dissolves the Ostend India Company to obtain the guaranty of England to the PRAGMATIC SANCTION. The outrages of the Spanish *Guarda-Costas* (for the suppression of the British contraband traffic with South America) produce war 1739. Porto-Bello reduced by admiral Vernon, 22 November 1739.	FRED. WILLIAM THE GREAT (1640-88). Concludes an advantageous peace with Sweden 1656. Becomes by the Treaty of Welau with Poland, 1657, HEREDITARY AND INDEPENDENT DUKE OF PRUSSIA (Lauenburg and Bütow to be held as Polish fiefs). Treaty of Welau confirmed by the *Peace of Oliva* 1660. Convention with the States 1663. The power and privileges of the aristocracy gradually reduced. The government is energetic, just, and patriotic. Prussia still a province of the *electorate of Brandenburg*. Alliance with Holland against France 1672: *Treaty of Vossem* dictated by Louis XIV. 1673. VICTORY OF FEHRBELLIN over the Swedes 1675; —Fred. William, abandoned by the emperor, is compelled in the Peace of St. Germain, 1679, to restore to Sweden the conquests in Pomerania. Great accession of (Protestant) population from France, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes 1685. *Frederic* III. 1688-1713. University founded at Halle 1694. Crowned, as *Frederic* I. **King of Prussia**, at Königsberg 18 Jan. 1701. Takes part in the Spanish Succession-war. *Fred. William* I. 1713-40. Gains in the PEACE OF UTRECHT, Spanish Guelderland, and the sovereignty of Neufchatel, and Vallengin. Accedes to the Northern League against Sweden 1715: and obtains, in the Peace of Stockholm, 1720, Stettin, and Pomerania between the Oder and the Peene, together with the Isles of Wollin and Usedom. The persecution of the Protestants in the archbishopric of Salzburg 1732, gives Prussia a further accession of emigrant population. Frederic William improves the discipline of the Prussian army, and amasscs a considerable treasure. [Imprisonment of the crown-prince (Frederic II.) at Custrin, Katt beheaded.] Fred. William I. dies 1740.	JOHN CASIMIR 1648-68. The *Cossacks* are supported against Poland by Russia. The *Liberum Veto* 1652. The Cossacks favoured by the factious nobles of Poland 1654. War against Sweden, and against Rogoczy of Transylvania 1655. The Socinians banished. PEACE OF OLIVA 1660: Esthonia and Livonia ceded to Sweden; Prussia independent. The war with Russia disastrous (the king has to contend against his own crown-marshal Lubomirski 1664 to 1666):—by the 13 years' truce of Andrussow, 1667, Russia obtains Smolensk, Severia, Tschernigow, Ukraine beyond the Dnieper, and, for two years, the city of Kief. Casimir abdicates 1668. MICHAEL THOMAS WISNIOWICKI, 1669-73, is *compelled* to ascend the throne, and to pass the law restraining the kings of Poland from voluntary abdication. The Turks gain Kaminiek and the sovereignty over the Cossacks 1672. JOHN SOBIESKI, after defeating the Turks at *Chocsim* 1673, is elected king, 1674-96. Re-conquers two-thirds of the Ukraine 1676. His name terrible to the Turks. *Raises the Siege of Vienna* 1683. After this period his fame declines abroad; and his avarice renders him unpopular at home. FREDERIC AUGUSTUS I. (elector of Saxony—Father of marshal *Saxe*—) 1697. The king is restricted from acquiring domains for himself or for his family. PEACE OF CARLOWITZ 1699: Poland obtains Kaminiek, Podolia, and the Ukraine. The SWEDISH or NORTHERN WAR 1700. STANISLAUS LESZCZINSKI raised to the throne by Charles XII. 1704. *Augustus* formally abdicates by the treaty of *Alt-Ranstädt* 1706: (Patkul is delivered up to Charles). After the defeat of Charles XII. at Pultawa, 1709, *Frederic Augustus* I. assisted by Russia, re-ascends the throne (Saxon troops to be withdrawn). The Peace of Oliva confirmed 1720. Internal dissentions. The king, a zealous Catholic, persecutes the Dissidents or Dissenters; and strives to gain absolute power. Dies 1733. *Fred. Augustus* II. (of Saxony) 1733-63, estab. on the throne by Russian troops to the exclusion of STANISLAUS LESZCZINSKI supported by Louis XV. By the *Treaty of Vienna* 1735(38), Stanislaus renounces his claim to the crown, and obtains the duchy of Lorraine:—*Fred. Aug.* II. is confirmed on the throne (but remains entirely under the influence of Russia).	*Christina*. (1632-54). Prodigal expenditure. The third Estate oppressed. Resigns the crown to her cousin Chas. Gustavus 1654. [Embraces Catholicism 1654. Causes Monaldeschi to be assassinated 1657. Dies 1689.] *Charles* X. *Gustavus* of Zweibrück, or Deux-ponts. 1654-60. Cancels the grants of crown-lands. While engaged in war with Poland, is attacked by Denmark, Holland, Prussia, and Russia. Treaty with Prussia 1656. By his bold march from Poland into Holstein, and across the frozen Belt, 1657, he commands the *Peace of Roëskild* 1658; by which he gains Schonen, Bleckingen, Halland, Bahus, Drontheim, and Bornholm. Reduces Cronburg 1660, and besieges Copenhagen. *Charles* XI. 1660-97: under guardianship to 1672. The PEACE OF OLIVA 1660, gains Livonia from Poland. The *Peace of Copenhagen* confirms the treaty of Roëskild. The *Peace of Kardis* with Russia, 1661, confirms the treaty of Stolbowa (1617). Sweden a member of the triple alliance against Louis XIV. 1668. Under the influence of French gold, Sweden declares war against Brandenburg and Denmark 1675: Pomerania is reduced by Prussia, but is restored to Sweden on the invasion of Westphalia by Louis XIV. 1679. The grants of crown-lands actually resumed 1680. By degrees the king attains absolute power. The public debts reduced Trade and manufactures flourish. The army and navy formidable. Charles XI. dies 15 April 1697. CHARLES XII. 1697-1718. Ascends the throne at the age of 15. Denmark, Russia, and Poland take advantage of his youth to commence hostilities: the NORTHERN WAR 1700: Chas. compels Denmark to conclude the *Peace of Travendahl* in Aug: defeats, with an army of 8,000 Swedes, 60,000 Russians at Narva, Nov. 30, 1700. Compels Fred. Aug. I. to renounce the crown of Poland in the treaty of *Alt-Ranstädt*, 1706, thus confirming Stanislaus Lesczinski on the throne. Marches against Russia 1707; is deceived by the Cossacks 1708; DEFEATED AT PULTAWA 29th June 1709; escapes into Turkey. Denmark, Poland, and Russia, renew their league. The Turkish war against Russia 1710-11, of no avail to Sweden. Charles returns to his dominions 1714. Prussia and Hanover accede to the league against Sweden 1715; but Peter's ambition to obtain Mecklenburg disunites the Allies, and *Peter forms an Alliance with Charles* XII. 1718, (Goerz). Chas. is found dead before Friedrichshall, in Norway, 11th Dec. 1718. *Ulrica Eleanora*, younger sister of Charles XII, *elected by the Nation*. Resigns the government, 1720, to her consort, *Frederic of Hesse-Cassel. The Monarchy elective:—the King's Power controlled by the Council of State.* Treaties of *Peace*:—1. Hanover obtains Bremen and Verden, in consideration of 1,000,000 rix-dollars, 1719;—2. Pomerania-Anterior is ceded to Prussia for 2,000,000 rix-dollars, 1720;—3. Denmark pays 600,000 rix-dollars (maintaining the right to Sound-dues);—4. PEACE OF NYSTÄDT 1721: Russia obtains Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, Wiburg, and part of Carelia, paying 2,000,000 rix-dollars. **Sweden's Ascendency in the North ceases.** Internal dissensions of the aristocratical factions of Hormus (Caps), and Gyllenborg (Hats); the Hats triumph. Commerce encouraged. East India Company established 1731. The administration of justice improved. Men of science patronized; *Linné*, Hasselquist.	*Frederic* III. 1648-70. Restricted from nominating the Council of State. Ulfeld banished 1651. Unsuccessful war against Charles X. of Sweden 1657. *Peace of Roëskild* 1658; war renewed the same year. *The Peace of Copenhagen*, 1660, confirms the sacrifices made at Roëskild. The unfortunate issue of this war causes the GREAT NATIONAL DIET of 1660, to invest the king WITH ABSOLUTE AND HEREDITARY POWER (in the male and female lines). Fred. III. d. 1670. CHRISTIAN V. 1670-99. Gains *Oldenburg*, 1676, in opposition to Holstein-Gottorp: and establishes his sovereignty over Sleswick. Hence the league of Holstein-Gottorp with Sweden, and Louis XIV. By Louis's invasion of Oldenburg the prince of Gottorp regains the sovereignty of Sleswick, and the Swedes recover their losses. Christian forms an alliance with Louis XIV. 1682, and unites Sleswick to the Danish crown 1684. The House of Holstein-Gottorp is reinstated by England and Holland in the *Treaty of Altona* 1688:—and on the formation of the league between Christian V., and Poland, it places itself under the protection of Sweden. Christ. V. d. 1699. *Frederic* IV. 1699-1730; invades Holstein 1700, but is compelled by Chas. XII. (in conjunction with the English and Dutch fleets) to conclude the *Peace of Travendahl* in August. League with Poland and Russia against Sweden 1709; Sleswick taken possession of. *Peace of Friedrichsburg* 1720; Sleswick re-united to the Danish crown (without the claims of the House of Gottorp being withdrawn). The trade with Hamburg closed 1726. Conflagration of Copenhagen 1728. *Christian* VI. 1730-1746. The Asiatic Company established 1732. Santa Cruz purchased 1733. The trade with Hamburg re-opened 1736. The magnificent palace of Christiansburg built.	ALEXEI (1645-76). Takes part in the Cossack-war against Poland 1654. War against Sweden, 1657, unsuccessful. *The Peace of Kardis* with Sweden 1661, confirms the Treaty of Stolbowa (1617). In the Thirteen Years' *Truce of Andrussow* 1667, Poland cedes Smolensk, Tschernigow, and Severia. Revolt of the Cossacks, and war with the Turks 1671. *Feodor* III. 1676-82. Terminates the Turkish war 1680; the Turks relinquish the Ukraine, and the sovereignty over the Cossacks. Feodor d. 1682, nominating his younger brother *Peter* as his successor. Their sister *Sophia*, supported by the Strelitzes, causes *Iwan* III. and *Peter*, 1682, to be proclaimed jointly; assumes herself the regency, and afterwards aspires to the autocracy. Her authority is overturned, and *Gallizin* banished, 1689, by PETER THE GREAT, aged 17, 1689-1725. (Le Fort, Gordon.) War against the Turks 1690. *Iwan*, nominally co-regent, d. 1696. Peter commences his tour through civilized Europe 1697: (seven weeks at *Saardam*: three months in England). Is recalled by an insurrection of the *Strelitzes* 1698: he *abolishes this corps, and organizes his army on the European model*. By the PEACE OF CARLOWITZ 1699, Russia gains Asof, and a free commerce on the sea of Asof. WAR WITH SWEDEN 1700: 60,000 Russians defeated by 8,000 Swedes at Narva 30 Nov.—Ingria reduced 1702. *Petersburg founded* 1703. Chas. XII. having reduced Poland, enters Russia 1707. Decisive victory gained by Peter (Menzikof, and Bauer) at PULTAWA 29th June 1709. The Porte declares war in favour of Charles XII. 1710: Peter is rescued from imminent danger *on the Pruth*, 1711, by Catharine's presence of mind, and by the sacrifice of Asof to the Turks. Continued successes against Sweden. Peter's desire to obtain Mecklenburg dissolves the Northern League, and Peter forms an alliance with Sweden. (Peter causes his only son to be executed.) Charles XII. dies 1718. Peter appears with a fleet before Stockholm. PEACE OF NYSTÄDT 1721; Russia gains Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and part of Carelia. *Peter assumes the Title of Emperor*. The Holy Synod 1722: the Russian emperors empowered to nominate their own successors. By the war against Persia, 1722-23, Russia acquires Daghestan, Schirwan, Ghilan, Derbentin, and Baku. Projected commercial road from India to the Baltic Sea. Arts and manufactures encouraged. *Peter the Great d.* 28 January (8 Feb.) 1725, *Catharine I.* (Widow of Peter the Great) governed by *Menzikof*. Perpetual alliance with Austria 1726. Catharine d. 1727, *Peter II.* (Grandson of Peter the Great) 1727. Menzikof is banished to Siberia. *Dolgoruki*. Peter II. (the last of the male line of Romanow) d. 1730. *Anna Iwanowna* (daughter of Iwan, and niece of Peter the Great) breaks the conditions imposed by the nobles, and governs arbitrarily. Biron. Ostermann. The Persian conquests of Peter the Great relinquished 1732. Fred. Augustus II. established on the throne of Poland 1733. War against the Turks 1736: (Münnich). On the extinction of the House of Kettler, 1737, Biron obtains the duchy of Courland (Polish fief). The conquests from the Turks rest. 1739. Anna d. 1740.	*Muhammad* IV. (aged 7) 1648-87. Erects the (new) Dardanelles 1659. *Muhammad Kiuprili* chastises Ragoczy of Transylvania: reduces Peterwaradein 1660. Ahmad Kiuprili, grand vazier, 1661, takes Neuhäusel 1663. Defeat at St. Gothard by Montecuculi 1664: the pacific Leopold relinquishes, nevertheless, Great Waradein and Neuhäusel to obtain the Truce of Temeswar 1664. Candia conquered from the Venetians 1669. The Cossacks place themselves under the protection of the Porte 1672. The sovereignty over the Cossacks maintained against Poland 1678: but resigned to Russia 1680. Incited by Tököly of Hungary, and encouraged by Louis XIV., Kiuprili **invests Vienna** 1683: the siege is raised by *John Sobieski* of Poland:—league of Austria, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks. The Turks defeated at Mohacz 1687. Driven out of Hungary. The Venetians make conquests in the Morea and in the Archipelago.. *Muham.* IV. deposed 1687 (d. 1692). *Sulimán* III. (imprisoned 40 years) 1687-91. Belgrade lost 1688: retaken by *Mustafa Kiuprili* 1690. *Achmed* II. 1691-95 Great Waradein lost 1692. MUSTAFA II. 1695-1702. Warlike. Asof taken by Peter the Great 1696. Great defeat at Zentha by prince *Eugene* 1697. PEACE OF CARLOWITZ 1699:—1. Transylvania, and the territory between the Danube and the Theiss, ceded to Austria;—2. The Morea to Venice;—3. Part of Podolia to Poland;—4. Asof to Russia. Deposed 1702. *Achmed* III. 1702-30. Raised to the throne by the Janizaries. Receives Charles XII after the defeat of Pultawa 1709: and declares war against Russia 1710: regains Asof by the Peace on the Pruth 1711.—Neglects to take advantage of the Spanish Succession-War. Conquest of the Morea from the Venetians 1715: hence war with Austria 1716: defeats by prince Eugene, at Peterwaradein and at Belgrade. PEACE OF PASSAROWITZ 1718:—1. The Turks retain the Morea;—2. Cede frontier towns in Albania, and Dalmatia, to Venice;—3. Belgrade, Temeswar, and Wallachia, as far as the Aluta, to Austria. War against Persia 1729. Insurrection. *Achmed* dethroned and imprisoned 1730. *Mahmúd* I. 1730-54. Raised from the dungeon to the throne. Peace with Persia 1736. War with Russia 1736 and Austria 1737. The Russians victorious: the Austrians suffer several defeats:—*Peace of Belgrade* 1739; Austria cedes Belgrade, Servia, and Wallachia:—Russia restores Asof (with fortifications razed).	1648 1659 and 1660 1668 1678 1685 1688 1697 1700-1112 = Hejira 1713 and 1714 1720 1740

Diminution of trade, increase of debt; but the government more vigorous, and the army, as well as the navy, in high reputation.

Treaties for the Partition of Spain 1698 and 1700. Preparations for war against Louis XIV. 1701. William dies 8 Mar. 1702.

HOLLAND WITHOUT A STADTHOLDER. (*William Friso* is acknowledged in Guelderland and Friesland only.) The Grand Pensionary HEINSIUS co-operates zealously with Marlborough and Eugene in the war against France.

By the PEACE OF UTRECHT 1713, and the BARRIER-TREATY of 1715, Holland acquires only a line of frontier fortresses in the (Spanish) Netherlands ceded to Austria.

From this period the Dutch power declines; and Holland is alternately under the influence of England or of France.

Holland guaranties the Pragmatic Sanction 1729

William III. KING OF ENGLAND 1689. Hence war with France, 1689-1697, without advantage to Holland.

MODERN HIS

TABLE X.

BALANCE OF POWER of the Five Principal States of Europe—E

Seven Years' War. NORTH-AMERICAN INDEPENDENC

FROM 1740 TO 1799.

YEARS AFTER CHRIST.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	FRANCE.	ITALY. UPPER ITALY. MILAN.	ITALY. UPPER ITALY. FLORENCE.	ITALY. VENICE.	ITALY. PAPAL TERRITORY.	ITALY. NAPLES AND SICILY.	SWITZERLAND.	SPAIN.	HOLLAND.
1740	*Charles* VI. (last of the *Male* line of Habsburg-Austria) d. 20 Oct. 1740. MARIA THERESIA (aged 23) succeeds to the hereditary dominions of Austria; but her consort *Francis* Stephen (of the *House of Lorraine*) grand duke of *Tuscany*, is not invested with the imperial dignity. **Austrian Succession-War** agst. *France*, Spain, Naples, Sardinia, *Prussia*, *Bavaria*, and Saxony (Prussia claims part of Silesia, Bavaria claims Bohemia, and the imperial crown); Great Britain alone remains faithful to the Pragmatic Sanction. *Fred.* II. of Prussia invades Silesia 1740, gains the Batt. of Molwitz Apr. 10, 1741, reduces Silesia and Glatz, and retains them in the *Peace of Breslau* 1742. (Fine Retreat of marshal Belleisle from Prague.) *Charles* VII. of Bavaria elected emperor 1742. Theresia gains over to her interest Sardinia, and Saxony 1743: Charles of Lorraine is victorious in Bavaria; Geo. II., with the *Pragmatic Army*, defeats the French at Dettingen.—*Fred.* II. commences the 2nd Silesian War by an irruption into Bohemia 1744, but is quickly compelled to retire. Charles VII. d. 1745.	MARIA THERESIA, 1740–80. maintains herself in her Austrian dominions chiefly	Louis XV. (1715–1774). *Fleury* minister. Marshal Belleisle. League of Nymphenburg (near Munich) with Bavaria, *against Maria Theresia*, May 1741. Fleury dies 1743. Defeat at Dettingen, by the Pragmatic army under Geo. II., 27 June 1743. *War* formally declared *against Austria and England* 1744.	Subject to Austria.	*Francis* Stephen (of Lorraine);		*Benedict* XIV. (Lambertini), 1740–1758. Esteemed for his moderation.	Don *Carlos* o *Charles* (III), from 1735. On his accession to the Spanish throne, he resigns Naples to his third son, *Ferdinand* IV. 1759 (to 1825), not of age until 1768. The clergy restrained; but the people severely oppressed by the nobles, particularly in Sicily. The annual tribute to the pope abolished 1788.	Continued disturbances at Geneva.	*Philip* V. (1700–46). takes part in the Austrian Succession-war. Dies 1746. *Ferdin.* VI. 1746–59. Earthquake at Lima 1746. Ferdinand obtains, in the PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE 1748, Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, for his son Phillip. Commerce and manufactures stimulated. *Charles* III. 1759–88.	Is induced by Gre Britain to declare Maria Theresia. The French comm the Barrier-Tow 1744; and Flande 1747. *William* IV. of Orau is appointed *Stadtholder of all t Seven United Provinc* 1747: and on t reduction of Berge op-Zoom (by Löwe dahl) the same ye the *Stadtholderate* declared HEREDITA *in the Male and f male Lines* of House. The Barrier-fo are recovered in peace of 1748; the Barrier tre with Austria is renewed. *William* IV. d. 17 *William* V., 1751- under the guard ship of his mo Anna to 1759.
1748			PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE 1748: mutual restitution of conquests. Influence of the marquise de Pompadour, the king's mistress. Marshal Saxe dies 1750. The Marine neglected.—*Alliance with Austria* 1756. Dupleix's schemes of aggrandisement in the East Indies, and the projected union of Canada and Louisiana by a chain of forts, lead to	By the treaty of 1748, PARMA, PIACENZA, and GUASTALLA are ceded to the Spanish Infant Don Philip.	The Florentine interests being neglected the stipulation is obtained that Tuscany shall never again be ruled as an *Integral Part* of the Austrian monarchy.						
1756	THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR. *Frederic* II. defeats the Austrians at Lowositz 1 Oct. 1756: compels the Saxon army to surrender at Pirna 15 Oct.;—seizes the archives at Dresden. Is declared under the Ban of the Empire, and Sweden joins the league against him 1757. He is victorious at Prague 6 May (Schwerin killed): but defeated at Kollin 18 June, and driven out of Bohemia. The Russians victorious at Gross-Jägerndorf 30 Aug., overrun East-Prussia. Frederic's brilliant victory at *Rossbach* 5 Nov., sends the French back over the Rhine. He defeats the Austrians at *Leuthen* near Lissa 5 Dec. 1757: and the Russians at Zorndorf 25 Aug. 1758. Fred. is surprised by marshal Daun at Hochkirch 14 Oct. 1758: suffers a great defeat at Kunersdorf 12 Aug. 1759: and a Prussian corps is compelled to surrender in the defiles of Maxen 20 Nov. Fred. is victorious at Liegnitz 15 Aug. 1760, and at Torgau, 3 Nov.; and the French are punished at Kirch-Denkern, by Ferdinand, 1761; yet the resources of the Prussian monarchy are nearly exhausted, and Prussia and Pomerania in the power of the Russians, when the empress Elizabeth dies 5 Jan. 1762. Her successor Peter III. immediately concludes peace and a Treaty of Alliance with Frederic; and Catherine II., on her accession, observes the peace, though not the Treaty of Alliance. The naval victories and colonial conquests of the English accelerate the	her Hungarian subjects.	Minorca, which Admiral Byng fails to relieve, reduced 1756. Damiens stabs the king 1757. Hanover occupied (Convention of Closter-seven) 1757. Soubise is routed at *Rossbach* 5 Nov. 1757; the Hanoverians rise, the French are driven back over the Rhine, 1758, and defeated, 23 June, at Crevelt. They again penetrate into Germany 1758–60 (occupy Frankfurt 1759), but suffer defeats from Ferdinand of Brunswick (Battle of Minden 1 Aug. 1759); while the British arms are crowned with victory in India, America, and Africa.							
1763	PEACE OF PARIS and TREATY OF HUBERTSBURG 1763. Francis I. dies 1765.	Their extreme attachment to her causes her to rule as empress-queen, without a Palatine, from 1765 to 80.	The *Bourbon Family Compact* (with Spain and Naples) 1761, is of no avail. PEACE OF PARIS 1763: France recovers Pondicherry, &c., but cedes to Great Britain, settlements on the Senegal, Canada, part of Louisiana, the Islands of Cape Breton, St. John, and Granada, relinquishes all claim to the neutral Islands of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, and restores Minorca. —The Jesuits expelled through *Choiseul* 1764. Corsica is transferred by Genoa to France 1769: the patriotic *Pascal Paoli* retires to England (d. 1807). The dauphin marries Maria Antoinette of Austria 1770. Choiseul disgraced 1770. Mademoiselle L'Ange (countess du Barri, the king's new mistress), the duke d'Aiguillon, and the abbé Terrai, revel in extorted wealth, while the people suffer the extremities of want. In consequence of the proceedings against d'Aiguillon, the king banishes the Parisian parliament 1771. In a nation reading with avidity the works of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Helvetius, and Rousseau, the shameless despotism of an abandoned court could not fail to be regarded with abhorrence. Louis XV. dies, an object of general odium, 10 May 1774.	*Corsica* transferred by Genoa to France 1769 *(Paoli)*.	Francis Stephen is therefore succeeded by his *second* son, *Peter Leopold* 1765.	Ecclesiastical reform, the Jesuits banished, convents suppressed.						
1783	*Joseph* II. emperor, 1765–90. Introduces many reforms, which offend the privileged orders, and are ill appreciated by the people. The public dissatisfaction is increased by the general failure of his enterprises abroad. (Holstein-Oldenburg created a dukedom 1777.) He attempts to exclude the elector palatine, the rightful heir, from the succession in *Bavaria*, 1778: but is compelled by Frederic II. to do justice in the *Treaty of Teschen* 1779. *Maria Theresia*, the empress-queen, dies 1780. Joseph refuses to maintain the Dutch troops in the Netherland barrier-towns, which he dismantles 1781. Urges territorial claims against the Dutch 1783, and occupies districts on the Dutch frontier, demanding as the price of their restitution the free *navigation of the Schelde*; but is at length compelled, by the interposition of the French court, and an insurrection in Transylvania, to agree to an accommodation 1785. The proposed exchange of the Netherlands for Bavaria is prevented by Frederic II. and a league of the German princes 1785.	The Zips towns (under Poland from 1412) occupied 1771. In the first *Partition of Poland* 1772, Gallicia and Lodomiria, together with the Zips towns, fall to the House of Austria. In 1777, part of Moldavia, and in 1778, Temeswar united to Hungary. *Maria Theresia* d. 1780. *Joseph* II. 1780–90. Issues an Edict of Toleration, but does not take the usual Oath of the Sovereigns of Hungary; introduces a new system of taxation, and attempts to eradicate the national language.	Louis XVI. 1774–92. Restores the exiled Parisian parliament. Diminishes the burthens of the people. *Turgot*, able financier, dismissed 1776. *Necker*, the advocate of economy, resigns 1781. The North-Americans secretly encouraged 1775: war against Great Britain 1778; the French are successful in the West Indies; carry on an active warfare, in alliance with Hyder Ali, in the Carnatic; and gain, in the PEACE OF VERSAILLES 1783, the restitution of Pondicherry, and other East India settlements, and of Goree; the cession of Tobago; and the right to restore the fortifications of Dunkirk. Alliance with Holland, through *Vergennes* 1785. *Calonne*, minister of finance, destitute of treasure and of resources, recommends *an Assembly of the Notables:* is obliged to quit France.—*Brienne*, minister. The parliament refuses to register the new edicts of taxation, and desires a convocation of the States-General. The parliaments abolished 8 May 1788. *Cour plénière*, nominated by the king, for the purpose of registering the royal edicts.—Serious disturbances being threatened, the king suppresses the Plenary Court. Brienne resigns: *Necker* is recalled, 1788, and the parliaments are restored. SECOND ASSEMBLY OF THE NOTABLES, to determine the form and composition of the States-General: it is resolved that the number of deputies for the Commons, or Third Estate *(tiers état)*, shall equal that of the nobles and clergy conjoined. The three orders meet 5 May, 1789; the king assents to the wish of the Commons for the Assembly to vote by heads and not by estates, but the nobles refusing their compliance, the Commons usurp the power of the three orders, and assume the title of NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 17 June 1789: Sièyes, Mirabeau. The king draws troops to Paris: discards Necker 11 July. General insurrection; THE BASTILLE STORMED 14 July.—The king submits to the National Assembly, dismisses all the troops from Paris and Versailles: the nobility flee.—The Parisian populace, instigated by the Orleans faction, repair to Versailles, and bring the king and royal family captive to Paris (whither the National or Constituent Assembly at the same time removes) 5 and 6 Oct. 1789. Orleans, threatened with impeachment, quits France. *Assignats* on the crown-and church-lands 1790: issued to an extravagant excess. Necker resigns, and retires from France: Orleans returns 1790. *Orleanists* under Danton and Marat 1791. *Democratic* club in the convent of the suppressed *Jacobin* monks (hence the designation of *Jacobins*). The king escapes from the Tuileries 21 June 1791, is arrested at Varennes, and brought back to Paris. FIRST CONSTITUTION, *limited Monarchy* 14 Sept.: the *Constituent* (or Constitution-making) National Assembly is dissolved 30 Sept. Oct. 1, first sitting of the *Legislative Assembly*, over which the Jacobins have entire influence (those of the Gironde, under Brissot, are termed the moderate party). The emigrants seeking foreign aid, proscribed as traitors 15 Oct 1791. *The king is compelled to declare war against Austria* 20 April 1792.—The Austrians and Prussians advance: the Jacobin ministers are discarded. The Tuileries stormed, the Swiss guards butchered, and the king committed to the Temple 10 August. Horrible massacres in the prisons of Paris 2 and 3 September. *A National Convention* is formed; the constitution overturned, and France declared a	The prosperity of the country gradually revives.						
1789	Revolt 1789. Joseph is compelled on his death-bed 1790, to revoke his innovating ordinances, and place every thing on the same footing as before 1780. *Leopold* II. 1790–92. FRANCIS II. 1792–1835. Is zealously supported by the Hungarians in the war against France.		**REPUBLIC**, 21 Sept. 1792 (to 1804). New Calendar. Decree fraternizing rebellion in all nations 19 Nov. Dumouriez is victorious in the Netherlands (Jemappes Nov.); Montesquiou conquers Savoy; Custine penetrates into Germany 1792. **War against England** Feb. 1793. Dumouriez, abandoned by his troops, seeks protection with the enemy April 1793. *The king guillotined* 21 Jan. 1793 (the queen 16 Oct.).—The Jacobins (*Mountain* faction, so called from occupying the more elevated benches) gain the ascendency: ROBESPIERRE.—Orleans impris. (afterwards put to death): the leaders of the Girondists murd. SECOND CONSTITUTION (Sovereignty of the People) 10 Aug. 1793, almost immediately superseded, *Revolutionary* government, or Reign of Terror. Robespierre overthrown 27 July 1794 (9 Therm. A. 2), led to the scaffold 28 July. The Moderate party (Tallien rule without energy. The dauphin (Louis XVII.) dies in the Temple 8 June 1795. THIRD CONSTITUTION (Moderate Democracy, five directors) 23 Sept. 1795; the emigrant royalists and clergy permitted to return. Limitation of the power of the directors. Barthelemy and Pichegru condemned to deportation 4 Sep. 1797 (18 Fruct. A. 5). Venice conquered; Genoa, Ligurian Republic. The *Prussians* and *Austrians* make conquests; *Sardinia*, *Tuscany* and *Naples*, vict. in Italy; the *Anglo-Spanish* fleet reduces Toulon; the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* cross the Pyrenees: *Calvados* (in Normandy) declares for the Girondists; the *Vendée* and *Lyons* declare for royalty.—The nation roused to enthusiasm; Robespierre and Carnot. The Vendée reduced; Lyons horribly punished; Toulon recovered (Buonaparte) 19 Dec. 1793. Pichegru and Jourdan victorious on the Rhine 1794: Savoy, Piedmont, and Biscay taken possession of. The fleet defeated off Brest by lord Howe 1 June. Great losses in India and the West Indies 1794. Pichegru *completes the conquest of Holland* 1795. *Peace* of Basel with Prussia 5 April; with Spain 22 July (St. Domingo): with Hesse-Cassel 28 Aug. *Barras* and *Buonaparte* slaughter the sections of Paris 5 Oct. 1795. The French navy everywhere unsuccessful, although combined with the fleets of Spain from 1796.—*Moreau* appears before Munich: Jourdan is defeated at Amberg 24 Aug.: both retire (Moreau through the Black Forest) 1796.—*Buonaparte* over-runs Savoy, and by the victory of Lodi 10 May 1796, gains possession of Milan; grants peace on his own terms to Parma, Modena, Naples, and the Pope, (the spoliation of the works of art begins); is victorious at Arcola 15 to 17 Nov. 1796, and at Rivoli 14 Jan. 1797: reduces Mantua 2 Feb. (Wurmser); humiliates the pope; defeats all the Austrian armies, pursues the arch-duke Chas. into Stiria, and thus obtains (after the armistice of Judenburg 7 April) the preliminaries of Leoben 18 April 1797. Peace of *Campo Formio* 17 Oct. 1797; the Austrian Netherlands, and Venetian Isles (afterwards the Ionian Republic) ceded to France; and the CIS-ALPINE Republic acknowledged. Negociation for peace with the German empire opened at Rastadt 1798.—The *Pays de Vaud*, Republic of Leman in Jan. 1798; *Rome* a republic in Feb.; the whole of *Switzerland* declared *one* republic in April, and every opposition barbarously subdued. While the French appear to threaten Ireland, Buonaparte sails from Toulon 19 May, reduces Malta 11 June, lands near Alexandria 1 July, occupies Cairo 22 July, and over-runs Egypt. The fleet in Aboukir Bay annihilated by Nelson 1 Aug. 1798. —Naples conquered 22 Jan. 1799. War renewed with Austria 1 March. The Russians (Suwarow) land in Italy: Naples, Rome, and Florence (reduced only in March) recovered from the French; the Cis-Alpine Republic dissolved; the French, weakened and disheartened, maintain themselves with difficulty in Switzerland 1799. The siege of *St. Jean d'Acre* raised 21 May (Sir Sidney Smith). BUONAPARTE returns to France in Oct.; overwhelms with military force the Council of Five Hundred, at St. Cloud, (18th Brumaire) 9th Nov. — FOURTH CONSTITUTION. BUONAPARTE *First Consul* for ten years, with executive power 15 Dec. The Chouans in Southern France subdued.	*Leopold* being raised to the imperial throne, 1790, is succ. in Tuscany by his 2nd son *Joseph*.	Francis Stephen is therefore succeeded by his *second* son, *Peter Leopold* 1765. The prosperity of the country gradually revives. *Leopold* being raised to the imperial throne, 1790, is succ. in Tuscany by his 2nd son *Joseph*.	Venice observes a strict neutrality in the war against France 1792: *Louis* XVIII. is ordered to quit Verona 1795. The French armies levy contributions 1796. Insurrection against the government. Venice threatens the rear of Buonaparte's army advancing into Stiria in March 1797. *Is entirely subjugated* in May; and PARTITIONED in the Treaty of CAMPO-FORMIO 17 Oct. 1797: the Venetian capital, and continental territory within the Adige, fall to Austria; the western districts to the Cis-Alpine republic; the navy, the (Ionian) Islands, and the possessions in Albania to France.	Excommunicates the French republic 1793. Basseville assassinated at Rome 13 Jan. 1793. Buonaparte occupies Bologna, Ferrara, Urbino, and Ancona 1796. The pope negociates with Austria, and is hence compelled in the Treaty of Tolentino, Feb. 1797, to cede in perpetuity to the French, Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin (united to France) Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna (annexed to the Cis-Alpine Republic). Duphot slain 28 Dec. 1797. Berthier takes possession of *Rome* 10 Feb. 1798: the pope deposed, and Rome decl. a republic. Evacuated by the French 1799. Pius VI. dies a prisoner at Valence in Dauphiny 29 Aug. 1799.	The threatened commotions in various districts, are averted by judicious reforms. Yet around Zurich, and in Basel, and in the Pays de Vaud, the population decreases through emigration. After the commencement of the French Revolution, disturbances are excited in all the aristocratic cantons: Switzerland, however, observes a strict neutrality between France and the Allies. France, on the contrary, supports the Valteline; and further seizes Mühlhausen, and the bishoprick of Basel 1793. The Pays de Vaud, sustained by France, is declared the *Republic of Leman*, Jan. 1798. The French reduce Bern; and erect the whole of Switzerland into *one indivisible Helvetian Republic* (under 5 directors) April 1798. Energetic resistance of the democratic cantons—Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, Zug, and Glarus, (Aloys Reding)—finally, and barbarously, overwhelmed by the French in Sept. 1798. Freedom and prosperity annihilated. Geneva incorporated with France 1798. Switzerland partly the theatre of the French and Austro-Russian war 1799.	*Charles* IV. 1788–1808. War agnst. France 1793: the French penetrate into Spain 1794. Peace 1795: the Spanish part of St. Domingo ceded to France. *Alliance with France against England* 1796. Naval defeat by sir John Jervis off *Cape St. Vincent* 14 Feb. 1797. The island of Trinidad surrenders to the British 1797. Transmarine commerce entirely suspended.	*William* V. assu the government 1766; marries Prussian princess 1767. The Anti-Orange faction gains strength; furnis warlike stores to enemies of G Britain in the *American War* The States-Gen negociate with North-Americans Great Britain clares war 17 captures nume trading vessels, reduces St. Eustat Joseph II. takes ad tage of this war to mantle the Barrier-t 1781: demands the sion of Maestricht or in lieu of it, 178 free navigation of Schelde. *Peace with land* 1784: the D regain all their po sions except Ne tam. — Austria rec 10,000,000 florins, composition for te rial claims 1785. Alliance with France The Anti-Orange more daring. Willi obliged to quit the H The aristocratic unites with the p against the ultra-d crats 1786. A Pru army ent. Holland, to revenge a persona sult offered to the pr of Orange (sister of Will. II.): *the Stadth is reinst. in all his R* Alliance with Prussia Great Britain 1788: *War declared by Fr* 1793: Pichegreu com the conquest of Ho 1795 (the stadtholde his family retire to land in Jan.: the du York's army withdr The *Batavian Re* is erected in May and a close conn formed with Fra navigation of the Sc closed from 1648, re *ed.* The British t Trincomale, and the of Good Hope 1795; Spice islands, the lacca, Cochin, and C settlements in the Demerara and Berbi the West, 1796. De Winter totally de admiral Duncan off perdown 11 Oct. Democratic Revol 22 Jan. 1798: new stitution. Descent of the F and Russians at the der Point Aug. (Story surrender Texel Dutch squad convention at Alk between the duke of and gen. Brune Oct for the evacuation country by the R and Russian forces

STORY. Nº 6.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, and PRUSSIA.

CE. PARTITION of POLAND. French REVOLUTION.

A PERIOD OF 59 YEARS.

TABLE X.

BRITANNIC ISLES.

George II. (1727-60).
Subsidy to Maria Theresia 1741. Walpole resigns 1742. Carteret minister. British Hanoverian army in the Netherlands in favour of Maria Theresia 1742.
George II. defeats the French, in person, at *Dettingen* 16 (27) June 1743. Anson returns from his expedition round the world 1744.
Marshal Saxe defeats the Allies at Fontenoy 1745. *Charles Edward, the young Pretender* (Grandson of James II.) *lands in Scotland* in July 1745, is joined by the Highlanders; defeats sir J. Cope at Preston-Pans 21 Sept.; and penetrates into England *as far as Derby*; he thence, 6 Dec., retreats into Scotland; defeats the King's Troops at Falkirk, 17 January 1746; but is totally routed by the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden*, 16 April; and, after many months of peril and privation, escapes to Morlaix, in a French privateer.
Naval victories over the French by admirals Anson and Warren (off Cape Finisterre) 3 May, and by admiral Hawke, 14th Oct., 1747.

Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748: mutual restitution of conquests.
The Gregorian Calendar, or *New Style, introduced 1752, the 3rd Sept. being counted the 14th.*

Seven Years' War, in alliance with Prussia, against France and Austria 17(55)56. Minorca surrenders to the French, June 1756 (Byng shot at Portsmouth, March 1757). Suraja Dowla, subahdar of Bengal, surprises Calcutta June 1756 (Mr. Holwell, *Black Hole*).
William Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham) minister 1757: the foreign troops sent home, and a national *militia* established. A French army invades Hanover 1757: the duke of Cumberland defeated at Hastenbeck July 26, signs the Convention of Closter-seven Sept. 8. —Col. Clive and adm. Watson recover Calcutta 2 Jan. 1757; and reduce Chandernagore 23 March: Suraja Dowla is overthrown by *Clive at Plassy* 23 June 1757: *Foundation of the great* **British Empire in the East.**—The Hanoverians, headed by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, drive the French across the Rhine, and conq. at Crevelt 1758: are again vict. at *Minden Aug.* 1, 1759. Great colonial conquests 1758-1760: gen. *Wolfe* falls at Quebec, in the moment of victory, 13 Sept. 1759. The grand French fleet, under M. Conflans, defeated by sir *Edward Hawke*, off Quiberon, Nov. 20, 1759. Thurot, a naval adventurer, after pillaging Carrickfergus, is defeated and slain by capt. Elliott, off the Isle of Man, Feb. 1760.
George II. dies Oct. 25, 1760: and is succeeded by his grandson,
George III. 1760-1820. Pondicherry surrenders to the British 15 Jan. 1761:—the French power in India ceases. Belle-Isle, on the coast of France, reduced 7 June. The king married 8 Sept.: crowned 22 Sept. A declaration of war against Spain being opposed by the privy council, Mr. Pitt *(Chatham)* resigns 5 Oct. 1761.
The Cabinet obliged to declare war against Spain 1762. Conquest of Havannah, and birth of the *Prince of Wales*, 12 Aug. 1762. Manilla taken by Storm 6 Oct. 1762 (Sir Will. Draper).

Peace of Paris, or Fontainebleau 1763 (See France & Spain). Nat. Debt £146,682,844 sterl. Influence of lord Bute over the king. Imprisonment of John Wilkes, for publishing the North Briton No. 45, 1763. *Vast Territorial Acquisitions*, but ruinous expenditure, and mal-administration of the East India Comp.: loan granted by parliament, and Bill of Reform passed 1773.—Mr. Geo. Grenville minister 1763. Scheme of taxing the North-Americans (non-represented in parliament): Stamp act 1765. The Americans remonstrate. Marquis of Rockingham minister 1765. The American Stamp act repealed 1766. Ministry of the duke of Grafton and lord Camden 1766. Bill (by Mr. C. Townshend) for imposing duties upon glass, paper, colours, and tea, 1767.
English regiments sent to Boston 1768.
Lord Camden dismissed Jan. 16, the duke of Grafton resigns 28 Jan. 1770. (Mr. Grenville's Election bill 1770.)
Lord North minister; all the American duties repealed, except 3*d.* per pound on tea 1770: and the East India Company's export duty on tea discontinued 1773.
Lord Mayor Beckford's speech to the king, 25 May, 1770.
The Import tax is nevertheless resisted, and 342 chests of tea are thrown overboard at Boston 18 Dec. 1773.
Port of Boston closed, and a bill passed for altering the Constitution of the Massachuset colony 1774. General congress for the redress of grievances; petition voted to the king 1774.
Reinforcement of British troops 1775. Hostilities commence by a skirmish near Lexington 19 April. The American works on *Bunker's Hill* forced 17 June 1775. The Americans raise an army, Washington com. 1775.
Gen. Howe retires from Boston Mar. 1776. *The General Congress at Philadelphia* declares the 13 Colonies to be Independent 4 July 1776. The Americans, under Sullivan, defeated on Long Island 27 Aug., and New York taken 15 Sept., 1776: Washington retreats; the congress quits Philadelphia.—Howe defeats Washington near the Brandywine creek Sept. 11, and takes Philadelphia Sept. 26, 1777: the Americans repulsed at German Town Oct. Gen. Burgoyne, after reducing Ticonderoga in July, is compelled to surrender his army at Saratoga Oct. 1777.—The Americans form alliances with France 1778; with Spain 1779;—are openly supported by Holland 1780. [Capt. Cook is killed in Owyhee, 14 Feb. 1779. *Paul Jones*, after a severe conflict, captures Capt. Pearson off Flamborough Head, 23 Sept. 1779.]
At the same time discontents in Ireland; admitted to a free trade 1780, and declared independent of the British parliament 1782.—Ld. Geo. Gordon's riots, June 1780. Siege of *Gibraltar* 1779-83, *Eliott*: the floating batteries destroyed 13 Sept. 1782. *Rodney* defeats the Spanish fleet 1780: gains a memorable victory over count de Grasse, near Guadaloupe (Ville de Paris taken) 12 April 1782. French invasion of Jersey foiled by major Pierson 6 Jan. 1781. Marquis of Rockingham supersedes lord North Mar. 1782; dies the same year, and is succeeded by earl Shelburne.

Peace of Versailles 1783: 1. *the* **Thirteen United Colonies of America** *admitted to be "free, "sovereign, and* **Inde-"pendent States."** 2. *France* recovers Pondicherry and Goree, and obtains Tobago: 3. Spain retains Minorca, and gains Florida entire. Peace with Holland (ratified 1784): the Dutch cede only Negapatam.
The Coalition ministers, Mr. *Fox* and lord North 1783; superseded the same year (on the rejection of the *India-bill*) by Mr. *Pitt*.
National Debt £238,484,876 sterling. Sinking fund estab. 1786. *Slave Trade Abolition* first agitated 1787-88 (Mr. *Clarkson*, Mr. Wilberforce). The trial of the ex-Gov. Gen. Warren Hastings, commences 1788 (acquitted 1795). Alliance with Holland 1788. The king's first illness Nov. 1788: public thanksgiving for his majesty's recovery 23 April 1789.
From 1789 threatening influence of the **French Revolution:** various democratic societies. Peace with Tippoo Saib, sultan of Mysore, 1792: he surrenders a moiety of his dominions.

Alien bill 1793. M. Chauvelin, the French envoy, ordered to quit England. *The* **French** *Convention declares* **War** *1 Feb.* 1793: *First (General) Coalition* against the French. Tobago taken by the English 14 April. Petition for *Parliamentary Reform* drawn up by Mr. (afterwards *Earl*) *Grey*, 6 May 1793. The combined forces under the duke of York and the prince of Saxe-Coburg, reduce Valenciennes and Condé 1793: the duke fails at Dunkirk. Bank of England first authorized to issue Five Pound Notes 1793. Toulon submits to lord Hood in August, is evacuated in Dec., 1793.

French settlements in India and islands in the West Indies reduced 1794. Habeas Corpus act suspended in England, May. *Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet, off Ushant, 1 June.* Acquisition of Corsica 1794. Acquittal of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and Thelwall 1794. The duke of York's army returns to England 1795. Trincomale taken 26 Aug., the Cape of Good Hope, 16 Sept., 1795. (Further reduction of the Dutch colonies 1796.) The French recover Guadaloupe and St. Lucia 1795. Great discontents in Ireland 1795. Disastrous emigrant expedition to Quiberon 1795.

Spain declares war against Great Britain in Oct. 1796. Corsica relinquished 1796. Hoche's (Bantry Bay) expedit. against Ireland fails, Dec. 1796. *Sir John Jervis's Vict. over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent*, 14 *Feb.* 1797. Trinidad surrenders to Sir R. Abercrombie, February. *Bank prohibition* to pay in Gold 26 Feb. 1797. Mutiny in the British fleets at Portsmouth and the Nore (suppressed in June) 1797. The French enter Leghorn, July 1797. Scots Militia Bill 1797: riots in Scotland. *Adm. Duncan's victory over the Dutch Fleet, under De Winter, off Camperdown*, 11 Oct. 1797. Fruitless negotiations for peace (lord Malmesbury) 1797. Rebellion in Ireland (Napper Tandy) March (quelled in Sept.) 1798. The French troops landed in Killala Bay, Aug., made prisoners;—and a fresh armament destined for Ireland, defeated by sir J. B. Warren 12 Oct. 1798. Nelson's *Victory of the Nile* 1 *Aug.* 1798. *Second Coalition* (with Russia, Turkey, Austria, Naples, and Portugal) *against France* 1798. Minorca reduced Nov. 1798. Buonaparte repulsed by sir Sidney Smith at Acre (20 May) 1799. Seringapatam stormed by sir David Baird (and *Tippoo Saib* slain) May 4, 1799: the Mysorean territory partitioned. The Anglo-Russian expedition to Holland fails 1799. [Criminals deported to New South Wales 1787, Sydney founded 1788.]

NORTH AMERICA.

The *Cabots*, in the service of Henry VII. make discoveries in North America, and sail along the coast from Labrador to Florida 1497-98.
Sir Walter Raleigh obtains the first charter for *Virginia* 1584.—The first permanent settlement is at *James-Town* 1607: the settlers to enjoy, and transmit to their posterity, all the rights and privileges of British subjects. *New-Plymouth* planted by the Puritans about 1620 (New England).—*Maryland* colonized by Catholics, under lord Baltimore 1633; increases rapidly.—Charters from Charles II. for Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Providence, Carolina, New-York, and New-Jersey 1662-1664.
Pennsylvania granted to Will. *Penn*, Quaker, 1681; and *Delaware* united to it by purchase. German settlers. Rapid growth.—The southern provinces, in which slavery is allowed, less prosperous.
Carolina divided into separate governments, North and South, by George II. about 1729.
Georgia settled by letters patent from *George* II. 1732.
All choose their own magistrates, submit their laws to the approval of the king, and conform to the commercial restrictions imposed by the British parliament. The colonial troops reduce Louisbourg, 1745.

Territorial disputes with the French in Nova Scotia, and on the Western frontier of British America. The French attack the Virginian settlements on the Ohio and on the Monaungahela 1754.
General Braddock is defeated and slain near Fort Du Quesne on the Ohio 1755.
Major *Washington* with a small body of Virginian militia, gallantly checks a superior French force 1754.

Contest of the Federalists, and Anti-Federalists.

New Constitution 1789: Washington, president, 1789-96.

Rapid increase of population and trade.

Franklin dies 17 April 1790.

Treaty of Amity and commerce with Great Britain 1794.

Washington resigns 1796:

John Adams, president, 1796-1801.

Washington d. 14 Dec. 1799.

PORTUGAL.

John V. (1706-50).
Receives from the pope the title of "Rex fidelissimus" 1748.
Dies 1750.
Joseph I. *Emanuel*, 1750-77. Guided by *Pombal*. Resumes the territorial grants in S. America, in order to weaken the nobles.
On the proposed exchange of San Sacramento on the Plata for Spanish territories on the northern bank of the Uraguay, 1752, *the great Empire of the Jesuits in Paraguay* is discovered. — Lisbon laid in ruins by an earthquake 1 Nov. 1755.
The Jesuits displaced as confessors to the royal household 1757.
Attempt to assass. the king 3 Sept. 1758, ascribed to the Jesuits and mal-content nobles: — the duke d'Aveiro, the marquis Tavora, together with the principal Jesuits, execut. 1759: and the whole order of Jesuits expelled the kingdom.
Contest with Clement XIII. concerning the Jesuits: (the order suppressed by Clem. XIV. 1773).
The kingdom invaded by the Spaniards 1762, receives powerful succours from England, and concludes the Peace of 1763 without loss.
The reforms introduced into the army by the count of Schaumburg-Lippe are of short duration.
Pombal's monopolies oppressively felt by the trading and agricultural classes.
San Sacramento reduced by the Spaniards 1777.
Joseph I. *Emanuel* dies 1777.
Maria I. *Francisca Isabel*, 1777-1816.
Pombal disgraced; is impeached 1781.

The nobility and clergy recover their influence, and hold the people in a state of gloomy ignorance.

The queen absorbed in devotional exercises, becomes at length insane.

The prince of Brasil (hereditary title of the crown-prince) assumes the unrestrained regency 1799.

The commercial relations with England are maintained.

PRUSSIA.

FREDERIC II. the Great, 1740-86.
Conquers Silesia and Glatz 1740-42; —and retains them in the second Silesian war 1744-45.
Takes possession of East Friesland 1744.

In the **Seven Years' War** (1756-63) designed to reduce the king of Prussia to a margrave of Brandenburg. *Fred.* gains nine great battles, and preserves the Prussian monarchy entire, against the united power of Austria, the German empire, Russia, France, and Sweden (see Germany).
Prussia respected and feared.
In the *first partition of Poland* 1772, Fred. gains the territory since mainly constituting West-Prussia.
Reform in the administration of justice.
General diffusion of liberal knowledge under a government strictly absolute.
Treaty of Teschen 1779.
Germanic League under the auspices of Prussia, 1785, to prevent the emperor Joseph from effecting the exchange of the Austrian Netherlands for Bavaria.
Frederic II. dies 17 August 1786.
Frederic William II. 1786-97. Is unable by his edicts (1789) to suppress the awakened spirit of enlightened inquiry.
The hereditary stadtholder (brother-in-law of the king) reinstated in Holland 1787.
New code 1791.
The margrave of Anspach and Bayreuth resigns his territories to Fred. William II., the next heir, and retires upon pension.
Austria is compelled by the Convention of Reichenbach, to make peace with the Turks 1791.
War against France 1792.
In the *Second Partition of Poland* 1793, South-Prussia is gained: and in the *third and final Spoliation*, 1795, South- (or New-) Eastern Prussia. Peace of Basel with France 1795.
Frederic William III. (aged 27) 1797.
Maintains peace, encourages the arts.

POLAND.

Frederic Augustus II. (1733-63).

The exhausted kingdom, unable to command the respect of foreign powers, is internally convulsed by the feuds of the magnats.

August. II. dies 1763.

Stanislaus Augustus-Poniatowski, raised to the throne by Catharine II. 1764(-95). The *Dissidents* or Dissenters, supported by memorials from the Russian, Prussian, British, and Danish courts, petition for the restoration of their rights: denied. Catharine II. demands for the Dissenters equality of rights with the Catholics 1766: also refused. The *Confederated Dissenters* under Radzivil, supported by Russian troops, compel the diet of Warsaw to accede to the Protestant claims 1767.—Counter-*Confederation of Bar*, 1768, to shake off the Russian yoke, favoured by the Porte; Turkish war against Russia. The Turks suffer defeats, Poland is desolated.
First Partition of Poland 1772:—1. Austria obtains the Zips Towns, Gallicia, and Lodomiria;—2. Russia, the territories between the Dwina, the Dnieper, and the Drutsch;—3. Prussia, the whole of Polish Prussia (situate between ducal Prussia and Pomerania; and ceded to Poland by the Teutonic Order 1466) together with the district of the Netze. [The kingdom of Prussia is from this period divided into East and *West*-Prussia.] Of 13,400 German sq. miles (15 Ger. equal to 69 Eng.) Poland retains only 10,000. The nation is degraded into an abject dependence upon *Russia*, and constrained to adopt a *New Constitution* 1773; the Russian ambassador at Warsaw regent.

Russia and Austria enter into more intimate alliance 1787-88; hence *Prussia* declares the Polish constitution of 1773 to be void, and promises to support the Poles in framing a new one 1790. New Constitution 3 May 1791. The adversaries of this constitution confederate at *Targowice* and call the *Russians* to their aid 1792:—the *Constitution of* 1773 is restored at Grodno. At the same time secret negotiations between Russia and Prussia, followed by
The Second Partition 1793: Russia takes 4,000 German square miles:—Prussia 1,000 (South Prussia), together with (the Polish Hanseatic Towns) Dantzig and Thorn.
The Russian troops domineer over the nation. The Polish patriots, friends of the Constitution of 1791, unite under *Madalinski* and Thaddeus Kosciuszko 1794. Kosciuszko takes possession of Cracow in March; defeats the Russians at Raclawice 4 April; and compels the king of Prussia to raise the siege of Warsaw early in Sept.: —but is at length defeated, wounded, and made prisoner at Macieiowice 10 Oct. 1794, "*Finis Poloniæ.*" The Praga suburb of Warsaw (on the right bank of the Vistula) stormed by Suwarow, and a horrible massacre committed 4 Nov. 1794.
Third and Final Partition by Russia, Prussia, and Austria 1795: (Cracow falls to Austria, Warsaw to Prussia). Stanislaus, deprived of the regal dignity, is placed upon pension at St. Petersburg, where he dies 12 Feb. 1798. [*Kosciuszko* dies in Switzerland 1817.]

RUSSIA.

Iwan IV. Oct. 1740-41 (grand-nephew of Anna Iwanowna) 3 months old. Biron, regent, banished to Siberia, & *Anna* of Mecklenburg (Iwan's mother) reg. 7 Nov. 1740. War with Sweden, 24 July 1741. Revolution 25 Nov. 1741, in favour of
Elizabeth *Petrowna* (youngest daughter of Peter the Great) 1741-62. Iwan IV. impris. Münnich and Ostermann banished to Siberia. By the *Peace of Abo*, with Sweden, 1743, Russia gains, with Nyslot, Finland as far as the Kymen; and further the Swedish succession is settled on the House of *Holstein-Gottorp*.
Alliance with Prussia, through Lestocq, 1744.
Lestocq disgraced 1748, and Bestuchew hostile to Fred. II.; hence the alliance of Russia with Austria, Saxony, and France, against Prussia.
The Seven Years' War 1756: the whole of Prussia and Pomerania occupied by the Russians,
when *Elizabeth* dies 5 Jan. 1762. Her successor,
Peter III. (son of Anna Petrowna and Charles Fred. of **Holstein-Gottorp**), from his admiration of Fred. II., immediately concludes peace, restores every conquest, and forms an alliance with Prussia. Peter provokes the discontent of the clergy, and of the Russian guards.
Is dethroned by his consort, Catherine II. of Anhalt-Zerbst, declared *Empress* 9 July 1762 (to 1796).
The Peace with Prussia confirmed 1763.
League with Prussia 1764, to place Poniatowski on the Polish Throne.
Diminution of ecclesiastical power: new code of laws.
Potemkin.
The Polish Dissenters supported from 1764:—hence the *Turkish War* 1768.
Amidst the victorious career of Galliczin and Romanzow, *the first Partition of Poland* takes place 1772: a new Constitution is imposed upon the Poles 1773.
Final Compromise with Denmark 1773: Denmark obtains the Gottorp districts of Slesswick; and the princes of Gottorp receive Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.

Peace of Kontschak-Kainardge with the Turks 1774: Russia obtains Azof, districts in the Crimea, and on the Dnieper, and the independence of the Crim Tartars.
Revolt under (the Cossack) Pugatchew 1773-75.

Armed Neutrality, to protect the Baltic trade 1780.

New towns founded.

Second Turkish War 1787.

Gustavus III. declares war in favour of the Turks 1788, but concludes the *Peace of Werelä* 14 Aug. 1790.
The empress rejects the mediation of Prussia at Szistowa: and concludes *Peace* with the Turks at *Jassy* 1792: the Dniester the Southern boundary.
Catharine supports the Confederates of Targowice; and in the *second Partition of Poland*, 1793, obtains 4,000 German square miles.
Shares the remnant of Poland with Prussia, and Austria, 1795.

Courland annexed to Russia. Triple alliance with Great Britain and Austria 1795.
Catharine dies 9 Nov. 1796.

Paul I. 1796-1801.
Recalls Valerian Zouboff from the invasion of Persia.
Makes great changes.
Takes a zealous part, 1798, in the war against France.
Louis XVIII. at Mietau.
Paul grand master of Malta 1798.
The Russian and Turkish fleets combine; take Cephalonia, Zante, and Corfu (Ionian Isles) from the French 1799. Suwarow, in conjunction with the Austrians, is victorious in Italy (at Cassano 27 April, on the Trebia June 19, at Novi 15 Aug.) 1799.
The Russians and Austrians separate their forces: Suwarow crosses the Alps (St. Gothard). Korsakow is def. by Massena at Zurich 25 Sept.

SWEDEN.

Frederic of Hesse-Cassel (1720-51).
Incited by France, declares war against Russia 1741.
Is constrained, in the *Peace of Abo*, 1743, to adopt, as his successor, *Adolph. Frederic* of **Holstein-Gottorp.**
Adolphus Fred. 1751-1771.
The Hats rule. New restraints imposed on the royal authority 1755.
Oligarchy.
Brahe and Horn, who attempt to extend the king's prerogative, beheaded 1756.
War against Prussia 1757.
Peace of Hamburg 1762: no advantage gained.
The Hats lose their power, but the king is now equally domineered over by the Caps.
He enforces the convocation of a Diet 1768: but the scheme of rendering his authority independent of the state-council fails. (The East-India Company established 1766; and the Levant Company 1771). Adolphus Fred. dies 1771.
Gustavus III. 1771-1792.
Gains the attachment of the citizens, peasantry, and clergy.
Overawes, by military force, the Council of State, and estab. a *new Constitution* 1772.
The legislative power is vested in the States, but limited to the introduction of such laws only as originate with the throne.
Gustavus rules with energy:—the nobility dissatisfied, the people mistrustful.
The king is compelled to submit to a limitation of his authority 1786. War agst. Russia, in favour of the Turks 1788: the officers refuse to act, the king not being empowered, on his own authority, to declare offensive war.
The national Diet, 1789, invests the king with discretionary power to declare offensive war. Gustavus is repulsed at Wyburg 1790; but gains a naval victory off Suenskesund 1790.
Peace of Werelä 14 Aug. 1790; in statu quo.
League against France 1791.
The king wounded at a masquerade by Ankarstroem 16 March 1792, expires 29 Mar.
Gustavus IV. (Adolphus) 1792-1809, aged 14: *Chas. of Sudermania* Regent.
Aristocratical conspiracy agst. the regent, discovered 1794.
Gustavus assumes the government 1796: receives into his council enemies of the new Constitution.
Alliance with Russia 1799.

DENMARK, with Norway.

Christian VI. (1730-46). The elevation of two princes of the House of Gottorp, as successors to the thrones of Russia (1742) and Sweden (1743) creates alarm.
Christian dies 1746.
Frederic V. 1746-66. *Bernstorf* minister.
Commerce and manufactures prosper: intellectual culture more widely diffused.
Fred. takes possession of Ploen 1761: contest with Gottorp:
Peter III. threatens, 1762, to establish the claims of his House by force:
—amicable negociation with Catharine II.
Christian VII. 1766-1808. The Copenhagen crown vassals receive a perpetual grant of the lands they severally occupy 1767.
Gradual abolit. of vassalage throughout the kingdom. Caroline *Matilda* (sister of *Geo.* III.) and *Struensee* direct the government: introd. beneficial, though precipitate reforms. Excite the enmity of the king's step-mother, and of her son prince Fred.
Struensee and Brandt beheaded 28th April 1772; *Matilda* banished, dies at Zell (in the 24th year of her age) 1775.
Final Adjustment with the House of Holstein-Gottorp 1773; Catharine II. relinquishes to Denmark the entire possession of ducal Holstein; and obtains, for the younger branch of Gottorp, in exch., the counties of Oldenburg (created a Dukedom 1777) and Delmenhorst. —Law to exclude foreigners from the high offices of state, by Guldberg, 1776. From 1784, the Crown-prince.
Frederic (VI.) Co-regent with his father (deranged).
Under the prosperous administration of *Bernstorf* (the nephew), Denmark maintains a neutrality in the wars of 1788 and 1793.

The Royal (*Christiansburg*) palace at Copenhagen destroyed by fire 1794.

Unlimited freedom of the press, and absolute government.

Bernstorf dies 1797. *Reventlau* minister.

Concessions relative to the prescribed ceremonies of the Church 1798.

Modification of the liberty of the press 1799.

TURKEY.

Mahmúd I. (1730-54).
Peace with Persia 1745, Persia recovers her former boundaries.
Osmán III. 1754-1757.
Puts five grand veziers to death, the sixth sees *him* die.
Mustafa III. 1757-1774.
France loses her influence over the divan. The pacific *Mehemet* refuses nevertheless to declare war against Russia and Austria in favour of Prussia.

On the death of Mehemet, 1768, France regains her influence, and stimulates the Turks to declare *War against Russia* in favour of the Polish *Confederates of Bar*. The Russians overrun Moldavia and Wallachia 1769; the Turkish fleet defeated in the Channel of Scio, is burnt (by lieut. Dugdale) in the Bay of Tchesme 1770; the Crimea occupied by the Russians 1771.
The insurgent Bey Ali is victorious in Egypt and Syria. The Turks successful on the Danube, and in Egypt 1773.
Abdul Hamid, 1774-89, succeeds against the will of the army: —hence *the Peace of Kontschak-Kainardge* 1774: Russia obtains 4,500,000 doll., Asof, districts on the Dnieper, and in the Crimea, and the independence of the Crim Tartars. The intimidated Porte is obliged to confirm this peace 1779; and is even constrained to acquiesce by treaty, 1784, in the annexation (1783) of the Crimea, the Cuban province, and the Isle of Taman to Russia.

(Second) War against Cath. II. 1787; and *against Joseph* II. 1788.

The Austrians defeated. Potemkin reduces *Oczakow* 17 Dec. 1788; and *Bender* 1789.

Selim III. 1789-1807.
Ismail stormed by Suwarow 22 Dec. 1790, and the garrison massacred.
Austria agitated by internal revolt (in Hungary and Belgium), concludes, under the influence of the *Conference at Reichenbach* 1790, the *Peace of Szistowa* 1791, surrendering almost every conquest:—and Russia, in the *Treaty of Jassy*, 9 Jan. 1792, retains only Oczakow (the treaties of 1774 and 1784 confirmed).

Frequent revolts of the governors.

Paswan Oglu.

The successes of the French in Egypt compel the Porte to unite *with England and Russia against France* 1798.

Years after Christ.
1740 = Hejira 1153
1748
1756
1763
1783
1789
1799 = Hejira 1214

TABLE XI.

MODERN HISTORY

CONSEQUENCES of the FRENCH REVOLUTION: NAPOLEON'S ARMIES sway the Continent of Europe:—BRITANNIA rules the Waves:—The PATRIOTIC WAR in the PENINSULA commences.

FROM 1799 TO 1811.

YEARS AFTER CHRIST.	FRANCE.	GERMANY, AND AUSTRIA.	ITALY.			SWITZERLAND.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.
			UPPER ITALY.	PAPAL TERRITORY.	NAPLES AND SICILY.			
1799	BUONAPARTE First Consul 1799. 1800 Makes a fruitless overture for Peace with England. *Massena* besieged in Genoa by the Austrians under *Melas*, capitulates 4 June. *Buonaparte* crosses the Alps (Mount Cenis, St. Gothard, and the great *St. Bernard*) 16 to 27 May, and occupies the Milanese 4 June, thus placing himself in the rear of Melas's army:—gains the decisive *Vict. of Marengo* 14 June *(Desaix* killed). The Italian Republics are restored.—General Kleber is assassinated at Cairo 14 June. Attempt to destroy Buonaparte by the explosion of the "Hellish Machine" at Paris 24 Dec.	FRANCIS II. (1792–1806 & –35).						*Charles* IV. (1788–1808). Still guided by Godoy, Duke of Alcudia, and "*Prince of the Peace*" (styled from his having negociated the peace of 1795 with France).
	1801 *Peace of Luneville* with Austria and the German empire 9 Feb. The Rhine the boundary between France and Germany; the Adige between the Austrian territories in Italy, and the *Cis-Alpine* republic.—The residue of the army of Egypt, under Menou, capitulates to the British 2 Sept.	1800 The Russians under Suwarow withdraw. Melas is defeated at *Marengo* 14 June by *Buonaparte*. The Arch-Duke John is defeated at Hohenlinden (between Munich and the river Inn) 3 Dec., by *Moreau*, who crosses the Inn, the Salza, and the Traun, and by his rapid progress toward Vienna effects the Armistice of Steyer 25 Dec., followed by the *Peace of Luneville*, 9 Feb. 1801: the left bank of the Rhine is ceded to France:—the German Princes thus losing territory, are to be indemnified by the secularization of ecclesiastical possessions, on the right bank.	The *Cis-Alpine* and Ligurian republics rest. 1800: and acknowledged in the Peace of Luneville, Feb. 1801. The Government of *Parma* remains unchanged until the death of the Duke, 1802, when Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla are taken possession of by the French, (are incorporated with France 1805). Florence or Tuscany is erected into the *Kingdom of Etruria* in favour of Charles Louis (born 1799) only son of the Duke of Parma and Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles IV. of Spain: the queen-mother reg. The Cis-Alpine State is metamorphosed into the *Italian Republic*, and Buonaparte decl. president, 26 Jan. 1802: and is again	Cardin. Chiaramonti is elected Pope, at Venice, and assumes the Name of PIUS VII. 1800-23. 1801. Concordat with France.	*Ferdin.* IV. (1759–1825). Against France 1800. 1801 Peace with France, but Naples not evacuated by the French troops.	*Helvetian Republic*, from 1798.	*Republic of Batavia* from 1795.	
1802	1802 *Peace of Amiens with England* 27 Mar. England restores to France, to Spain, and the Batavian Republic, every colonial conquest except Trinidad, and Ceylon; and is to re-instate the Maltese Order in the independent possession of Malta: the French are to quit Holland.—The Concordat with the Pope proclaimed April: the Catholic religion restored. Emigrants allowed to return on certain conditions. Legion of Honour instit. 19 May. *Buonaparte, Consul for Life*, Aug.—The Expedition under Le Clerc against *St. Domingo* lands, Feb.; the island submits in May. *Toussaint L'Ouverture* is perfidiously seized in June, and sent to France (perishes in prison at Chateau-de-Joux near Pontarlier). Dessalines and Christophe renew hostilities. Le Clere dies, and is succeeded by Rochambeau.—Holland is not evacuated by the French troops, Piedmont is annexed to France, and Buonaparte arrogantly mediates in the affairs of Switzerland; England does not relinquish Malta.					1800 The Austrians and Russians evacuate Switzerland.	1802 By the Peace of Amiens, 27 Mar., *Ceylon* is ceded to Great Britain. The Prince of *Orange* (William V.) renounces the Stadtholdership, obtaining as indemnity the secularized German territories of Fulda, and Corvey, 24 May: (dies April 1806).	1802 By the *Peace of Amiens*, Trinidad is ceded to Great Britain. Louisiana is transferred to France.
	1803 *New War with England*, May. *(Louisiana* sold to the *North Americans*, April.) Hanover occupied by Mortier. England menaced with invasion. Rochambeau and his army, driven out of St. Domingo, surrender to the British fleet, 30 Nov.	1803 The settlement of the indemnities by a deputation of the Germanic empire, is concluded 25 Feb.; ten electors, among whom only *one* spiritual prince, viz. the arch-chancellor of the empire (Dalberg); the free imperial cities reduced from forty-seven to six. The French occupy Hanover, June.				1802 Extensive insurrection against the Helvetian government.		1803 Spain purchases an appearance of neutrality by the payment of monthly subsidy to France: naval preparations nevertheless in the Spanish ports.
1804	1804 Conspiracy against the Government of Buonaparte. *Pichegru* and Captain *Wright* (in 1805) die *suddenly* in prison; Georges is guillotined, and *Moreau* exiled to N. America.—The *Duke d'Enghein* (born 1772) is seized at Ettenheim on the neutral territory of Baden, in the night between 14 and 15 Mar.:—*is shot, and buried, in a dry moat of the castle at Vincennes*, in the night of the 21st March. *Buonaparte* is declared *Emperor of the French* by the Organic Senatus-Consultum dated 18 May:—is anointed by the Pope, and crowns himself (together with *Josephine)* in the Church of Notre Dame at Paris, as NAPOLEON I. Dec. 2, 1804-14. (The "Code civil des Français" introduced under the Consular government, is modified into the "Code Napoleon." The Legion of Honour is constituted anew.)	1804 The *Duke d' Enghien* is arrested by the French in the neutral state of Baden, March; and Sir George Rumbold, British minister, on neutral territory, near Hamburgh, Oct. *Francis* II. constitutes AUSTRIA an hereditary EMPIRE.		1804 The Pope officiates at the coronation of Napoleon in the church of Notre-Dame, Paris, 2nd Dec.: but refuses to attend his coronation at Milan, 1805.			
1805	1805 Napoleon is declared *King of Italy* in March, and crowns himself at Milan 26 May. *Genoa*, Parma, and Piacenza are incorporated with France.—War with Austria and Russia. The troops from the encampment at Boulogne march to Vienna; gain the *Battle of Austerlitz* 2 Dec. which is followed by the *Peace of Pressburg* with *Austria* 26 Dec. [The principal events of this campaign are commemorated in their chronological order on the plates of bas-reliefs covering the *column* in the *Place Vendôme* at Paris (erected in imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome). The plates are moulded out of the brass cannon taken at Austerlitz.]	1805 *Third Coalition War* (of Austria, England, Russia, Sweden, and Naples) against France. The French march through the neutral (Prussian) territory of Anspach. General Mack capitulates at *Ulm* 17 Oct. The *French enter Vienna* 13 Nov.: and def. the Austrians and Russians (in the *battle of the three Emperors)* at AUSTERLITZ 2 Dec. *Peace of Pressburg* 26 Dec.; aggrandisement of Napoleon's allies, *Bavaria and Würtemberg* (erected into *kingdoms)*, and *Baden* (subsequently constituted a grand-duchy).	(1805) changed into the *Kingdom of Italy, Napoleon* king (cro. 26 May): Eugene Beauharnois viceroy, June. The *Ligurian Republic* (or Genoese territories) annexed to France, June. The republic of *Lucca* is transformed into a principality and given to Bacciochi the husband of Napoleon's sister Eliza: — the principality of Piombino is granted to Eliza (both as French fiefs). By *the Peace of Pressburg* 26 Dec., the whole of the Venetian territories united to Austria by the Treaty of Campo-Formio (including Istria and Dalmatia) are annexed to the kingdom of Italy.		1805 While the French troops are withdrawn to operate in the Austrian War of 1805, a British and Russian army lands at Naples; but speedily re-embarks (the Russians for the Ionian Isles, the British troops for Sicily). 1806 The French under Joseph Buonaparte, Massena, and Regnier, take possession of Naples as a conq. country, Feb.: Ferdinand retires to Sicily. *Gaeta*, under the gallant Prince Louis of Hesse-Philippsthal, holds out until July. JOSEPH *Buonaparte* is decl. *King of Naples* 30 March. Sir Sidney Smith reduces the Isle of Capri, May. Sir John Stuart with a small British Force from Sicily, lands in Calabria, and defeats Regnier on the *Plain of Maida* 4 July.		1805 (Third) new Constitution.	
1806	1806 "*Federative System*" and the Imperial "Family Statute" (30 March). The "GREAT FRENCH EMPIRE" embraces as federative States ITALY, ETRURIA, LUCCA, NAPLES, SWITZERLAND, SPAIN, HOLLAND, and the CONFEDERATED STATES OF THE RHINE. Feudatory kingdoms and principalities erected. *Napoleon's brothers kings* his *generals and ministers princes.* Every establishment in military form, even the Imperial University. WAR AGAINST PRUSSIA (allied with Russia). Twofold *Victory of* JENA and *Auerstädt* 14 Oct. *Napoleon enters Berlin* 27 Oct. The "Continental System" commences by the *Berlin Decree* 21 Nov. prohibiting all commerce, intercourse, and correspondence, with British subjects, and declaring the British isles to be in a state of "*Blockade*" ! ! [For the War 1806-7, and Treaties of Tilsit, see Prussia and Russia.]	Murat is created Duke of Cleves and Berg, March. CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE 12 July: NAPOLEON *Protector*. By the Act of Confederation the electoral arch-chancellor (Dalberg) acquires the title of *Prince Primate:* the Elector of Baden, the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Duke of Berg (Murat) are created *grand-dukes*. The Prince Primate obtains *Frankfurt* on the Maine; Nürnberg is given to Bavaria. Further, several of the Princes, Counts, &c. of the empire are *mediatised*, that is, deprived of all *im*mediate government in their respective estates, and their sovereign rights transferred to the different contiguous princes of the Confederation. *Francis* II. *resigns* the twofold title of *Roman Emperor, and King of Germany:* and the *Roman*-GERMANIC EMPIRE (of millennial duration) *is formally dissolved 6 August.* *Palm*, the bookseller of Nürnberg, is shot at Braunau, by *order of Napoleon*, 26 Aug. (for having circulated "Germany in its deepest Humiliation"). The confederated states of the Rhine furnish contingent troops in the War against *Prussia*, Russia, Saxony, and Sweden. Hesse-Cassel is refused neutrality, and occupied by the French, Oct. The territories of the *Duke of Brunswick*-Wolfenbüttel, and of the Prince of *Orange*-Dietz or-Fulda (generals in the Prussian service) are also seized, Oct. The French further take possession of the Hanse Towns, Hamburg (the 19th), Lübeck, and Bremen, Nov. Saxony concludes a separate peace at Posen 11 Dec., and the Elector assumes the title of *King*.					
	1807 *Peace of Tilsit* 7 July: the Ionian Isles are relinquished to France. *Jerome* (compelled to discard his American wife), is married to a princess of Würtemberg, and created *king of Westphalia*. — The Tribuneship suppressed. Treaty with Spain for the *partition of Portugal* 27 Oct. Junot takes possession of Lisbon 30 Nov. [see Portugal]. New *Decree* against British commerce dated *Milan* 17 Dec.	1807 The "*Kingdom of Westphalia*" is erected, for *Jerome* Buonaparte, out of Prussian, Hessian, and Brunswick provinces.						
1808	1808 After a series of base and ineffectual intrigues to induce the King of Spain to retire to Mexico, he and his whole family are decoyed to Bayonne, and detained as prisoners in France; the *sovereignty of Spain* is transferred to *Joseph* Buonaparte. [For the Patriotic War of the Peninsula, see Spain and Portugal.] Etruria is incorporated with France 30 May.	1808 *Contingent troops* from the confederated States sent against *Spain*. The Grand-Duchy of Berg is resigned by Murat, Aug.; and next granted by Napoleon to the Crown-Prince of Holland (son of Louis Buonaparte) Mar. 1809.	1808 The kingdom of *Etruria* (Florence) united to France, May. *Urbino, Ancona*, &c. annexed to the kingdom of Italy, May.	1808 Is deprived of Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, and Camerino.	1808 Joseph Buonaparte is raised to the throne of Spain: and *Joachim* Murat, (previously grand-duke of Berg) procl. *King of Naples* August.			
1809	1809 WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA April [see Germany]. The Papal territories annexed to France 17 May. *Peace of Vienna* 14 Oct., the "Illyrian Provinces" (right bank of the Save) ceded to France. *Josephine divorced* 16 Dec.	1809 AUSTRIAN WAR AGAINST FRANCE 9 April.—Battles of Abensberg 20 Apr.,—of Eckmühl 22 Apr.,—of Ratisbon 23 Apr. *Vienna capitulates* 12 May. The *Arch-Duke Charles* defeats Napoleon at *Aspern* and *Essling* 21 and 22 May (Isle of Lobau: *Lannes* killed). Napoleon defeats the Arch-Duke Charles at *Wagram*, 5 and 6 July. Armistice of Znaym 12 July. (The British troops land in Walcheren to create a *diversion* 30 July). *Peace of Vienna* 14 Oct. Austria cedes, 1. the right bank of the Save ("Illyrian Provinces") to France; 2. Salzburg, &c. to Bavaria; 3. Districts (in Lusatia) belonging to Bohemia, and the whole of West-Gallicia to Saxony; 4. part of East-Gallicia to Russia; 5. relinquishes the Grand-Mastership of the Teutonic Order (in the name of the Arch-Duke Anthony); and 6. accedes to the "Continental System" against England:—the Emperor Francis II. further consents to the marriage of his daughter Maria Louisa with Napoleon. [The Patriots of the *Tyrol* and Vorarlberg (ceded by Austria to Bavaria 1805) make heroic efforts in favour of Austria against the Bavarians and French; rise in April 1809, and are not subdued before January 1810: (Andrew *Hofer* is shot, by sentence of a French Mil. Commis., at Mantua 20 Feb. 1810). The Prussian major *Schill* (already distinguished as a cornet in the war of 1806-7) leads a free corps against the French 28 April; is overpowered and slain at Stralsund 31 May.—The Duke (Fred. William) of Brunswick (-Oels) leads a free corps from Bohemia against Upper-Saxony: and after the armistice of Znaym 12 July, cuts his way from Altenburg to the North Sea: his eleventh fight on this retreat is at Oelper near Brunswick, where, with about 1,500 men, he defeats Reubel's Westphalian Corps of nearly 4,000: pursued by the Danes, the Dutch, and Westphalians, he seizes the shipping at Elsfleth, near the confluence of the Hunte and the Weser, and sails, 7 Aug., for Helgoland, whence he is transported, with his band of heroes, to England.]	1809 Florence is erected into the grand duchy of Tuscany, and ruled by Eliza (Buonaparte) of Piombino. Istria and Dalmatia are transferred from Italy to the "Illyrian Provinces" (gained by France from Austria in the *Peace of Vienna*).	1809 *Dissolution of the Pope's temporal Sovereignty*, 17 May; the Papal territories are annexed to France; Rome is declared a free and imperial city: "King of Rome," to be the title of the heir to the French empire. The Pope is conveyed as a prisoner to Grenoble, in July, and subsequently removed to Savona near Genoa. 1810 The City of Rome is incor. with the French empire 17 Feb.			1809 Dreadful inundation extending from Emmerich to Dort and Rotterdam; men, cattle, and whole villages, are swept away—250 English square miles under water, Jan	
1810	1810 *Napoleon* marries the arch-duchess *Maria Louisa* of Austria, at Paris 2 April. Holland (in July), the Hanse Towns (Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen), and the North-Western districts of Germany within a line from Wesel on the Rhine, to Lauenburg on the Elbe (and thus including the mouths of the *Schelde*, the *Meuse*, the *Rhine*, the *Ems*, the *Weser*, and the *Elbe*), annexed to France, Dec.: the incorporation of Oldenburg, included within this Line, protested against by Russia. *Tariff of Trianon*, for colonial produce, 3 Aug.: and *Decree of Fontainebleau*, 15 Oct. for the *burning of all British manufactures* throughout France and her dependent or subservient States.	1810 Hanover is annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia, 14 Jan. Frankfurt is erected into a Grand Duchy, including Hanau and Fulda, in favour of the Prince Primate (Dalberg), with right of inheritance to Eugene Beauharnois, 1 Mar. The maritime districts of the North Sea, within a line from Wesel, over Münster, to Lauenburg, together with the Hanse towns, are united to France 13 Dec.	1810 The southern provinces of *Tyrol* are incorporated with the kingdom of Italy, May.	1810 All the attempts to reduce Sicily, frustrated by sir John Stuart (Sept. 18) and admiral Martin.	1810 The *Vallais* is incorporated with France, 12 Nov.	1810 *Louis* abdicates in favour of his eldest son, 1 July, and retires as a private citizen to Bohemia. Napoleon, disapproving of the abdication, *incorporates Holland with France* 9 July.	1804 A squadron of Spanish treasure-ships from South-America refusing to submit to detention, three are captured by the British, and one blown to 5 October. War declared against Great Britain, Dec.
1811	The Vallais united to France, Nov.							1805 Total DEFEAT OFF TRAFALGAR 21 Oct. 1806 A British armament from the Cape of Good Hope attacks the Spanish colonies on the Rio de la Plata in South America, June.—Preparations for war against France, Oct. relinquished after the defeat of the Prussians at Jena. 1807 *Treaty with France for the Partition of Portugal* 27 Oct.; a French army is to march through Spain, and, in conjunction with the Spaniards, take possession of Portugal, while another French army is kept *in reserve on the Spanish frontier:* (Godoy is to obtain the principality of the Algarves).—*Escurial process* in the night between 28 and 29 Oct. against the prince of Asturias (Ferdinand VII.) for having secretly intrigued with Napoleon. 1808 *Revolution of Aranjuez*, (Godoy, maltreated by the populace, is cast into prison; *Charles* IV. abdicates in favour of his son, FERDINAND VII. 19 March. Murat enters Madrid with a French force 23 March. Charles IV. revokes his abdication as constrained. A mutual appeal is made to Napoleon as arbitrator, who invites both parties to a personal conference with him at *Bayonne*. Napoleon arrives there 14 April, Ferdinand 20 April, Charles and the Queen 1 May: other members of the royal family follow. Godoy is released from prison by the interposition of Napoleon, and repairs also to Bayonne. Ferdinand VII. is compelled to restore the crown to his father. *Charles* IV. by *an act of renunciation*, May 5, afterwards acceded to Ferdinand and his brothers, transfers all his sovereign rights to Napoleon. (Ferdinand kept a prisoner at Valencey, Charles, chiefly at Compiègne). Popular tumult at Madrid *2 May*, and savage massacre by Murat (1,500 of the inhabitants killed or wounded).—*abdication* of Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. *in favour of Napoleon* is publicly announced 20 May. The energies of the nation are aroused, and THE WAR OF THE SPANISH PATRIOTS bursts forth. The *Regency Junta of Seville* is formed. England is appealed to for succour. Don Thomas Morla compels the French squadron at Cadiz to surrender.—The mock-king *Joseph* Buonaparte, nominated to the Spanish throne by his brother, June, enters Madrid with great pomp 20 July.—The Spaniards under Castanos and Reding compel Dupont (marching on Cadiz) to capitulate with his whole force (14,000) *at Baylen* 21 July.—Joseph withdraws from Madrid 1 Aug., and fixes his Court at Vittoria.—*Palafox memorable defence of* ZARAGOSSA *by Don Joseph* PALAFOX: the French, after a siege of 63 days, and after being in possession of three fourths of the city, are compelled to make a disgraceful retreat 14 Aug.—The marquis *de la Romana* is landed by British vessels at St. Andero, with 9,000 of his corps, from the Danish isles Funen, &c. 30 Sept.—General Blake, with the army of the left, is defeated near Bilbao, 31 Oct.—Romana assumes the command of the remnant of Blake's army, 14 Nov.—Napoleon leaves Paris 30 Oct. to put himself at the head of his troops in Spain. The Spanish armies of the right and centre are totally defeated at Tudela 22 Nov. The Estremaduran army is swept away from Burgos, and the army of reserve is driven from the Pass of Somosierra to the banks of the Tagus (St. Juan is sacrificed by his own troops without a trial).—Don Thos. Morla surrenders Madrid to Napoleon 4 Dec.—Sir John Moore (from Portugal) learns the surrender of Madrid by an intercepted dispatch 14 Dec. Forms a junction with sir David Baird (from Corunna) at Toro 21 Dec., with a view of cutting off Soult's corps at Saldanha. The whole British army movement towards Saldanha 23 Dec.; and the cavalry already in contact with the enemy, when information is received that Napoleon, from Madrid, is in rapid advance upon Benavente and another French army upon Salamanca. The British army re-assembles at Benavente 26 Dec., and, after one day's halt, the main body commences its *retreat upon Corunna* (a distance of 50 miles from Benavente): in this stupendous defile no stand is made to check the enemy's pursuit: on the contrary the army is hurried along from Villa-Franca to Lugo, a distance of 56 miles, in 48 hours. These unremitting exertions, in the depth of winter, and under deprivation of food, totally disorganise the army, and occasion a great sacrifice of treasure and valuable stores on the road. The rear guard reaches *Lugo* on the evening of the 5th Jan. when, a further advance being found impracticable, a general halt is at length commanded, and Soult is offered battle on the 6th, which he declines. The retreat is resumed on the evening of the 8th and the army reaches *Corunna* (45 miles from Lugo) the 11th Jan.—Soult's attack on the British position in front of *Corunna is gallantly repulsed* 16 *Jan.* (Sir *John Moore* mortally wounded; sir David Baird, second in command, loses an arm). Lt.-gn. sir John Hope commences the embarkation, as previously arranged, in the night of the 16th, and on the evening of the 17th Jan. the whole army is under sail for England.—Napoleon, on arriving at Astorga finding that the English army had gained the Pass of Villa-Franca, countermarched upon Madrid, leaving Ney with 18,000 men in Leon, and directing Soult alone, with 23,000 men, to continue the pursuit. [Napoleon almost immediately afterwards returned to France, to prepare the Austrian war of 1809. Rosas, in Catalonia, animated by the presence of lord Cochrane, a party of Brit. seamen, holds out agnst. gen. St. Cyr from the begin. of Nov. to 6 Dec. 1809 Joseph Buonaparte returns to Madrid, Jan.—The SECOND SIEGE OF ZARAGOSSA (commenced 20 Dec. 1808) terminates in its surrender to Marshal Lannes 20 Feb.: 54,000 of the besieged are said to have perished from famine, sickness, and the sword; a warfare of 13 months had been maintained *in the houses*, and it was not until PALAFOX sickened that the city surrendered. (Palafox is kept a prisoner of war in France until Dec. 1813.) [Napoleon declares in his Bulletins, with an audacious contempt of truth, that the pre-eminently heroic *Palafox* is "despised by all the Spaniards," and "*has never shown himself on a point of danger*" ! !]—Victor defeats Cuesta near Medellin 28 March.—*Romana* maintains so spirited and harassing a warfare against Soult and Ney in Galicia that they entirely evacuate the province in June.—Sir *Arthur Wellesley*, after having cleared Portugal of the French the second time in June, advances into Spain; forms a junction with Cuesta at Oropesa 20 July, and threatens Madrid. *Battle of Talavera* 27 and 28 July, Joseph Buonaparte (with marshals Jourdan, Victor, Mortier, and general Sebastiani) assails sir Arthur and Cuesta, but is repulsed at all points, losing 20 pieces of artillery: (generals M'Kenzie and Langworth killed:—25th Dragoons. Sir Arthur is raised to the peerage, as viscount *Wellington*, 28 Aug.). Soult advances with 35,000 men from Leon to reinforce the discomfited army. Sir Arthur and Cuesta retire across the Tagus at Arzobispo early in Aug. Sir Robert Wilson, with the "Lusitanian Legion" sustains a combat of nine hours against the whole corps under marshal Victor in the Pass of Baños, 12 Aug.; but is at length compelled to retreat. *Gerona*, in Catalonia, capitulates 10 Dec., after a defence of *six months* by Don Marian *Alvarez*. 1810 The Austrian war being concluded, powerful reinforcements are sent from France to re-conquer Portugal and "drive the English into the Sea." A large army assembles at Salamanca; and *Massena* arrives to take the chief command. Ciudad Rodrigo invested 26 April, capitulates 10 July. The French cross the Portuguese frontier, to invest Almeida. REVOLUTION IN SPANISH AMERICA, April. The *Cortes* assemble at Cadiz 24 Sept. Lord Blayney, detached from Gibraltar, fails in an attempt on Frangerola, near Malaga, and is made prisoner, Oct.

STORY. Nº 7.

LUTION. SYSTEM of PREPOTENCY.

NNIA'S FLEETS, and Colonies, rule the Ocean, and engird the Earth.

nences. REVOLUTION in Spanish AMERICA.

A PERIOD OF 12 YEARS.

TABLE XI.

PORTUGAL.	BRITANNIC ISLES.	PRUSSIA.	RUSSIA.	SWEDEN.	DENMARK, WITH NORWAY.	TURKEY.	AMERICA.		YEARS AFTER CHRIST.
							NORTHERN: UNITED STATES.	SOUTHERN, AND CENTRAL.	
Maria Francisca Isabel (1777–1816). The Prince of Brasil (John) regent, from 1799.	GEORGE III. (1760–1820). 1800 Hadfield fires a pistol at the king in Drury-Lane Theatre 15 May (is acquitted as insane). Unsuccessful expedition, under sir James Pulteney, against Ferrol, Aug. *Malta* reduced 5 Sept. Embargo on British shipping by the emperor *Paul* early in Nov. 1801 UNION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND 1st Jan. (first day of the 19th Century). Mr. *Pitt* is succeeded by Mr. Addington (lord Sidmouth) 17 March. *British expedition to Egypt;* Debarkation of the troops near Aboukir 8 Mar.: *Defeat of the French near Alexandria* 21 *Mar.*—Sir *Ralph Abercrombie* wounded, expires 28 March (is buried in Malta 29 April). British and *native* troops, under gen. Baird, are brought from *India* up the Red Sea, and land at Cossir 8 June.—NELSON destroys the *Danish fleet before Copenhagen* 2 April (captains Moss and Rio fall). Convention with Russia, 17 June, the Right of Search conceded. The French army under general Béliard (13,672) capitulates at *Grand Cairo*, 27 June: finally, 10,528 men, under the general in chief Menou (successor to *Kleber*) surrender at *Alexandria* 2 Sept. Egypt is restored to the Turkish empire. 1802 PEACE OF AMIENS 27 March: Great Britain relinquishes every conquest, except Ceylon and Trinidad. £10,000 voted by Parliament to Dr. *Jenner*, June 3. *Dissolution of Parliament*, June 29.	FREDERIC WILLIAM III., from 1797. 1800 Armed neutrality against England. 1801 Temporary occupancy of Hanover, 3 April.	*Paul* I. (1796–1801). 1800 *Suwarow*, re-called from Germany, dies at St. Petersburg. *Embargo on British shipping* early in Nov. *Armed Neutrality of the North* concurred in by *Denmark*, Sweden, and Prussia. Arbitrary excesses. 1801 *Paul* is strangled in the night of 23 March. ALEXANDER I., 1801 — 25, commences his reign by judicious and patriotic ordinances. Convention with Great Britain 17 June. *Georgia* incorporated with Russia.	*Gustavus* (Adolphus) IV. (1792–1309). 1800 Armed Neutrality of the North. 1803 Frontier dispute with Russia, amicably adjusted. Wismar sold to Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 1805 War against France.	*Christian* VII. (1766-1808). The Crown-Prince *Frederic* Regent. 1800 A Danish frigate in the Mediterranean resists a naval search by Admiral Duckworth, a British seaman killed; the frigate and her convoy detained; released by Convention, 29 Aug. *Armed Neutrality of the North*, Nov. 1801 After a valiantly contested Battle, *the whole Danish Fleet engaged before Copenhagen* is sunk, burned, or captured by NELSON, 2 April.	*Selim* III., from 1789. The *Ionian* (late Venetian) *Isles* are erected into a *septinsular Republic*, under the protection of Turkey and Russia, 21 March 1800, and acknowledged in the Peace of Amiens, 1802. (Russian troops remain until 1807, when the Islands are relinquished to France). 1801 *The British expel the French from Egypt*, and restore the country to the Porte.	*John Adams*, President (1796–1801). *Thomas Jefferson* President 1801 to 1809.		1799
									1802
1803 Neutrality purchased from France, but the friendship with England unshaken.	1803 Col. Despard, and six accomplices, executed for High Treason, Feb. 21.—NEW WAR WITH FRANCE, May (lord Whitworth)—the British travellers in France seized, and detained at Verdun until the close of the war. War against the Batavian Republic, June. St. Lucia reduced, 22 June; Tobago, 30 June. The French, under Mortier, overrun Hanover (Convention of Suhlingen, 3 June). Insurrection in Dublin, Lord Chief Justice Kilwarden murdered 23 July: (Emmet and Russell executed). War with the Mahrattas in India [see Table XIV]; and with the Kandians in Ceylon. Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice taken from the Dutch, Sept. The French, under Rochambeau, evacuate St. Domingo, and surrender to the British fleet, 30 Nov.—The French threaten invasion from Boulogne;—the Yeomanry and Volunteer corps in Great Britain amount to 379,943 men, Dec. 9.	1803 Amply indemnified for the territory lost, in the treaty of Luneville, on the left bank of the Rhine (part of the Duchy of Cleves, &c.), by the secularized possessions of Paderborn, Hildesheim, part of Münster, &c.			1803-4 Insurrections of the *Wahabees*, or *Wahabites* (religious followers of *Wahab*) in Arabia; and of the oppressed Christians in *Servia*.	1803 *Louisiana* purchased from France.	1803 After the expulsion of Rochambeau from *St. Domingo* (or Hispaniola) by Dessalines, and Christophe, 30 Nov., the independence of the Island is declared under its original name of *Hayti*.	
	1804 Capt. Wright, who lands Pichegru and others on the coast of France, is captured (perishes in prison). Admiral Linois's squadron is gallantly repulsed by a fleet of homeward bound Indiamen, under captain Dance, Feb. The king recovers from a second short attack of mental indisposition, March. Surinam surrenders, 5 May. Mr. *Pitt* resumes the ministry early in May. Sir George Rumbold is seized on neutral territory near Hamburg and conveyed to Paris, Oct. War with Spain 12 Dec.		1804 Napoleon's acts of violence (murder of the duke d'Enghein) excite the indignation of the Russian Court.					1804 *Dessalines* is proclaimed *emperor* as *James* 1., Oct.	1804
1807 *Treaty* between France and Spain for the *Partition of Portugal*, 27 Oct. Junot crosses the Portuguese frontier 19 Nov. *The House of Braganza embark for Brasil* (lord Strangford) 27 Nov., sail 29th:—Rio de Janeiro the seat of government.—Junot enters Lisbon 30 Nov.	1805 Lord Melville impeached, June. NELSON *triumphs over the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape* TRAFALGAR, and dies!, 21 Oct—"*England expects every Man to do his Duty!*" (Collingwood second in command). Sir Richard Strachan captures four French ships of the line 4 Nov. Mr. Pitt's *grand* (third) *coalition* against France fails (Mack: Peace of Pressburg 26 Dec.).	1805 Neutrality violated by the march of the French army through the Prussian territory of Anspach. Preparations for War: followed by a Treaty of Adjustment, 15 Dec.: Prussia receives *Hanover* (until a general Peace), in exchange for, 1. that part of *Cleves* which is situate on the right bank of the Rhine; 2. *Anspach* and Bayreuth; 3. *Neufchatel* and Valengin. (Napoleon transfers Anspach and Bayreuth to Bavaria, in exchange for *Berg*. Murat, the husband of Napoleon's sister Caroline, becomes Duke of Cleves and Berg; and Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel and Valengin.)	1805 War, in Alliance with Austria, against France. *Defeat at Austerlitz* 2 Dec.: *Austria* concludes the Peace of Pressburg 26 Decemb.: the Russian troops withdraw.					1805
1808 *The* PORTUGUESE PATRIOTS *rise against the French at Oporto* 18 *June*:—an administrative Junta is formed, the Bishop of Oporto presid. *The British army arrives.*—Lt.-gen. sir *Arthur Wellesley* lands from Mondego Bay with 9,000 men from Cork 6 Aug.; and is joined by m.-gen. sir Brent Spencer with 5,000 men from Gibraltar 8 Aug.—The first clash of the British arms, in the Peninsular war, is felt by the French at *Roliça*, where the mountainous passes are forced 17 Aug.—M.-gen. Anstruther joinssir Arth. with 4,000 men. *Junot is def. at Vimiero* 21 Aug. Sir Harry Burrard lands during the action, but does not assume the command until the French are defeated.—Sir Hew Dalrymple, the general in chief, lands 22 Aug.; concludes the *Convention of Cintra* 30 Aug: Junot and the French troops are transported to France, not only with their arms and baggage, but with the *pillage of Portugal:* (eight Russian sail of the line in the Tagus are surrendered to the British during the war). The convention is strongly protested against by the Portuguese; and a court of inquiry into its merits is ordered in England. Sir Hew Dalrymple, sir H. Burrard, and sir Arth. Wellesley, repair to England. Lt.-gen. sir *John Moore*, who landed with considerable re-inforcements before the ratification of the Convention, is directed to advance into Spain with 20,000 British troops (leaving 12,000 under sir John Craddock in Portugal).—Sir John Moore leaves Lisbon the latter end of Oct., directing his march on Valladolid; and is to be met by sir David Baird with 13,000 men from Corunna. [See Spain.]	1806 Mr. PITT *dies* Jan. 23.—Coalition (or "broad-bottomed") ministry of Lord *Grenville* and Mr. Fox. The Cape of Good Hope reduced, Jan. Sir J. T. Duckworth captures, or destroys, a French squadron in the Bay of St. Domingo, Feb. Hanover annexed to Prussia, 1 April. Resolution of the Commons (concurred in by the Lords), 11 June, to *abolish the African Slave Trade* (Mr. *Wilberforce*). Lord Melville acquitted, June. Sir Home Popham, and M.-gen. Beresford reduce *Buenos-Ayres* 28 June, (re-captured by the Spaniards, 12 Aug.). The French def. at *Maida* in Calabria 4 July. Mr. Fox *dies* 13 Sept.:—is succeeded as Foreign Secretary by Mr. *Grey*. *Dissolution of Parliament* 25 Oct. The French re-occupy Hanover, Nov. Napoleon's *Berlin Decree* against British commerce, 21 Nov.	1806 The *Annexation* of Hanover to Prussia, is announced 1 Apr. Hostile declarations from England, and Sweden.—WAR WITH FRANCE, 9 Oct. Prince *Louis* Ferdinand of Prussia is slain at Saalfeld, 10 Oct. *Double defeat at* JENA (Napoleon against Prince Hohenlohe), and *Auerstädt* (Davoust and Bernadotte against the King, and the Duke of Brunswick), 14 Oct. Napoleon enters Berlin, 27 Oct. *Blücher*, pursued by Murat, Bernadotte, and Soult, is at length compelled to capitulate at Ratkau near Lübeck, 7 Nov. Rapid surrender of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, *Magdeburg*, and other fortresses.	1806 War of Aggression against the Turks, Nov.—Alliance with Prussia; War agnst. France. Nov. — Battles of Pultusk (Bennigsen against Lannes), and Golomyn (Gallitzin against Augereau and Murat), in Poland, 26 Dec.	1807 The French reduce Swedish Pomerania (Stralsund), and the Island of Rügen. 1808 War with Russia & Denmark. The Russians inv. Swedish Finnland. The auxiliary troops under sir J. Moore, for the defence of Sweden, not suffered to debark.	1807 *Copenhagen* is bombarded by a British Armament under admiral Gambier, and lord Cathcart: — all the Danish ships of war (18 sail of the line, and 15 frigates) are surrendered, 7 Sept. As soon as the British forces withdraw, the Danish Islands are occupied by the French, and the *Spaniards* (about 16,000), under Bernadotte, and *Romana*. 1808 War with Sweden, Feb. *Christian* VII. dies 13 Mar. FREDERIC VI (aged 40: Reg. from 1784). *Romana* secretly embarks 9,000 of his corps from Funen, in British vessels, August, and is transported to St. Andero, in Asturias. Stagnation of Trade. 1809 Peace with Sweden, 10 Dec.	1806 The Russians commence an aggressive war, Nov.; overrun Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia. 1807 A British fleet under sir J. T. Duckworth forcibly passes the Strait of the *Dardanelles*, Feb., and threatens Constantinople (in vain). A small British force, from Sicily, reduces Alexandria, 20 March; but fails at Rosetta, April; and is obliged to evacuate Egypt, Sept. Revolt of the Janizaries (against the Introd. of European Discipline): *Selim* III. is deposed, and his nephew, *Mustafa* IV., raised to the throne, 29 May. Armistice with Russia, 24 Aug. 1808 *Mustafa* IV. is deposed 28 July by Mustafa *Bairaktar*, who places MAHMÛD II. (aged 23) on the throne: (*Selim* III. perishes in this second revolution). Insurrection agnst. the grand vazier Mustafa *Bairaktar*, who after causing the deposed *Mustafa* IV. to be strangled, destroys himself by an explosion of gunpowder. 1809 Peace with Great Britain, Jan. War renewed with Russia, April. 1810 The Turks victorious at *Shiumla*, 24 July. Giurgewo, and Rudshuck, reduced by the Russians, 27 Sept.	1807 The American frigate called the *Chesapeake* offers resistance to a search for British deserters, when some lives are lost. British armed vessels prohibited from entering the harbours and waters of the United States, July 2. Embargo to prevent the departure of American vessels, and to exclude all foreign traders, 22 Dec. 1809 Non-intercourse act (against France and Great Britain) 1 March. *James Madison*, Presid., 4 Mar., 1809–17. 1811 Act prohibiting the importation of British merchandise, Jan. 22.	1806 New Revolution Oct., Dessalines perishes; and the (French part of the) Island falls under the dominion of three chieftains—*Christophe*, *Pethion*, and Philip. *Pethion*, chief of the Mulattoes, organizes at Port-au-Prince, 1807, a Republic on the model of the United States of N. America. *Christophe*, chief of the Negroes, the most powerful of the three, anointed and crowned at Cape Henry (or Cape François), June 1811, as *Henry* I., king of Hayti, creates an Hereditary Nobility, styled Dukes, Counts, &c., and is highly tenacious of court etiquette. 1806 Sir Home Popham, and major-gen. Beresford, capture Buenos Ayres, 28 June:—re-taken by the Spaniards 12 Aug. 1807 Whitelocke evacuates South America. 1806–7 *Miranda*, a Mexican (who served as a gen. officer under Dumouriez 1792-93), attempts, with a feeble force from New York, to create an insurrection in Caracas (lands near Coro Aug. 1806); is compelled to retire to the island of Trinidad. 1808 The Portuguese Court land in *Brasil*, Feb., accompanied by 15,000 troops, and about 11,000 Portuguese emigrants:—*Rio de Janeiro* the seat of government. 1809 The *City* of St. Domingo is recovered (from the French) by the Spaniards, aided by a British Force, July. 1810 REVOLUTION IN SPANISH AMERICA:—*Confederation of Venezuela* (comprising seven provinces) 19th *April:* Deposition of the Spanish Governours in *Buenos Ayres*, 25 May; in St. Fé de Bogota (New-Granada) July; and in Chile, Sept.; insurrection in New Spain, or *Mexico*, at Dolores near Guanaxuato, 15 Sept.; and general Revolt, 1811, under *Hidalgo*.	1806 1808 1809 1810 1811
1809 Amidst the panic occasioned by sir John Moore's retreat, sir *Robert T. Wilson*, in conjunction with the Spaniards, saves Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida.—General *Beresford* is appointed *marshal and commander in chief of the Portuguese army*, and British officers are nominated to the superior commissions in the Portuguese battalions, Feb. Soult enters Portugal from Galicia, by the road of Chaves. The Portuguese general Freire is unjustly suspected of treachery, and murdered by his own troops.—Soult carries Oporto by assault 29 March. Sir *Arthur Wellesley* lands at Lisbon 22 April, and *assumes the supreme command of the allied British and Portuguese troops*. Executes the bold and brilliant *passage of the Douro*, defeating Soult, and recovering Oporto, 12 May, (m.-gen. *Paget* loses an arm). Soult is closely pursued to Montalegre, where he repasses the frontier, 18 May. The victorious army is next led against marshal Victor on the banks of the Tagus; Victor withdraws without a battle, and thus Portugal is a second time entirely freed from the French in June. [See Spain.]	1808 The wild projects of Gustavus IV. prevent the debarkation of the auxiliary troops under sir John Moore, intended for the defence of Sweden. *Deputies from the Spanish Patriots* of Asturias arrive in London, to solicit aid, 9 June: an immediate supply of arms and money is sent, and all the Spanish prisoners of war released. The marq. de la Romana, stationed under Bernadotte in the Danish Isles, is secretly embarked with 9,000 Spanish troops on board British vessels, and transported to St. Andero. [For the *Peninsular War*, see Portugal and Spain.]	1808 The King removes from Memel to Königsberg, Jan. Partial evacuation of Prussia by the French troops, Dec. Impoverishment of the Country by the most oppressive contributions. The patriotic Association, called the "League of Virtue," which originates at Königsberg, is encouraged and supported by the Minister, Baron *Von Stein*.	1808 War agnst. Sweden. Swedish Finnland overrun.—Conference between Alexander and Napoleon at Erfurt, 27 Sept. to 14 Oct.	1809 *Gustavus is deposed*, 13 March. His uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, proclaimed King, as *Charles* XIII., 6 July. New Constitution: the influence of the crown diminished. *Peace of Friedrichshamm* with Russia 17 Sept., the whole of Swedish Finnland, and Bothnia to the river Tornea, ceded to Russia. Peace of Jönköping with Denmark, 10 Dec.; in statu quo. 1810 Peace of Paris with *France* 6 Jan.; France restores Swedish Pomerania and Rügen; Sweden accedes to the "Continental System" agst. England. Prince *Christian of Augustenburg* (nominated to succeed Charles XIII.) dies suddenly, 29 May. The Diet of Oerebro elects, and the King adopts, *Bernadotte*, Prince of Ponte-Corvo, as the successor to the throne under the name of *Charles John*, 5 Nov. War with England 17 Nov. Frontier Treaty with Russia, at Tornea, 20 Nov.			
1810 July; the chief magazine blows up, and the governor, gen. Cox, is compelled to surrender, Aug. *Massena* advances against Lisbon in the middle of Sept. Meets with a severe check from lord Wellington at *Busaco* 27 Sept. (the French gen. Simon taken prisoner). Lord Wellington, on the 8th Oct. (and the marq. Romana, with 6,000 Spaniards, on the 9th) retires within *the lines of Torres Vedras* (fortified by sir Richard Fletcher). Massena stands aghast—the Song of driving the English into the sea, is silenced.—Col. Trant captures all the French left by Massena at Coimbra. 1811 The gallant and able marquis *de la Romana* dies 23 Jan.	1809 The King returns to Berlin, 23 Dec. Non-intercourse Act in America, 1 March. Lord *Cochrane* destroys part of the French fleet in the Aix (or Basque) roads, April. Calamitous expedition to Dutch Zealand (lord Chatham), intended as a diversion in favour of Austria; descent at Veere in the island of *Walcheren* 30 July, Middleburg submits 31 July, Flushing is reduced 15 Aug. (the island is evacuated in Dec.). Duel between Mr. Canning (wounded) and Lord Castlereagh, Sept. *Jubilee* 25 Oct., on the king's *commencing* the 50th year of his reign (*not* on the 50th *anniversary* of his reign). The Duke of Portland dies: Mr. *Perceval*, Prime Minister. The French are dispossessed of the Ionian Islands Zante, Cephalonia, Cerigo, and Ithaca. 1810 After the reduction of Guadaloupe 6 Feb., the isle of Bourbon 8 July, the isle of France (or Mauritius) 3 Dec., and the settlements on the coast of Madagascar, *the French do not retain a single colonial station*. The Dutch lose Amboyna 17 Feb., Banda 9 Aug., and Ternate 31 Aug. A ring, the last pledge of filial affection, is presented to the king by the princess Amelia—the king's mental malady returns 25 Oct.—the princess expires 2 Nov.	1810 The *Queen*—adored by her Subjects—an Ornament to the Throne, and to Humanity, dies 19 July.	1810 The effects of the "Continental System" begin to be severely felt. Alexander protests against the Incorporation of *Oldenburg* with France.						

TABLE XII.

MODERN HIS

TRIUMPHS of the BRITISH, and Allied, ARMIES in the PENINSU
followed by the RISING of NATIONS, and rapid ANNIHILATIO
PACIFICATIONS of PARIS, and RESUMPTION of th

FROM 1811 TO 1820.

Years after Christ.	GERMANY, and AUSTRIA.	FRANCE.	ITALY.			SWITZERLAND.	HOLLAND, under France.	SPAIN.
			UPPER-ITALY.	PAPAL TERRITORY.	NAPLES and SICILY.			
1811	Francis I., *Emperor* of Austria 1804–35 (Ruler of the Roman-Germanic Empire, as *Francis* II., from 1792 to 1806).	NAPOLEON I. (1804-14). 1811 Birth of Charles Napoleon "King of Rome" 20 March: (dies, as Duke of Reichstadt, 22 July, 1832). [For the Peninsular War, see *Spain* and Portugal.] In the winter commence the stupendous preparations for War against Russia.		Pius VII. (1800–1823).	*Ferdinand* IV. (1759–1825) in Sicily. *Joachim* Murat, in Naples (1808–15).		1810–11 The islands of Amboyna, Banda, and Ternate, together with the city of Batavia, and the other Dutch possessions in Java reduced by the British.	*Ferdinand* VII. (1808–33). 1811 Sir Thomas Graham defeats marshal Victor at *Barrosa*, near Cadiz, 5 Mar.; but this success is rendered nugatory by the misunderstanding between sir Thomas and the Spanish general La Pena.—Marshal Beresford invests Badajoz 8 May. Soult, from the south, advances to its relief; is repulsed at *Albuera* 16 May (major-gen. Houghton killed;—Polish Lancers). Soult retires on Seville in the night of the 17 May. The *Guerrillas*, or little war-makers, carry their system to its most brilliant perfection in the course of this year (Don *Julian Sanchez*, *Longa*, *Espoz y Mina*, and many others). Don Julian drives away the cattle from under the guns of Rodrigo, making prisoner the gov., who sallies out to retake them.—Suchet in the *Eastern Provinces* reduces Tortosa 1 Jan.; and *Tarragona*, 28 June (horrible massacre).—Col. Skerrett, from Cadiz, repulses gen. Laval at Tarifa 20 Dec. to 4 Jan. 1812. 1811 While lord Wellington is preparing to besiege Rodrigo, sir Rowland Hill from Portalegre (south of the Tagus), surprises a detachment of Soult's army, under general Girard, at *Arroyo de Molinas* 28th Oct.
1812	1812 The *Confederated States of the Rhine furnish Contingents*, and *Austria* an auxiliary force (under Prince Schwarzenberg) against Russia.	1812 *Alliance with Prussia against* Russia 24 Feb., *and with Austria* 14 March. Napoleon leaves St. Cloud 9 May; *crosses the Niemen* 24 June; enters Moscow 14 Sept.; quits the Kreml 19 Oct. (leaving orders for it to be blown up by Marshal Mortier); dates the 29th Bulletin Molodetchno 3 Dec.; abandons his army at Smorgonie 6 Dec.; and fleeing incognito, through Poland and Germany, as if pursued by the Cossacks, or by the Shades of the Dead, arrives in Paris at midnight between 18 and 19 Dec. [See *Russia*.] (The ex-general Malet's conspiracy at Paris is frustrated and punished, Oct.)		1812 The Pope is conducted to Fontainebleau.	1812 New (and liberal) constitution, framed under the influence of lord Will. Bentinck, in Sicily.			1812 Junction of the Prussians and Russians under *Bülow*, with the troops from England under sir *T. Graham:* the French are def. near Antwerp, 13 Jan. and 2 Feb. (the *duke of Clarence* present 2 Feb.) & Antwerp (*Carnot* Gov.) is slightly bombarded, 3 to 6 Feb.: after which the allied forces separate, Bülow being called into France. Sir Thos. Graham makes a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to carry Bergen-op-Zoom by assault, in the night between 8 and 9 Mar. (11 bastions out of 15 stormed). Enters Antwerp, by treaty, 5 May. Treaty of Peace with Great Britain 29 Oct.: Great Britain retains the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo, & Berbice, but restores all the other Dutch colonies conquered during the war, viz. Batavia, the Moluccas, Surinam, St. Eustatius, Curaçoa, &c.	1812 *Ciudad Rodrigo* is invested by lord Wellington in th army 8 Jan., and carried by assault on the 19th Jan. (ma killed).—*Badajoz* (Philippon, gov.) is next (re-)invested night of the 6th April (gen. *Picton* escalades and captu Hill surprises and destroys the fortified *Bridge at Almar* only post of communication between Soult in the South (Suchet in the East is to be kept in play by a descent fr Wellington advancing against Marmont, crosses the Tor to carry the forts at Salamanca, by escalade, fails (wit but they are speedily afterwards reduced.—Battle of Sa is wounded, and his army completely routed: (the Bri Lord Wellington pursues the defeated army (in its flight t he enters 30 July. He then directs his march on Madri his approach; and Madrid surrenders 12 Aug. Soult a 24 Aug.—Lord Wellington raises the siege of Burgos 21 O and Soult united, and retires to the river Tormes. Josep with Souham's army (late Marmont's); lord Wellingto Tormes to Rodrigo 15 to 18 Nov., his army suffers severe and want of provisions: a body of French cavalry ma retreat, carrying off sir Edward Paget, second in comm Spain at length appoint lord *Wellington generalissimo*
1813	1813 War of the German Patriots: Northern Germany rises against the French. The dukes of Mecklenburg are the first of the German princes who renounce the Confederation of the Rhine, and declare for the Allies (25 March). *Hamburg* is evacuated by the French (12 or) 13 March: re-occupied by the (Danes and) French 30 May: (execrable treatment of the brave and patriotic Hamburghers by *Davoust*, Vandamme, and Hogendorp:—plunder of the *Bank*). *Austrian Manifesto against France* 10 August. Battle of Dresden 26 and 27 Aug. (*Moreau*, from his exile in America, volunteer in the Russian army, mortally wounded).—Vandamme made prisoner at *Culm*, and his corps annihilated, 30 August. THE BATTLE OF NATIONS AT LEIPZIG 16, 18, and 19 Oct.: Napoleon totally defeated, retreats in disorder to the Rhine (the King of Saxony is made prisoner by the Allies, Poniatowski perishes). Prince Wrede, with a body of Bavarians and Austrians, attempts to impede Napoleon's retreat—*Battles of Hanau* 29 to 31 Oct. The fugitive army reaches the Rhine at Mentz 1 Nov.; the covering division, entrenched at Hocheim, is driven into Mentz 9 Nov. St. Cyr capitulates at Dresden 11 Nov. Bavaria secedes from the Confederation of the Rhine, and joins the Allies, 8 Oct., Würtemberg 2 Nov., Baden 20 Nov., and so on the rest. The kingdom of *Westphalia* vanishes, the Grand-duchies of Berg and Frankfurt are no longer known. The Duke of Cambridge takes possession of Hanover; the Duke of Brunswick and the Elector of Hesse-Cassel recover their dominions; Frankfurt resumes its independence as a free town. Advanced parties of the Allies are pushed over the Rhine at Düsseldorf and other points 2 Dec. The Austrian army under Schwarzenberg, together with the Russian and Prussian Guards, cross the Rhine at Basel 20 Dec.	1813 Preliminary agreement with the Pope 25 Jan., which Napoleon immediately and falsely publishes as a formal Concordat. Battles of Lützen 2 May; and Bautzen 21 May; *Duroc* killed in a skirmish near Reichenbach 22 May. [See *Prussia* and Germany.] *Lord Wellington's army enters France from the Pyrenees* 7 Oct. Total Defeat at Leipzig 16th, 18*th*, and 19th Oct. Napoleon concludes a Treaty of Peace between France and Spain, with Ferdinand VII. *at Valencey* 11 Dec., which the patriotic Cortes refuse to ratify.	1813 The Austrians cross the Piava (against Eugene Beauharnois) 2 Nov.: and	1813 Conditional arrangement with Napoleon, 25 Jan.	1813 Murat, openly insulted in the Moniteur, returns from the Russian campaign in disgust. Is obliged once more to attend Napoleon in Saxony, but joins	1813 Geneva is reduced by the allied forces under count Bubna, 30 Dec.	1813 A Plot against the French at Amsterdam is discovered and punished, Feb. At length the people rise (Nov. 15), and the shackles of France are burst—"*Oranje boven*," or "*Up with the House of Orange!*" A provisional government is formed at Amsterdam 18 Nov. *William Frederic* of Nassau and *Orange* lands at Scheveningen (with lord Torrington) from England 30 Nov. Enters Amsterdam 2 Dec., and is proclaimed *Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands*, Dec. 3.	1813 Lord Wellington takes the field in the Battle of Vittoria 21 June (sir Rowland lord Dalhousie, and sir Lowry Cole, the cen ham the left); Joseph, and Jourdan, are total of 151 pieces of artillery, and 2,000 carriages containing money, valuables, and the whole r panic-stricken fugitives are pursued through frontier, beyond Maya. *Battles of the Pyrenees* between 25 July and 2 relieve Pamplona, but is foiled, and driven ba The town of *St. Sebastian* is stormed by the d Graham 31 Aug. (sir Richard Fletcher killed 9 Sept. In the eastern provinces, sir John Murray, army, abandons his artillery before Tarragona tried by a Court-Martial). Lord William Bentinck assumes the comma army 17 June. Suchet relinquishes Valencia 5 July, and Ta Lerida, Mequinenza, and Mauzon are recove Invasion of France; the combined British, army *crosses the Bidassoa* 7 Oct. (Pamplona The *entrenched line* of the French army on the
1814	1814 The "Silesian Army," under *Blücher*, crosses simultaneously at Coblentz, Caub, and Mannheim (Blücher himself at Caub) 1 *Jan.* Wittgenstein's corps crosses the same day at Fort-Louis below Strasburg, and the Crown-Prince of Würtemberg at Merkel near Hüningen. Winzingerode's corps follows from Düsseldorf 13 Jan. THE ALLIES ENTER PARIS 31 Mar. First General Peace of Paris, 30 May: Germany regains nearly the same boundaries as before the Revolutionary war, 1792: Austria recovers the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the Illyrian provinces, the Venetian territories, and her earlier Italian possessions. Davoust evacuates *Hamburg* 31 May. (Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, in addition to Frankfurt on the Main, regain their independence as free towns). The electorate of *Hanover* is erected into a *Kingdom* 26 Oct. The Congress of Vienna opens 1 Nov. (closes 11 June 1815). *Saxony* is placed under the provisional Government of Prussia 8 Nov.	1814 The Allies cross the Rhine (2 and 20 Dec. and) 1 *Jan.* The grand army of the Allies (under Schwarzenberg and the Sovereigns) is first attacked in force by Mortier, who is defeated at *Bar-sur-Aube* 24 Jan. Napoleon leaves Paris 25 Jan., and commences a series of attacks on Blücher (combined with the main army) which terminates in his own defeat *at La Rothière* near *Brienne* 1 Feb. *Negociation at Chatillon*-sur-Seine 3 Feb. (to 15 March). Napoleon, by throwing his concentrated force upon particular points of the enemy's widely-extended line of march, gains several partial successes (over the Russian division under Alsufiew at Champ-Aubert 10 Feb. and over generals Sacken and Von Yorck, at Montmirail and Chateau-Thierry 11 and 12 Feb.). Wrede and Wittgenstein defeat Victor and Oudinot at Bar-sur-Aube 27 Feb. Napoleon, after a successful attack upon Blücher at Craonne 7 March, is checked and punished at *Laon* 9 March. On his retreat from Laon he falls with his whole weight, by surprise, upon the Russian gen. St. Priest, who is killed at Rheims 13 March. Is repulsed by the grand army at Arcis-sur-Aube 20 Mar.; after which he retires across the Marne above Vitry, and manœuvres towards the Meuse threatening the communications of the Allies with the Rhine, but leaving the *Route to Paris open* (24 Mar.). The Allies detach Winzingerode with a large body of cavalry and 50 pieces of cannon to amuse Napoleon, and march direct upon Paris; drive Marmont and Mortier headlong before them from *Fère-Champenoise* 25 Mar.; and on the same day cut off a whole column and convoy, under Pactod (marching to join Napoleon from Paris). *They arrive before Paris* 29 March, *storm the Heights of Belville and Montmartre* the 30th, and TRIUMPHANTLY ENTER PARIS 31 *March.* Napoleon is deposed by the French Senate 2 April, and (House of Bourbon restored) Louis XVIII. proclaimed king 6 April.—Napoleon does not discover the stratagem of the Allies before the 27th March, and it is the 29th before his army re-crosses the Marne at St. Dizier: he hastens with gigantic strides towards Paris, by way of Troyes; throws himself in advance in a post-calèche, and arrives incognito within a short distance of Paris in the night of the 30th;—he then learns the fate of the Capital, and sullenly retires to Fontainebleau. The new levies, on hearing of the events at Paris, gradually disperse, and the marshals refusing to advance with the remaining army against Paris, *Napoleon* is compelled to sign his *Abdication at Fontainebleau* 11 *April* (retaining only his imperial title, and the sovereignty of the Isle of Elba). [*Bordeaux* declares for the *Bourbons* early in Mar. The Austrians under the Prince of Hesse-Homburg, and Gen. Bianchi, overpower Augereau and occupy Lyons, Mar. Lord *Wellington* defeats Soult 10 April, and occupies Toulouse 12 April.] *Louis* XVIII. enters London from Hartwell 20 April, lands at Calais 24 April, enters Paris 3 May, and concludes a General Peace with the Allies 30 May: France obtains the same boundaries as on the 1st Jan. 1792, with the addition of the Departments Vaucluse and Montblanc, and some frontier districts; and further recovers all her colonies except the Isle of France, Tobago, St. Lucia, (and the Spanish part of St. Domingo): is to abolish the Slave Trade within five years.—(The Ex-Empress *Josephine* dies at Malmaison 29 May.) Louis presents the *Constitutional Charter* to the Senate 4 June. Napoleon leaves Fontainebleau 20 April, accompanied by Commissioners from the different Powers; is threatened with popular violence on his route to Frejus: lands in Elba 4 May.	(1814) the Adige Feb. 4. Armistice in April: *the French evacuate Upper Italy.*	1814 *Pius* VII., reinstated by the Allies, makes his solemn entry into Rome, 24 May. Restores the order of Jesuits 7 Aug.	1814 the allies against France, 11 Jan.	1814—1815 After several petty Revolutions and Counter-Revolutions in different Cantons, general tranquillity is restored; a new federal compact is entered into at Zurich, and approved by the *Congress of Vienna.* The number of *Cantons* is increased from nineteen to *twenty-two*, by the accession of *Geneva*, *Neufchatel*, and the *Vallais*, all recovered from France. Neufchatel returns at the same time to its former relations with Prussia.	1814 *Defeat of the French at Orthes* on the opens its gates to the Allies, *and declares for t* —(13,000 men are left under Sir John Hop 5,000 more are left at Bordeaux under lord D Lord Wellington *storms Soult's entrenched* pos April, *and holds the French army engaged*, arrive, and Soult is allowed to file out of Toul the British guns, 12 April.—(The French ma in the night of the 14th April: sir John Ho prisoner, and major-gen. Hay killed.)—Mess 13 April, announcing the entry of the Al the abdication of Napoleon, and the restoratio A convention for the suspension of hostilities Peninsular and French armies 18 April, short guese and Spaniards re-cross the Pyrenees march to Bordeaux for embarkation. *Ferdinand* VII. being released from Valencey on co cluding a treaty of Peace with Napoleon 11 Dec. 181 crosses the frontiers. The treaty is disowned by t Cortes. Ferd. fixes his court for some weeks at Valen Dissolves the Cortes by decree 4 May 1814; resumes an exercises in the most odious manner, the powers of ab lute government. Returns to Madrid, imprisons, banishe or degrades the most distinguished members of the Cort abolishes the liberty of the press and *re-establishes t Inquisition.* By the *General Peace of Paris* 30 May 1814, t boundaries of Spain are re-extended to the limits 1 Jan. 1792.
1815	1815 The Congress decides on the indemnities to Prussia and other powers, 9 Feb. Declaration of the United Powers of Europe against Napoleon (on his re-entering France from Elba) dated Vienna 13 Mar. Francis I. constitutes *Lombardy and Venice* a *Kingdom*, 7 April 1815 (and *Illyria* a *Kingdom*, 3 Aug. 1816). By an Act of the Vienna Congress, dated 9 June, the German States (including part of the dominions of Austria, Prussia, Denmark, and the Netherlands) form a federal Union, called the *Germanic League*, but are left without any acknowledged head. The auxiliary troops of Hanover, Brunswick, and Nassau fight under *Wellington's* banner at *Quatre-Bras* (where the gallant *Duke* Fred. William *of Brunswick* is killed) 16 June; and at Waterloo 18 June. 1816 The Grand Duchy of *Saxe-Weimar* is the first of the Germanic States into which a Representative Constitution is introduced, 5 May. Fred. I. *King* of Würtemberg d. 30 Oct., and is succeeded by his son *William* I. The permanent *Germanic Diet* commences its sittings at Frankfurt 5 Nov. (the *Austrian* ambassador, Count Buol-Schauenstein, president). 1817 Third Centenary Celebration of the *Lutheran Reformation*, 31 Oct. 1818 Opening of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (at which the Emperors Alexander and Francis, and the King of Prussia are present) 30 Sept.	1815 He quits Elba with about 1,100 men 26 Feb., and lands at Cannes near Antibes 1 March. Is joined by Labédoyère, and enters Grenoble 7 March; enters *Lyons*, after a fruitless attempt by Marshal Macdonald (and the Dukes of Artois and Orleans) to arrest his progress, 10 March, and arrives at Paris, without bloodshed, in the evening of the 20 March. Louis XVIII. quits the Palace of the Tuileries early in the morning of the same day (20 March) and retires first to Lille, and thence to Gand or Ghent. *Madame* (duchess of Angoulême) is compelled, on the approach of General Clausel, to retire from *Bordeaux*, 1 April; embarks on board a British vessel at Pouillac 2 April. The Duke d'Angoulême partly deserted by his own troops, and surrounded by his enemies, capitulates at Pont Saint-Esprit, on the Rhone, 8 April. *Napoleon crosses the Sambre* at Charleroy 15 June, and defeats *Blücher's* army at *Ligny* 16 June. Ney is checked by the British army at *Quatre-Bras* 16 June (the Duke of Brunswick falls). *Napoleon totally defeated at* Waterloo 18 *June*, arrives at Paris, the first of his fugitive army, 20 June. Is compelled to resign his military sceptre *the second time* 22 June. Retires first to Malmaison, and thence to Rochefort. Not trusting to a meditated flight by sea to N. America, he surrenders himself and suite unconditionally to Captain Maitland of the Bellerophon 15 July—seeking an asylum among "the most powerful, the most constant, and most generous of his enemies.' He is removed from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland in Torbay, and, by the unanimous agreement of the allied Sovereigns, deported for safe custody, to the Island of St. Helena, where he is landed 17 Oct. Paris surrenders to Wellington and Blücher 3 July, and *is taken possession of* 7 *July* (the British enter from the side of Passy, the Prussians from that of Issy). *Louis* XVIII. re-enters Paris 8 July; and concludes the *second general Pacification of Paris* with the Allies 20 Nov.; France is restricted to the boundaries of 1790; is to pay 700,000,000 francs, and to bear the further expense of maintaining an Allied *Army of Occupation* of 150,000 men (in her *frontier Fortresses)* during five years. The Allies enforce the *Restitution of the Works of Art*, purloined from Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands.—Labédoyère and *Ney* are shot; *Lavalette escapes.* 1816 The Duke de Berri marries Maria Caroline, grand-daughter of Ferdinand IV. of Naples, 17 June. 1817 The army of Occupation is diminished one-fifth, viz. 30,000 men, in the Spring. 1818 The Army of Occupation is withdrawn, and the frontier fortresses restored, by Convention with the Allies at Aix-la-Chapelle, dated 9 Oct.	1815 The following final arrangements are agreed upon by the *Congress of Vienna*, 9 June: 1. The king of *Sardinia* (resid. *Turin)* regains all his territories, with the boundaries of 1792, except Carouges and some villages ceded to Geneva, and part of Savoy ceded to France; and further obtains *Genoa* (erected into a duchy) with its territory of 1792; 2. The Venetian provinces, together with the Valteline, Mantua, and Milan, are erected, under *Austria*, into the *Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice;* the Po the boundary towards Parma, and the Papal State; the western frontier the same as in Jan. 1792: (Istria, Dalmatia, and Ragusa constitute part of the Austrian *kingdom* of Illyria); 3. The House of Austro-*Este* is reinstated in the sovereignty of *Modena;* 4. The ex-Empress *Maria Louisa* obtains *Parma*, Piacenza, and Guastalla as a sovereign *Duchy;* 5. The arch-duke Ferd. of Austria (brother of Francis II.) is reinstated as grand-duke of *Tuscany;* 6. The ex-Queen of Etruria (dau. of *Charles* IV. of Spain) obtains *Lucca* as a sovereign *Duchy.* *The Preponderance of Austria* in Italy is re-estab. 1815 By the *second* gen. Peace of Paris 20 Nov., the King of Sardinia regains the districts of Savoy ceded to France 30 May 1814: *Elba* is annexed to Tuscany.	1815 Dispute with Naples, Jan. By the final arrangements of the *Congress at Vienna*, 9 June, Camerino, Benevento, Ponte Corvo, Ravenna, Bologna, and Ferrara are re-annexed to the Papal State: (the Republic of *San Marino*, under Papal protection, is re-acknowledged). 1818 Carbonari Associations. Bull against the Freemasons.	1815 At variance with the Pope. Alarmed at the proceedings of the *Congress at Vienna*, enters into correspondence with Napoleon in the Island of Elba. — Invades the Papal territories, & threatens Upper-Italy 30 Mar.—Is driven out of Bologna by the Austrians 15 April; and def. by Bianchi near Tolentino, 2 and 3 May; escapes to France by sea. The Austrians under Genls. Bianchi and Nugent take possession of Naples; and *Ferdinand* IV. is reinstated as *King of the Two Sicilies.* After Napoleon's second abdication, *Murat* retires from France to Corsica. From Corsica he makes a descent, with a few followers, on Calabria 8 Oct.; but is seized at Pizzo, condemned by a Military commission, and shot 13 Oct. The Duchy of Benevento and the principality of Ponte-Corvo are rest. to the Pope.		1815 By an Act of the *Congress of Vienna*, dated 31 May, the 17 provinces of the Netherlands (formerly subject to the Dukes of Burgundy) are re-united under William Frederic, Prince of Orange, as William I. *King of the Netherlands.* Limited hereditary monarchy (to male and female descent); Representative Constitution. The entire kingdom comprises, 1. The *seven* northern or Protestant provinces, previously Republic of Holland [see Tab. 8]; 2. The *ten* southern or Catholic provinces, formerly called the Austro-*Spanish* and *Austrian* Netherlands (and called also Belgium); 3. The Principality of *Liege* (a *Bishoprick* until over-run by the French 1794), now incorporated with the 17 provinces; 4. The Grand-*Duchy of Luxemburg* (as indemnity for the German possessions of the House of *Nassau*-Dietz, or Orange-Nassau, ceded to Prussia). Battle of Waterloo, 18 June: the *Prince (Royal)* of *Orange*-Nassau wounded.—By the *second General Pacification of Paris*, Nov. 20, the French cede some frontier districts, and two fortresses to the Netherlands. 1816 A squadron, under admiral Van der Capellen co-operates with lord *Exmouth* in the successful attack upon *Algiers*, Aug.	1819 The ex-king Charles IV. dies at Rom
1820	1818–19 Representative Constitutions in Bavaria, Baden, and Würtemberg.							

STORY. Nº 8.

ULA;—and at WATERLOO. Disastrous RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN;
TION of the NAPOLEONIC ASCENDENCY on the Continent.
the Principle of an EQUIPONDERANCE of POWER.

A PERIOD OF NINE YEARS.

TABLE XII.

	PORTUGAL.	BRITANNIC ISLES.	PRUSSIA.	RUSSIA.	SWEDEN.	DENMARK, with NORWAY.	TURKEY.	AMERICA. NORTHERN: UNITED STATES.	AMERICA. SOUTHERN, AND CENTRAL.	YEARS AFTER CHRIST.
	Maria Francisca Isabel (1777—1816).	REGENCY, 1811-1820. (Reign of GEORGE III. 1760–1820).	FREDERIC WILLIAM III., from 1797.	ALEXANDER I. (1801–25).	*Charles* XIII. (1809–18).	FREDERIC VI., from 1808.	MAHMÚD II. from 1808.	*James Madison*, president (1809–17).		**1811**
	1811 A reinforcement joins the British army 4 Mar. Massena breaks up from Santarem in the night of the 5th Mar. Lord Wellington pursues Massena to the frontier, & blockades Almeida. Massena attempts to relieve Almeida, but is foiled, and def. at *Fuentes de Honor*, 3 and 5 May. (Gen. Brenier, the gov. of Almeida, blows up the works, and escapes with the greater part of his garrison, in the night of 10 May).—Massena resigns his com., and is succ. by mar. Marmont.	1811 GEORGE PRINCE *of Wales* REGENT, under a Bill of *Restrictions*, 5 Feb. [For the Peninsular War, see *Spain* and Portugal.] Remarkable defence of the island of Anholt by capt. Maurice, with a handful of men against a powerful armament of the Danes. Capt. Hoste triumphs over a superior naval force in the Adriatic. Sir Sam. Auchmuty reduces the Dutch possessions in the island of Java, Aug. and Sept. (colonel Gillespie). The Nottingham, or Luddite, riots commence, Nov.						1811 Affair between the British sloop "Little Belt," captain Bingham, and the American frigate "President," commodore Rogers, May.		
	1812 The restrictions imposed by the Regency Bill expire, 5 Feb.; no change in the ministry. The prime minister, Spencer Perceval, is shot by an assassin in the lobby of the House of Commons, 11 May: the *Earl of Liverpool* succeeds to the premiership. *The Americans declare war* 18 June [see N. America].	1812 The restrictions imposed by the Regency Bill expire, 5 Feb.; no change in the ministry. The prime minister, Spencer Perceval, is shot by an assassin in the lobby of the House of Commons, 11 May: the *Earl of Liverpool* succeeds to the premiership. *The Americans declare war* 18 June [see N. America].	1812 Prussia is compelled by a Treaty with France, 24 Feb., to furnish an auxiliary force against Russia. General *von Yorck* concludes a *Convention of Neutrality* with the Russians, at Poscherau, 30 Dec.	1812 WAR WITH FRANCE. *Napoleon invades Russia* at the head of 400,000 Infantry, 60,000 Cavalry, & 1,200 pieces of Artillery, 24 June. Crosses the Dwina, 13 and 20 July. [Russia concludes Peace with Great Britain (18 July), and ratifies *the Peace of Bucharest* with Turkey.] Battle of Smolensk 17 Aug. (Barclay de Tolly commands). *Battle of Borodino* (near Mojaisk), or *Battle of the Moskwa*, 7 Sept. *(Kutusow* commands: Prince Bragation killed). Napoleon enters the *Kremlin*, or *Kreml* (the residence of the earlier Tzars) 14 Sept.—*Conflagration of Moscow* (Rostopchin) 14 to 20 Sept. —the immense city is changed into a Sea of undulating Flames ("the morning beams of Liberty to Europe"). The *Retreat of the French* from Moscow commences 19 Oct. (Wittgenstein def. St. Cyr and storms Polotsk 18 to 20 Oct.) Battle of Malo-Jaroslawetz 24 Oct. (Kutusow's left wing). First disasters of the French army from severity of weather, 7-14 Nov. The divisions under Davoust (17 Nov.) and Ney (18 Nov.) are separately attacked by *Kutusow*, and nearly annihilated between *Smolensk* and Krasnoi; after which the vigour of Kutusow's pursuit is relaxed. Napoleon effects the *Passage of the Beresina*, about ten English miles above Borissow 26-28 Nov., but not without the loss of a vast number of Men, and nearly the whole of his baggage and Artillery. The wreck of his army is incessantly harassed by Admiral Tchitchagow to *Wilna*, Dec. 10. From Wilna the pursuit is continued by light troops only. Napoleon quits his army at Smorgonie 6 Dec., and escapes in disguise by way of Wilna to Warsaw, carrying with him the 29th Bulletin for his Parisians. The remnant of the French army consisting of about 30,000 men is conducted by Murat over the Niemen; and afterwards by Eugene Beauharnois to the fortresses behind the Vistula; from which, after a short repose, it pursues an irregular retreat in dispersed bodies westward, marking its several tracks by pestilential sickness. (Eugene makes his first permanent halt on the Elbe.) Prince *Schwarzenberg*, who has confined his operations to Volhynia, retires to Warsaw, and thence, by agreement with the Russians, into Austrian Poland. The Prussian Gen. *von Yorck* concludes a *Convention of Neutrality* for his corps, with the Russians, 30 Dec.			1812 Fort Mobile is wrested from the Spaniards, March. *War against Great Britain*, 18 June. Brigadier Hull invades Upper Canada with about 2,300 men, but is repulsed, pursued, and compelled to surrender with his whole force in Fort Detroit, by m.-gen. *Brock*, 16 Aug. A second army sent against Upper Canada, under gen. Wadsworth, gallantly met at Queen's-Town by gen. *Brock* (killed), is routed and captured by major-general *Sheaffe*. The vessels denominated by the Americans frigates, being of a much larger construction than British frigates, and in weight of metal and amount of seamen nearly equal to British *ships of the line*, succeed when singly opposed to British frigates in effecting three captures, viz. the "Guerrière" by the "Constitution," the "Macedonian" by the "United States," and the "Java" by the "Constitution."	[1812 Volcanic eruption of Mount Souffrière in the island of St. Vincent 30 April.] 1812 The city of *Caracas* (nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 26 March) is recovered by the royalists under Monteverde in July, and MIRANDA made pris.; (perishes in the Inquisition dungeons at Cadiz after 4 years confinement).	1812
	1813 The Catholic Emancipation Bill rejected by a majority of *four*, in the House of Commons 24 May. *New Charter of the E. India Company:* the Company are allowed to retain the *government* of British India, and the exclusive trade to *China*, during a further term of twenty years; *but the trade to India and the Oriental isles is declared open.*	1813 The Catholic Emancipation Bill rejected by a majority of *four*, in the House of Commons 24 May. *New Charter of the E. India Company:* the Company are allowed to retain the *government* of British India, and the exclusive trade to *China*, during a further term of twenty years; *but the trade to India and the Oriental isles is declared open.* LORD WELLINGTON INVADES FRANCE, FROM THE PYRENEES, 7 OCT. Hanover is recovered from the French, Nov. British troops, under sir Thomas Graham, are sent to the Netherlands in aid of the Dutch patriots.			1813 Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain, 3 March. The *Crown-Prince* (or Prince Royal) *Charles-John*, lands at Stralsund to take the command of the Swedish troops in Germany 18 May. (Last Letter to Napoleon 20 Mar.) *Openly declares against France* July. Is invested by the Allies with the command of the "combined army of northern Germany." [See Prussia.] After the *Battle of Leipzig*, 18 and 19 Oct., the operations of the Crown-Prince are principally directed against the Danes.	1813 War against the Allies, in favour of Napoleon, Oct. The Crown Prince of Sweden, with the "Northern Army," reduces Holstein, and overruns Sleswick.		1813 The British and Aborigines under col. *Proctor*, annihilate an invading force under Brigadier Winchester, near Fort-Detroit, Jan.: (and defeat Brigadier Clay, 5 May). York (now Toronto) is reduced by the American general Dearborn—(its public buildings razed). The American ship "Chesapeake" is captured by the "*Shannon*" frigate, captain *Broke*, off Boston, 1 June. On Lake Ontario the American captain Chauncey copes vigorously with sir James Yeo: and on Lake Erie captain Perry defeats captain Barclay (wounded). 7,000 Americans, under major-gen. Hampton, invading Lo.-Canada, are triumphantly repelled by Provincial troops at Chateauguay: & the Amer. gen. Wilkinson, who lands 3,000 of his army from the river St. Lawrence, is repulsed at all points by 1,000 men under lieut.-col. Morrison. The British *blockade the whole Coast* from N. York, to the Mississipi, Nov. The British & Aborigines, under maj.-general Riall, reduce Fort Niagara, Dec., and storm the batteries at Black-Rock.	The struggle *of the Independents* is nevertheless manfully maintained agst. the vigorous efforts, & oft revolting cruelties, of the Spanish generals (especially of Morillo, who lands with 10,000 troops near Santa Marta, April 1815), 1. in the *Venezuelan Provinces* and *New Granada*—by Marino (at Maturin, April 1813), Rivas and Nurino (both shot 1814), *Bolivar* (appointed Commander-in-Chief of N.-Granada after Nurino's death, 1814, and Presid. of the Republic of Venezuela 1817), Mac Gregor (who occupies Barcelona, Sept. and defeats Morales, Oct. 1816), Bermudez, Paez (an African), and admiral Brion: 2. in *Buenos Ayres* (where little resistance is offered to the Patriots, except at Monte Video): 3. in *Chile*—by *O'Higgins* (Director-in-Chief), Guimes, and Madrid; assisted by *San Martin*, who crossing the Andes, from *Buen. Ayres*, totally overthrows the Span. at Santiago 1817: 4. in *Mexico*—by *Hidalgo* (exec. 1812), Morelos (shot 1815), the younger *Mina* (shot 1817), Victoria, and others of minor note: And thus, amid frequent alternations of success, the Span. power is gradually enfeebled, while the spirit of resistance becomes more widely spread, more deeply rooted.	1813
		1814 *Louis* XVIII. makes his public entry into London from Hartwell, 20 April; embarks for France, at Dover, 24 April. First GENERAL PACIFICATION OF PARIS, 30 May: England restores all the colonies possessed by France in Jan. 1792, except Tobago, St. Lucia, & the Isle of France:—retains Malta, and obtains the exclusive protection of the Ionian isles; [see further Holland]. The emperor *Alexander* I., of Russia, and *Fred. William* III., king of Prussia, visit England; arrive in London 7 June, re-embark at Dover 27 June. *National Jubilee* to celebrate the return of peace, & the *completion of a century from the accession of the* HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK-HANOVER, 1 Aug.—Hanover is erected into a *kingdom* 26 Oct. *Peace of Ghent* with America 24 Dec.; in statu quo (the question of maritime search, and neutral rights is left unadjusted).	1814	THE ALLIES ENTER PARIS 31 March. By the (first) GENERAL PACIFICATION OF PARIS 30 May, and the subsequent arrangements of the *Congress of Vienna*, Prussia regains all her lost territories between the Elbe and the Rhine (except Anspach and Bayreuth, retained by Bavaria in lieu of Berg; and Hildesheim, with East-Friesland, ceded to Hanover); recovers a portion of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; and obtains, 1. *one-half of the kingdom of Saxony*; 2. Swedish Pomerania; 3. the Orange-*Nassau* possessions (in exchange for Luxemburg); 4. a considerable accession of Provinces on the Rhine.	1814 CAPITULATION OF PARIS 30 March.	1814 *Peace of Kiel* with Denmark 14 Jan.; *Sweden obtains* NORWAY in exchange for Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rügen. The Norwegians resist the fulfilment of the treaty & elect Prince Christian Fred. of Denmark as their King. Swedish proclamation against Prince Christian 17 July: Christ. resigns the govermnt. 16 Aug.; — and *Norway* (retaining its own constitution, as a separate kingdom) *is finally united to Sweden* 4 Nov.	1814 *Peace of Kiel* with Gt. Britain and Sweden, 14 Jan.:— 1. Great Britain retains Helgoland, but restores the Danish West-India Islands;— 2. NORWAY *is ceded to Sweden*, in exchange for Swedish Pomerania & the Island of Rügen;— 3. Denmark joins the Allies with an auxiliary force of 10,000 men.		1814 The American general Brown captures Fort Erie, 3 July:—repulses the division of maj.-gen. Riall (made prisoner), but is routed by lt.-gen. Drummond, near the Falls of Niagara, 25 July. Lt.-gen. Sherbrooke, and rear-adm. Griffith, subject the whole district from the frontier of New Brunswick to the river Penobscot: but gen. Prevost, who simultaneously invades the territory of New York [on the capture of his small squadron of co-operation, on Lake Champlain, under captain Downie (killed)], retreats without allowing his numerous army to assault Plattsburg.—M.-General *Ross*, after defeating the American army, 8,000 strong, at *Bladensburg*, *enters* WASHINGTON, in conjunction with rear-adm. sir *Geo. Cockburn*, 24 Aug.—the naval storehouses are burnt by the inhabitants, and the public edifices destroyed by the victors. Captain Gordon reduces Alexandria, 29 Aug. In advancing towards Baltimore, major-general *Ross*, while victoriously dislodging the Americans from a wood, is killed 12 Sept. *Preliminaries of Peace are signed at Ghent*, 24 Dec.—in statu quo; maritime search, and neutral rights left undetermined.		1814
		1815 *Battle of Ligny* (Blücher against Napoleon) 16 June. VICTORY AT WATERLOO, or BELLE-ALLIANCE, 18 June.		1815 A political "*Holy Alliance*" is formed by *Russia*, Austria, and Prussia, at Paris 26 Sept., which nearly all the Sovereign States of Europe are subsequently invited to join.		1815 By a Treaty concluded at *Vienna* 4 June, Denmark cedes Swed. Pomerania and Rügen to Prussia, in exch. for the Duchy of Lauenburg (transferred by Hanover to Prussia).		1815 The British attack on New Orleans fails (m.-gen. Pakenham killed) Jan.; (col. Mullens dismissed). The American Fort Mobile is speedily reduced.		1815
Maria F. Isabel dies 20 March 1816.										
JOHN VI. 1816–26. (Regent from 1799).			1816–19 Reiterated and strongly expressed popular desire, particularly in Berlin and the Provinces of the Rhine, for a representative system of government.		1817 The completion of the third century of the Lutheran *Reformation* celebrated.	1817 Third centenary Commemoration of the *Ecclesiastical Reform* introduced by *Martin Luther*.		1817 Navigation Act 1 March. *James Monroe*, president, 4 March, 1817–25.		
		1817 In New-Holland an expedit. of disc. traverses the Blue Mountains.—*Waterloo* bridge (begun 11 Oct. 1811) is opened by the P. Regent, & the D. of Wellington, 18 *June*.—The *Prin. Charlotte* (b. 7 Jan. 1796) DIES in childbed, of a still-born male infant, 6 Nov.			1818 *Chas.* XIII. dies 5 Feb.; and is succeeded by the Crown-Prin. Charles-John, (aged 54) as CHARLES XIV. crowned at Stockholm 11 May, and at Drontheim 7 Sept.			1818 The *two Floridas* obtained from Spain.	1818 *Pethion*, republican chief of the mulattoes in St. Domingo, dies, and is succeeded by *Boyer*.	1818
		1818 *Dissol. of Parlia.* June 10.								
		1819 The Southwark iron bridge of three arches (begun May 1815) is opened, March. Birth of the *P.* VICTORIA 24 May. *Antarctic Discoveries* ("S. Shetland" coasted from 200 to 300 miles) by Mr. Smith, master of an English merchant vessel.—Bill by Mr. Peel to compel a *Return to Cash Payments* in 1823.	1819 Field-Marshal Prince Blücher *dies*.	1819 Odessa opened as a free Port.			1819 Compulsory emigration of the inhabitants of Parga.			1819
		1820 *Edward, Duke of Kent*, dies 22 Jan. GEORGE III. DIES 29 January.								1820

TABLE XIII,

No. 1,
Continued on Sheet No. 2.

MODERN HIS

EXTERNAL AMITY among the PRINCIPAL POWERS of EU
INTERNAL CHANGES. PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE of the POLIS
and CENTRAL AMERICA entirely ceases. CONTR

FROM 1820 TO 1842.

YEARS AFTER CHRIST.	FRANCE.	GERMANY, AND AUSTRIA.		ITALY.			SWITZERLAND.	NETHERLANDS.	SPAIN.	P
		CONFEDERATED SOVEREIGN STATES.	AUSTRIA,	UPPER-ITALY.	PAPAL TERRITORY.	NAPLES AND SICILY.				
1820	**Louis** XVIII. (1814–24).	**THE CONFEDERATION of 1815,** comprises [**exclusively** of those territories of **AUSTRIA, Prussia,** *Denmark,* and the *Netherlands,* which are *especially* included in it] **thirty-six** SOVEREIGN STATES, viz.: *four* Kingdoms, *six* Grand Duchies, *one* Electorate, *eight* Dukedoms, *eleven* Principalities, *one* Landgraviate, *four* Republics or Free Towns, and *one* Earldom or Lordship. **PERMANENT GERMANIC DIET** at Frankfurt from 1816, the **Austrian** Ambassador **President.**	although no longer the acknowledged head, may be regarded as virtually the *paramount* power of the Germanic Confederation. FRANCIS I. (1806-35, & as *Francis* II. 1792-1806). 1820 *Holy Alliance* Conferences at Troppau, Oct.: adjourned to Laybach, whither *the King of Naples* is compelled to repair, Dec.		PIUS VII. (1800-23).	*Ferdin.* IV. (1759-1825). 1820 In July, *Revolution* (General W. Pepe), the king adopts and swears to a *Free Constitution,* on the model of that of Spain. Murderous scenes in Sicily (Palermo 16 July) from a popular desire of separation fr. Naples. The King, summoned to appear before the *Holy Alliance* Congress, arrives at Laybach 28 Dec.		**William** I. (1815-40) *King.*	*Ferdinand* VII. (1808-33). **1820 Revolution.** (QUIROGA and *Riego),* the **Cortes restored** and the *Free Constitution* of 1812 re-proclaimed, and sworn to by the king, early in March; the frightful Inquisition abolished. Massacre of the people assembled to hear the Free Constitution re-proclaimed at Cadiz 10 March. **1823** The *Austrian, Russian,* and Prussian ambassadors withdraw. A *French army* 70,000 strong, under the Duke d'Angoulême, crosses the Bidassoa, 7 April, for the *suppression of the Free Constitution;* enters Madrid, experiencing little or no resistance on its route, 23 May. The king having first withdrawn to Sevilla, is afterwards removed to Cadiz: is allowed to repair to the headquarters of the French before Cadiz, 1 Oct. The French occupy Cadiz, 3 Oct. The patriots offer a smart resistance to the French at Coruna (Sir R. T. Wilson and Col. Light wounded, July). The patriot-Generals *Mina* (from *Catalonia)* and Quiroga (frm. Galicia) escape into England: **Riego,** made prisoner in an excursion from Cadiz, is executed at Madrid 7 Novem. (Mad. Riego dies in England 1824). The king re-enters Madrid 13 Nov.; despotism and bigotry, in fearful plenitude, restored. The French army of occupation is considerably diminished, Jan. 1825, and the Swiss Guards are withdrawn from Madrid 1826; but a French force remains in Spain till near the close of 1828. **1826 S. AMERICA** totally **EMANCIPATED** (April 1810 to) 23 January. 1829 Cadiz is declared a free port, Feb. Ferdinand VII., after the death of his *third* consort, marries Maria-*Christina* a princess of Naples, 11 Dec., and, **1830,** 29 Mar. *abrogates the* **Salic Law** (of Philip V. 10th May 1713) to the prejudice of his brother *Don Carlos,* heir presumptive to the throne, and head of the ultra-absolutists, or *Carlists.* The queen gives birth to a *daughter.* Attempted insurrection of the Carlists 24 Sept., speedily suppressed. The Spanish refugee *Constitutionalists* stimulated by the Parisian Revolution of 27th, 28th, and 29th July, repair to the Pyrenean frontier, and make an ineffectual effort to arouse their countrymen to freedom. Valdez enters Spain at the head of a few hundred men, Oct. 14, and is followed by *Mina,* with another small force, Oct. 20: both are quickly driven back into France by overwhelming numbers, *Mina* with the utmost difficulty effecting his escape.	JOHN VI. (18 1820 R Aug., *in favo* Marshal Bere de Janeiro Oc 1821 T years, **return** July; accepts which, in 1822, th *pendence of* P 1825) under **Emperor,** 1823, re-establishe The king ru *Miguel* (the more arbitra 1824, April. The the Tagus command of for France 14 1826 A son) *Emperor* of Portugal **Maria II.** (b Isabel Maria **stitutiona** tionaries, Jul gated despot *Miguel* in t corps of re Portugal, N Spain, 5,000 cember. 1827 T ists near Co July, from from Vienna 1828, *to the Cou* misses the C provinces, w assumption of the mon emigrate to *British troo* the unpunis are even en birth-day of decree 3 Ma Cortes "of The Cortes, 25 June, and lawful succe takes posse *Miguel* I. 3 *The amnes* The antiqu 16 May, ass Lisbon, bu in retreat, from Engla Villa Flor, doned, and (partly from frontier, an Don Pedro tion dated Madeira, w but is reg lands in E *the Queen* Merciless a *ists,* encou 1829 by Gen. M sentence to (infuriated her niece the Ex-reg *at her* kill A refugee ports, o British go January; neverthele Ferdinand king. Oct The Emp England to 1830, Marquis o Flor, is fo Continuing the dungeo the execu [O
1830	The formation of the *Polignac* (Ultra-Royalist) *Ministry,* August, greatly adds to the previous popular discontent and growing apprehension (during the present reign) of the gradual re-establishment of civil and religious tyranny. The bitterness with which the new ministry is assailed is but increased by numerous prosecutions against the public press. **1830** The session of the Chambers is opened 2 March: the *Chamber of Deputies* (Commons), in answer to the king's speech, votes an address expressing its want of confidence in the ministry. The king on receiving the address *prorogues* the Chambers; and on the 16th May *dissolves the Chamber of Deputies.* The ministry having, meanwhile, endeavoured (in vain) to divert the public mind by preparing a formidable * **Expedition against Algiers** (at war with France from 1827), openly employs arbitrary means with a view to ensure the return of a royalist majority in the new Chamber. A largely *increased* majority *against the ministers* is nevertheless returned. The Chambers are convoked for the 3rd August. But on Monday 26 July, to the astoundment of all France, and the surprise of all Europe, **Three Royal Ordinances,** dated 25 July, are published in the Moniteur: the 1st, *Abolishing the Liberty of the Press;* the 2nd, *Dissolving the newly elected,* and not yet assembled, *Chamber of Deputies;* and the 3rd, *Abrogating the existing Laws of Election, and instituting others in their stead!*—Marshal *Marmont* is appointed on the 25th July, the day of signing the decrees, to the command of the troops in Paris. On the very day the frantic ordinances appear, 26 July, the rising agitation of the capital begins to show itself: the public (opposition) journalists, declaring the government to have "violated legal order," unanimously resolve, in defiance of the Ordinance, to continue their publications. On the morning of the 27th July, the types and presses of the refractory journalists are seized and destroyed, The mass of persons connected with printing thus let loose is frightfully augmented by the simultaneous discharge of the operatives from the different manufactories of Paris. Toward the close of the day the troops come into active collision with the malcontent multitudes in the Rue St. Honoré, where a barricade is speedily cleared away; but a guard near the Exchange is overpowered by the populace, and the guard-house destroyed. During the 27th, the attacks on the military are confined to sticks and mob-missiles: but *on the 28th July,* at daybreak, fully-equipped bodies of the disbanded national guard assemble at various points of the city, and before 8 o'clock in the morning the gun-makers' shops have been ransacked, the detached guard-houses, nay, even the arsenal, and powder-magazine, carried; a corps of 1,100 invalided veterans ("Sedentaires") compelled to surrender their arms, and the *Tricolor* Flag hoisted on the towers of Notre Dame. *Marmont* dispatches a representation of the state of the capital to the king at St. Cloud; but, receiving no answer, about mid-day he puts his troops in motion, when a smart and general warfare commences, and is continued till 10 o'clock at night: the hottest conflicts occur on the Place de la Bastille, in the Marché des Innocens, and the *Place de Grève*: the 50th and 15th battalions of the line refuse to act. Those of the Chamber of Deputies who chance to be in Paris assemble on the 27th July, and protest against the Ordinances; and in their name, General Gérard, Count Lobau, MM. Lafitte, Casimir Perier, and Mauguin, make an ineffectual attempt, in an interview with Marmont, 28th July, to stay further bloodshed. The king still inexorable at the close of the 28th, orders Marmont "to persevere." On the 29th July, therefore, the combat is renewed; but instead of any attempt being this day made to clear the now strongly barricaded streets, the troops are kept together in larger masses and more open situations: new *defections of entire battalions of the line* take place. The ministers, yielding at length to the urgent solicitations with which they are pressed, repair to St. Cloud to tender their resignation, and Marmont, meanwhile, proposes a suspension of hostilities. During this presumed, though imperfectly understood, cessation of arms, the populace, profiting by the withdrawal of a corps of Swiss, to supply the place of two battalions of the line which have joined the people in the Place Vendôme, effect an entrance into the Louvre, and commence a brisk fire from the windows (of the picture gallery) on the troops in the interior courts below; who, in vain attempting to recall the assailants to the armistice, are compelled to make a precipitate retreat. Marmont at the same time withdraws from the Tuileries, and directs his march upon St. Cloud to join the king; *leaving the insurgents* at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th July, *in the undisturbed possession of the capital.* The armed and triumphant multitudes, thus released from all opposition and restraint, *commit neither depredations nor offer any personal violence.* The Deputies in Paris, on the departure of the army, proclaim the formation of a *Provisional Government,* consisting of Counts Gérard, and Lobau, MM. J. Lafitte, Mauguin, Odier, Casimir Perier, A. de Puiraveau, and De Schonen, who proceed with the utmost rapidity, to re-constitute the National Guard, nominating *La Fayette* its chief. On the 30th July, the **Duke of Orleans** is declared *Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom.* As soon as the events at Paris become known, the Tricolor Flag is rapidly raised throughout the kingdom; the *military* unhesitatingly submit to the new government, except the *Swiss* and French *Guards,* who alone rally round the Court. *Charles* X., filled with consternation by the sudden and unexpected retreat of Marmont in the afternoon of the 29th July, retires with his family and Court first to Trianon, and speedily afterwards to Rambouillet; whence, on beholding how decidedly the current of opinion is against him, he *signs his abdication* (the Duke d'Angoulême, at the same time renouncing the succession) 2 August, *in favour of his grandson the Duke de Bordeaux* (aged 10) as Henry V. The Provisional Government treat this abdication with the same silent disregard that met an offer from the king *on the 29th July* (received after the expulsion of Marmont) to *rescind the three Ordinances,* and nominate a popular ministry. The Parisians, however, on learning the terms of the abdication, dreading and resenting the idea of having any member of the ex-king's family imposed upon them, immediately set out, to the number of 10 or 12,000 armed men, in carriages of all descriptions, to assail the royal court (protected by about 9,000 guards) at Rambouillet. The Provisional Government despatches three commissioners to warn the ex-king of the approaching tumultuary forces, and to advise an immediate retirement from the kingdom. The king, acceding, commences his retreat westward accompanied by the three commissioners, in the evening of the 3rd August; and dismissing his guards, except a small escort, on the 4th, proceeds slowly to Cherbourg, whence embarking with his family and suite, lands in England about 17 August; taking up his residence first at Lulworth Castle, Dorset, and afterwards repairing to Holyrood House, Edinburgh, partly the scene of his former exile. In September 1832, he removes to Gratz in Stiria; (dies at Goritzia in Carniola, November 1836). The Chambers are opened, as originally fixed by the discarded government, 3rd August. The Constitutional Charter undergoes a revision. All the creations of peers by Charles X. are deciared void. The crown, 7 August, is tendered to, and accepted by the *Duke of Orleans:* who is formally invested with the hereditary sovereignty, in the male line, as (Branch of Orleans) **Louis-Philippe I.** King "of the French" 9 Aug. **1830.** Four of the *Ordinance*-issuing ministers having been apprehended while attempting to escape in disguise, viz., *Polignac,* at Granville, and Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and de Ranville, near Tours, are committed to the castle of Vincennes, August. On the 15th Dec. they are arraigned for high treason against the State, and, on the 21st Dec., are sentenced to imprisonment for life—*Polignac,* in addition thereto, being condemned to "civil death," *i. e.* deprivation of every civil right. During the whole trial, Paris is kept in a state of extreme agitation, and it is with the utmost difficulty that, especially, Polignac and Peyronnet are preserved from massacre.	**1825** *Maximil.* Joseph, King of *Bavaria,* dies, and is succeeded by his son Charles *Louis* Augustus. **1827** *Frederic Augustus,* King of *Saxony,* dies. **1828** Death of *Chas. Augustus,* Grand-Duke of *Saxe-Weimar,* patron of SCHILLER and of *Göthe* (betw. whose coffins his own ashes repose). **1829** Duke *Charles of Brunswick,* embroiled with the King of Hanover (regent of Brunswick during the duke's minority) and with his own States, treats with contempt a *Decree of the Germanic Diet,* July, for effecting an accommodation. **1830** A body of troops from Saxony are ordered to enforce the Federative Decree; but, before their arrival, the duke continuing to act in his dominions with arbitrary wildness, a popular insurrection breaks out in Brunswick, Sept.: the military refuse to act against the insurgents; the ducal palace is set on fire; the duke, compelled to flee, repairs to England (where he is denied an audience of the king). His younger brother Duke *William* assumes the government provisionally;—(and on 25 April 1831, is formally invested with the sovereignty over the duchy, to the exclusion of the Duke Chas.). In the kingdom of Saxony tumultuary disturbances at Leipzig & Dresden, Sept., induce the formation of "Communal Guards;" but these, (although specially armed to keep down revolt) themselves demand, and obtain, redress of various grievances; as a popular measure, the king *Anthony* raises his nephew *Prince Frederic* to the *Co-Regency* 13 Sept. In Hesse-Cassel similar commotions occur about the same time, in which the popular fury is conspicuously directed *against the Custom-Houses:* the Elector assembles the States, to frame an improved Constitution (and, Oct. 1831, admits his eldest son to the Co-Regency of the Electorate). Popular ebullitions at Hamburg also, in September, not suppressed without bloodshed.	Successful invasion, and violation of the independence, of *Naples,* and (Piedmont) Sardinia, by the Austrians, followed by the total extinction of the wished-for ameliorations of government in Italy. 1822 Congress of Verona, Oct. to Dec.	1821 In March, Insurrection in Piedmont, kingdom of *Sardinia,* in favour of a more liberal form of government (Santa Rosa) speedily suppressed by an overwhelming invasion of *Austrian* troops: the king, *Victor Emmanuel* (dies 1824) abdicates in favour of his brother, *Chas. Felix.* 1824 *Ferdinand,* Grand-duke of Tuscany, dies, and is succeeded by his son, *Leopold.*	*Leo* XII. (della-Genga) 1823-29. *Gonsalvi,* minister of Pius VII., d. 1824. *Pius* VIII. (Castiglione) 1829:— diesDec. 1830.	1821 The *Austrian Army* crosses the Po 29 Jan., & advances against Naples:—the promised energetic resistance (a phantom of oratory) vanishes as the invading army approaches; and the Austrians entering the capital in triumph, 24 March, comfortably re-establish the old rule of darkness and despotism. 1825 Ferdin. IV. dies Jan.; and is succ. by his son, *Francis* I. 1825-30. 1828 Futile expedition agnst. Tripoli, Aug. 1830 Francis I. d. 8 Nov. *Ferdinand* II. of the "*Two Sicilies*" (V. of Naples) 1830 (aged 21).	1830 In Bern, and many other cantons, the threatened *Anti-Aristocratic* commotions are averted by timely and judicious concessions. In Freiburg, the government is dissolved, and a new constitution introduced.	**1825** *Insurrection in* **Java** (to 1830, when *Diepo Negoro,* the most enterprising of the insurgent chiefs, is made prisoner). **1829** The national and religious antipathies of the Belgians toward the Dutch lead at length to so extensively organised an opposition to the government, that the States-General *refuse to grant the supplies,* Dec.; a provisional budget is, however, accorded before the States are adjourned. **1830** On the re-assembling of the States-General 18 Jan., numerous and ample concessions are yielded by the Crown; accompanied, however, by the dismissal, or deprivation of pension, of certain Belgic functionaries who had voted against the Budget. A subscription is entered into, to indemnify the sufferers. M. de Potter, and others, who propose to amplify this subscription into a confederative *Belgic "Rent"* for general political purposes, are tried for a seditious conspiracy and banished, April. The gradually disappearing discontents receive a fresh impulse from the *Revolution in Paris* 27, 28, *and* 29 *July.* A riot, directed principally against a *local* tax on grain, commences at Brussels, 25 Aug., the printing-office of the "National," devoted to the Dutch interests, is, however, broken into; arms are plundered from the gunsmiths' shops; and the dwelling of the obnoxious minister of justice, Van Maanen, is set on fire. On the morning of 26 Aug., the troops fire upon the populace; who, exasperated rather than intimidated, forcibly possess themselves of a dépôt of musquetry and ammunition, and prepare for regular combat. The troops (2,000) withdraw from the streets to the open Place Royale, and the armed rioters proceed unrestrained to the demolition of various official residences. On 27 August, the *Burgher* guards (5,000) rapidly organized under Baron Hoogvorst, restore order, and the municipal authorities abolish for ever the *local tax on grain.* The burghers, retaining the arms with which they have quelled the mob, publish forthwith a catalogue of Belgic grievances of which they require redress, and send a deputation of the principal inhabitants to the king, in Holland, to urge their demands. An army of 6,000 men arrives before the gates at Brussels 28 Aug., but is dissuaded from entering, on the Burgher guards undertaking to preserve the peace of the city until the return of the deputation from the Hague. The king (conformably to the expressed wish of the Brussels petitioners and deputation) convokes an extraordinary assembly of the States-General for 13 Sept., and immediately despatches the Prince of Orange to Brussels. The citizens prepare with street-barricades to resist the entrance of the prince *with troops;* he therefore enters, 1 Sept., accompanied by an aid-de-camp only; and immediately institutes a commission to deliberate on the alleged grievances. The deputation to the Hague returns, 2 Sept., without having arrived (although treated with attention and forbearance by the king) at any specific conclusion beyond the extraordinary convocation of the States-General. The commission at Brussels terminates its labours, 3 Sept., by preferring to the Prince of Orange the new condition of a *Dissolution of the Union between Belgium and Holland* (so far as to afford a separate Executive, and distinct public institutions). The prince, engaging to support with all his influence the Belgic demands, and withdrawing all the yet remaining regular troops from Brussels, departs 3 Sept. for the Hague. Meanwhile *Liège,* Tournay, Mons, Namur, and Verviers, following the example of Brussels, assume an attitude of insurrection; in Bruges, the Belgic feeling is less overtly declared; Antwerp and Ghent protest, in addresses to the king, against the projected dismemberment. Bodies of armed rabble from various towns pour into Brussels, and, unitedly with the Brussels mob, at last *overpower the Burgher guards,* dissolve the *Committee of Public Safety,* and erect, in its stead, a *Provisional Government,* about 20 Sept. Prince Frederic, from Antwerp, arrives with an army under the walls of Brussels 22 Sept. On 23 Sept. a general attack is made in six separate divisions, against six different gates of the city: three divisions are beaten back, the other three establish themselves in the higher town, but do not advance beyond the park, where the fire of the populace ceases about five o'clock in the afternoon. A forged proclamation circulated during the night, representing that the troops are promised two hours' plunder on finally reducing the city, induces many of the more respectable inhabitants to join the belligerent mob 24 Sept., when the contest is renewed, and continued during 25 and 26 Sept.; the citizens being sustained by the daily influx of fresh bodies of the Belgian insurgents. On 27 Sept., *the Dutch forces withdraw* to Vilvorde, and their retreat operates as a signal for a decided and **General Belgic Insurrection:** the Belgian soldiery gradually join in the revolt, and by 18 Oct. (when the Dutch garrison is at last expelled from *Ghent)* the whole country, and all the fortresses, except *Antwerp, Maestricht,* the citadel of Dendermonde, and the Germanic *Luxemburg* (garrisoned by federal troops), have withdrawn their allegiance from the House of Orange. M. de Potter, returning from his banishment, becomes a member of the Provisional Government. The States-General convened at the Hague, 13 Sept., having finally sanctioned the administrative and legislative separation of Belgium from Holland 28 and 30 Sept., the king empowers, by a decree dated 4 Oct., the Prince of Orange to constitute a *separate Belgic administration* over which the Prince is to preside. The prince issues a conciliatory proclamation from Antwerp, 5 Oct.; and after the refusal, nevertheless, of the Provisional Government at Brussels to treat with him, offers more ample concessions 16 Oct., wherein having exceeded the powers vested in him by the king, his commission, as administrative head of the Southern Provinces, is withdrawn, and he retires for a short time to England. The Provisional Government at first of *Brussels* only, having subsequently assumed a general Belgic authority, decrees (10, 12, and 16 Oct.) the election of 200 deputies to be convened, as a *National Congress,* at Brussels 8 Nov.—A Belgian army arrives, amid smart outpost fighting, under the walls of ANTWERP 25 Oct. The populace within rise against the Dutch garrison 26 Oct., and on the 27th open the way to the triumphant entry of the insurgents; Gen. *Chasse,* the Dutch governor, retiring by convention to the *Citadel:* this convention having, however, been almost immediately violated by an attack of the armed populace on the arsenal, Gen. Chasse pours upon the city, from the citadel and armed shipping, a heavy fire of shells and red-hot shot, until a late hour at night. On an appeal from the King of the Netherlands for the intervention of the five Powers, viz., Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, from whom had emanated his sovereignty over Belgium, a protocol is signed in London, 4 Nov., by the ministers of those powers, to effect an *Armistice;* which, after some little delay, is acceded to by both the belligerent parties. [Change of ministry in England 16 Nov.] The Belgic *National Congress,* formally opened 10 Nov.; proclaims the "*Independence of the Belgian people*"; *excludes,* by a majority of 161 to 28, *the House of Orange-Nassau* from the Belgic sovereignty for ever; and organizes a new Constitution.	

* THE EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS, consisting of an army of 37,577 men, with 3984 horses, under Gen. Bourmont, minister-at-war, occupying 277 transports, and accompanied by 68 ships of war and 7 steam-vessels, under Adm. Duperre (in all 352 sail), leaves Toulon 25 May: effects a landing on the peninsula of Sidi-Ferruch at day-break 14 June; defeats an opposing army at Staoneli 19th, and occupies the first range of heights, distant about three miles from Algiers, 24 June. Trenches are opened, 29 June, against Fort Emperor, which is evacuated, and its magazine blown up, 4 July, when negociations are commenced ending in the SURRENDER OF THE CITY to the French, 5 July, and the DEPOSITION OF THE DEY (who subsequently retires to Naples). All the Turkish troops are compelled to quit the Algerine territory. The vassal Bey of Titeri, on promising the same tribute to the French as previously paid to the Dey of Algiers is allowed to retain his government; he, however, speedily revolts, assuming the title of Dey of Algiers. Gen. Clausel (who on the exile of Charles X. is sent to supersede Gen. Bourmont) pursues the revolted Bey into the defiles of *Mount Atlas,* and gains a decisive victory over him near his capital, Medeah, 21 November.

1831

Continued on Sheet No. 2.] [Cont. on Sheet No. 2.] [Cont. on No. 2.] [Cont. on No. 2.] [Cont. on No. 2.] [Cont. on No. 2.] [Cont. on No. 2.] [Continued on Sheet No. 2.] [Continued on Sheet No. 2.]

STORY. No 9.

EUROPE; but, in MANY STATES, intestine Ferment, and vivid
ISH NATION. The SPANISH DOMINATION over SOUTHERN
TRACTION of the OSMANIC RULE in the EAST.

A PERIOD OF TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

TABLE XIII,

No. 1,
Continued on Sheet No. 2.

PORTUGAL.

1. (1816-26).

20 Revolution (commenced at Oporto 24 in favour of a Free Constitution.
l Beresford (absent since April) returns from Rio eiro Oct., but is not suffered to land.

21 The king, after an absence of nearly 14 **returns from Brasil,** landing at Lisbon 4 accepts and swears to the *new Constitution;* to in

22, the Royal Signature is affixed 23 Sept. *Inde- e of* **Brasil** (acknowledged by Portugal 13 May nder the Crown Prince Don **Pedro,** proclaimed eror, 12 Oct.

23, in May, *Counter Revolution* at Lisbon, and llishment of the unrestrained power of the monarch. ng rules with moderation. The queen and Don (the second son) conspire to compel the exercise of rbitrary government; and,

24, commit excesses against the Constitutionalists, The king repairs on board a British ship of war in igus 9 May: Don Miguel is dismissed from the nd of the army, and, being *allowed to travel,* sails nce 14 May.

26 *John* VI. dies 10 March.—*Pedro* I. (the eldest *mperor of Brasil,* renounces, 2 May, the crown rtugal in favour of his daughter,

ia II. (aged 7) under the regency of her aunt f Maria: granting before his abdication **a Con- tional Charter,** sworn to by the public fune- s, July.—*Insurrection* of the partisans of unmiti- f despotism, to *annul the Charter,* and place Don on the throne, encouraged by Spain, whence a f rebels (under Chaves and Montealegre) invades , November. To counterpoise the influence of ,000 British troops suddenly land at Lisbon, De-

27 Total defeat of the rebels by the Constitutional- *Coruches,* 9 Jan.—*Pedro* I. transfers the Regency, om Isabel Maria to Don *Miguel*; who, returning enna, by way of England, lands at Lisbon,

28, Feb. 22; and publicly *swears to rule according Constitution* 26 Feb. He, however, speedily dis- he Constitutional military officers and governors of s, while disturbances are fomented in favour of his ion of the sovereignty, and absolute power. Many more distinguished and wealthy Constitutionalists e to England, especially on the *withdrawal* of the troops from Lisbon, March; thus escaping from unished outrages of the hired Miguelite rabble, who encouraged publicly to *burn the charter* on the y of *Maria* II. 4th April. Don Miguel issues a May, *in his own name,* convoking the long-disused of *Lamego.*"

tes, a packed assembly of Miguel's partisans, meet and on the 28th, pronounce Don Miguel to be the ccessor to the throne, of which the perjured regent session, as

. 30 June.

bassadors of all the foreign powers withdraw.
cipated usurpation being declared against at *Oporto,* a small Constitutional force thence advances toward but, after fatuitously halting at Coimbra, is already t, and pressed by superior numbers, when joined, gland, 29 June, by the Marquess Palmella, Count or, Gen. Saldanha, and others. Oporto is aban- and the retreating Constitutionalists withdraw om Oporto but the main body) across the Spanish and by way of Coruna, to England.

iro issues a proclamation against Miguel's usurpa- d 25 July.

under Gen. Valdez, declares against Don Miguel, duced in August.—*Maria* II., from Rio Janeiro, England (at Falmouth) Sept., and is received as *n of Portugal.*

and revolting *Persecution of the Constitutional-* ouraged by the queen-mother, 1828-29.

9 The attempt at Lisbon in favour of Maria II., Moreira (put to death 6 March, in violation of his to transportation) fails 9 January. Don Miguel d by the suspicion that she favours the cause of) attempts with *his own hand to murder his sister* egent Isabel Maria, the *pistol which he discharges* lling a servant by her side.

e force under Gen. Saldanha, organised in British tensibly for Brasil, is forcibly prevented by the overnment from landing to re-inforce *Terceira,* a Miguelite expedition against that island, is, less, gallantly foiled by Count *Villa Flor,* 11 Augt. d VII. *of Spain* acknowledges Don Miguel as tober.

peror *Pedro* recalls his daughter *Maria* II. from to Brasil: but,

30, a *Regency* in her name, consisting of the Palmella, Councillor Guerreiro, and Count Villa ormally installed in the Isle of *Terceira,* March. d horrid treatment of the Constitutionalists in eons of Lisbon, and galleys of Africa. Death of erated queen-mother.

Change of Ministry in England, 16 Nov.]

[Cont. on Sheet No. 2.]

BRITANNIC ISLES.

GEORGE IV. 29 Jan. **1820**-30 (Regent from 1811).

National Debt, Jan. 1820, £874,880,681 including *the Equivalent* in capital *to the various Annuities.*

The "gradual resumption of payments in cash" (standard gold) by the Bank of England, commences 1 Feb. DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT 29 Feb. *Chain*-bridge (invented by Capt. Brown) over the Tweed, opened 26 July. Captain John *Franklin's* arduous *Land*-Expedn. to the N. Polar Sea 1819-22. Capt. *Parry* returns from his first Arctic Voyage of Discovery (commenced May 1819) Nov.; leaves the Nore on a second expedition with the "Fury" and "Hecla," May 1821; (returns Oct. 1825).
The judicial proceedings against Queen Caroline (married 1795) terminate in the abandonment of the "Bill of Pains and Penalties," 10 Nov. (she dies 7 Aug. 1821).

1821 His Majesty GEORGE IV. crowned 19 July; visits Ireland (12 Aug. to 3 Sept.); and afterwards, by way of Calais, *Hanover* (embarking and relanding at Ramsgate, 25 Sept. and 8 Nov.).

1822 Mr. *Peel* succeeds Lord Sidmouth, home department, Jan. *Modification of the* **Navigation Act,** and commencement of a *more liberal system of political economy* (Mr. Wallace, Mr. Huskisson). Parliamentary grant for the printing of the early histories of Britain. His Majesty visits Scotland, Aug. Mr. *Canning* succeeds, on the sudden death of the Marquess of Londonderry (Lord *Castlereagh*), to the foreign office, Sept.

1823 The Buckingham-palace library of above 65,000 volumes (collected by *George* III.) together with a valuable selection of coins and medals, presented to the public (British-Museum) 15 Jan. *British Consuls appointed to the Emancipated States of* (Spanish) *America,* Oct. Capt. *James Weddell's Antarctic Discoveries* ("South Orkneys"), he reaches 74°15, being *the* (then) *highest Southern Lat.* ever navigated, 20 Feby. 1823 (d. 1834).

1824 Sir Chas. M'Carthy def. and slain by *the Ashantees* in Africa, 21 January.
The architectural improvements (new street from Pall Mall to the *Regent's Park*) of London, commenced in the regeney, still in progress: first pile of the new *London* Bridge driven 15 March; foundation of the new Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, 23 April. The "Mac Adam-izing" of the streets of London commences. Captain *Parry,* with Capt. Lyon, begins his *third* Arctic Voyage of Discovery, May (returns 1825; performs a *4th* Voy. 1827). *Uniformity of Weights and Measures' Bill* to commence from 1 May, 1825. Forfeited titles, of 1745, restored.
Important Discoveries in the Interior of Africa, by Capt. *Hugh Clapperton* and Major Denham, 1822-24. **Joint-Stock Company mania.**

1825 Tunnel under the Thames, from Rotherhithe, formally commenced 2 Mar. Capt. *Franklin's* 2nd Arctic *Land*-Expedn., 1825-27. A new *Expedition of Discovery to Africa* under Captain **Clapperton** (who dies at Soccatoo April 1827: his papers preserved by his attendant Richard Lander). The **first steam vessel to India** (the Enterprise, Capt. Johnston, R. N.) leaves Falmouth 16 Aug., reaches the Cape 13 Oct., and arrives in Bengal 9 Dec. **Panic in the money market,** followed by great failures, Dec.

1826 Bills gradually to *withdraw the one and two pound notes* from circulation, to allow *Branch* Banks of England, and banking companies of more than six partners. DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT 2 June.
5,000 British troops, in aid of the Constitutional Government of Portugal, land at Lisbon, Dec. (and remain until March 1828).

1827 His royal highness *Frederic Duke of York dies* 5 Jan. Earl of Liverpool, attacked with paralysis, Feb., is succeeded as prime minister by Mr. *George Canning,* who coalesces with the Whigs. *Treaty of London* with France and Russia, in favour of Greece, 6 July; followed by the *destruction of the Turco-Egyptian fleet,* in the bay of *Navarino,* by the combined British, French, and Russian squadrons, under Sir *Edward Codrington,* 20 Oct. Mr. *Canning* dies 8 Aug. Viscount *Goderich* (previously Mr. Robinson), prime minister; is succeeded,

1828, Jan., by the *Duke of Wellington. Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts* (Lord John Russell) April. *New Corn Bill* regulating the scale of foreign duty by the fluctuation of price in England. The *Catholic Association* proceedings (Mr. Daniel O'Connell) become more and more serious. —By a return published this year, the *number of convicts* in New South Wales is 14,155 males, and 1,513 females.—The London University, and the St. Katherine Docks, opened Oct.

1829 Catholic Relief Bill—(ejectment of Mr. *Peel* from representing the University of Oxford, Feb. Duel between the *Duke of Wellington* and the Earl of Winchelsea, 21 March)—carried by final majorities of 178 (320 to 142) in the Commons, and 104 (213 to 109) in the Lords, receives the royal assent 13 April, and is brought into operation 23 April. Great distress, and concomitant disturbances, among the *silk* (and other branches of) manufacturing operatives. *Western* Australia (Swan River) constituted a separate Govermt. by Act of Parl. passed 14 May; chief Town Perth.

1830 Earl Stanhope depicts to the Peers, without any effective result, the frightfully calamitous state of the agricultural interests, Feb. The long-pending proposed Bill for the Transfer of the Elective Franchise from East Retford (convicted of gross corruption) to *Birmingham,* is rejected by the Commons. Sir James Graham's motion for a return of the separate salaries and services of the 113 privy councillors in the joint *annual receipt* of £650,164. is evaded by a majority of 84, May.
GEORGE IV. dies, early in the morning, 26 June (in the 68th year of his age, the 11th of his *reign,* and the 20th of his conjoint rule as regent and king); and is succeeded by his brother, the DUKE OF CLARENCE, as

WILLIAM IV. **1830**-37.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT 24 July.—Public opening of the **RAILWAY between Manchester and Liverpool** (and melancholy death of Mr. Huskisson) 15 **Sept.** The long-continued deep depression of agriculture, involving in many counties deplorable suffering among the labouring classes, leads, at last, to rural insurrectionary movements, for the destruction of thrashing machines, and the compulsory raising of agricultural wages, accompanied by terrific *nightly incendiary conflagrations,* at first in Kent, and thence spreading into Hants, Wilts, Bucks, Sussex, Surrey, and various other counties, Oct. and Nov.—Association in Ireland for the repeal of the Union.—Meeting of the new Parliament 26 Oct. The emphatic declaration of the Duke of Wellington (prime minister) *against all* measures of *parliamentary reform,* 2 Nov., produces extraordinary sensation. The rising tumultuary spirit of the metropolis against the premier, occasions the postponement of the projected public visit of the king and queen to the city, 9 Nov.
The ministry, left in a minority of 29 (on the motion of Sir Henry Parnell for the civil list to be submitted to a committee) 15 Nov., *announce their resignation* (through the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel) 16 Nov. *Whig Ministry,* under *Earl Grey;* Henry *Brougham* lord chancellor, Viscount *Althorp* Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The rural disturbances gradually subside. Bill declaring, in case of demise of the Crown without issue, the DUCHESS OF KENT Guardian and REGENT, during the minority of her daughter the PRINCESS VICTORIA. Parliament adjourned 23 Dec.; re-assembles,

[Continued on Sheet No. 2.]

SWEDEN, WITH NORWAY.

Charles XIV. *Bernadotte* (fr. 1818).

1821. Abolition by the Storthing, or Diet, of *hereditary* nobility in Norway.

[Cont. on No. 2.]

DENMARK.

FREDERIC VI. (1808-39).

[Con. on No. 2.]

PRUSSIA.

Frederic-William III. (1797-1840).

[Cont. on No. 2.]

RUSSIA.

ALEXANDER I. (1801-25).

1825 ALEXANDER I. dies at Taganrog, 1 Dec. *n/s:* and is succeeded by his second brother, **Nicholas** I. 1825 (the elder bro. *Constantine* having relinquished the succession). *Insurrection at Petersburg* 26 December.

1826 Coronation at Moscow 3 September. War with Persia. *Dictatorial Adjustment* with Turkey *at Ackermann.*

1827 *League with Britain and France,* in favour of the *revolted Greeks* 6 July.

1828 Peace with Persia, Feb., Russia gains Erivan, and Nakhitchevan, and a pecuniary indemnity. *Declaration of* **War agnst. Turkey** 26 April n/s.

1829 The Russian envoy at Tehran provokes his own destruction by the Persian populace, February.

Diebitsch crosses the Balkan July: **Peace of Adrianople** 14 (2) September.

[For the details of this War, and conditions of Peace, see *Turkey.*]

1830 The patriotic Poles proclaim war agnst. their oppressors by the expulsion of the Russian garrison from Warsaw 29*th November;* the Grand-Duke *Constantine,* stript of his vice-regal rule, retires to the Russian frontier: a *Provisional Polish Government* is formed, General *Chlopicki* declared *Dictator,* and a Diet convoked for 18 Dec.

[Con. on No. 2.]

TURKEY.

MAHMÚD II. (1808-39).

1821 Insurrections in Wallachia and Moldavia (Prince Ypsilanti). Threatening attitude of Russia.

Revolt of the Greeks (under Turkey from 1453-62) in the Morea; in Candia and other islands, 1821.

1822 Ali Pacha, after long defying the power of the Porte in **Albania,** perishes at *Janina* Feb. —War with Persia 1822, terminated without loss 1823.

1822 Barbarous devastation of the isle of Scio, by the Turks.

1824 Russian army still on the frontier. The sanguinary struggle with the Greeks is maintained, on both sides, with merciless and unabated fury: the Greeks gain some advantages, particularly at sea. **Lord Byron** (the poet) zealous advocate of the Greek cause, *dies at Missolonghi,* 19 April.

1825 Ibrahim Pacha, step-son of *Muhammad Ali* Viceroy of Egypt, lands with a formidable Turco-**Egyptian** force **trained to European discipline,** Feb., reduces Navarino, May. *Missolonghi* is invested from April.

1826 The Sultan directs the whole *Ottoman army to be* **trained to European discipline:** the **JANIZARIES** in Constantinople **revolt.**
Resolute conduct of the Sultan: total overthrow and *general slaughter of the* **Janizaries** *by Hussein Pacha* 15 June, and **dissolution of the whole corps for ever,** by proclamation 16 June.
Every appearance of turbulence in the populace of Constantinople is punished with inexorable severity.
Russia *dictates* the terms of the *Treaty of Ackermann.*

1826 The projected naval armament for the succour of Greece, under *Lord Cochrane,* owing to the mal-management of the "Greek Committee" in London, fails: the gallant efforts of *Miaulis* against the Turkish and Egyptian fleets are of no avail, and thus **Missolonghi,** after sustaining with enthusiastic heroism a severe siege of nearly 12 months' duration, *falls* 22 *April* (the governor *Bozzaris* perishes; part of the garrison, with desperate valour, cut their way through the lines of the besiegers).

1827 *Treaty of London,* between Britain, France, and Russia, to *compel* Turkey to desist from the further reduction of her revolted Greek provinces 6 July; followed by the *Destruction of the Turco-Egyptian Fleet* in the Bay of *Navarino,* 20 Oct.

1827 Defeat of the Greeks before Athens 6 May; and surrender of the Acropolis 2 June.

1828 Russian *Declaration of* **War** 26 (14) April. The right and centre of an army of 115,000 Russians, under Count Wittgenstein, *cross the Pruth* 7*th May:* the left subsequently crosses the Danube at Isaktchi.
Braila on the Danube is gallantly maintained from about 11 May to 19 June; Anapa on the Black Sea holds out for 40 days, and Tulcza is not captured without a brave resistance; but in all, before 2 July, 7 fortresses have fallen to the Russians, who (already joined by the *Emperor Nicholas*) meet with their first material check, in their advance toward Constantinople, at *Warna* and *Shiumla.*

1828 **Ibrahim** with 21,000 Egyptian troops, evacuates Greece, Sept. and 4 Oct., *by convention* (concluded 6 August between Muhammad Ali and Sir Ed. Codrington) *with the three Allied Powers:*—and, being thus enfeebled, the Turkish garrisons of five fortresses in the Morea, speedily submit to the forcible occupation of a French army from Toulon (22,000) under Gen. Maison, supported by a British fleet under Adm. Malcolm: —leaving the **Morea,** in November, **entirely freed from the Turkish forces.**

WARNA *is intrepidly defended* against the main efforts of the Russian forces (Prince Menzikoff wounded 21 Aug.) by the Capudan Pacha IZZEL MEHEMED, from 20 July until a mutiny in the garrison occasions its surrender 11 Oct. (the Capudan with 300 men is allowed to retire from the citadel unmolested). **Shiumla** is vigorously defended by **Hussein** Pacha, who makes sudden and brilliant assaults on the Russian positions, and detached corps; in a night attack 25 *Aug.* he carries redoubts (Gen. Wrede slain) on both flanks of the enemy's lines, and simultaneously dislodges Gen. Rudiger from Eski-Stamboul: toward the close of Sept. he even operates successfully between the Russian army and Silistria.

The Russians retreat from Shiumla 15 Oct., *to the Vicinity of their own frontier at Jassy* (head quarters during the winter) severely harassed until they re-cross the Danube, and abandoning, 10 Nov., the *Siege of Silistria* (invested in July) with great loss of artillery, horses, and baggage.

In Western Wallachia, after a smart and equally-contested warfare of some months' duration, Gen. Geismar gains at length, in a night attack at Czroi, a victory over the Seraskier of Widdin, followed by the capture of Kalafat.

In Asia (Armenia) the Russian Gen. Paskewitsch reduces Kars, Achakalaki, and 3rdly (after first routing a Turkish army 24 Aug. in its vicinity) *Akhalzik.*

1829 Sizeboli falls by surprise to a Russian naval armament late in March, and a vigorous effort, by Hussein Pacha, for its recovery, is repulsed 9 April.—Count DIEBITSCH (who succeeds Count Wittgenstein) advancing with the main Russian army from Jassy, re-invests *Silistria* 18 May. Gen. Roth stationed near Pravadi, after sustaining with difficulty a severe attack, 17 May, by the Grand-vazir REDSHID Pacha, from Shiumla, is compelled to retire, and Pravadi is invested by the Turks. Diebitsch, 5 June, leaving a force to continue the siege of Silistria, effects a sudden and unobserved junction with Gen. Roth and attempts to cut off the Grand-vazi'r from Shiumla.

The grand-vazi'r abandoning the siege of Pravadi, cuts his passage, 11 June, through the strongly-posted Russian army in the *Defiles of Kulertcha* in a sanguinary conflict of four hours' duration, but loses his artillery, and is compelled to a precipitate retreat, by way of Marasch, to Shiumla.

Silistria surrenders 30 June, and the besieging forces join Diebitsch before Shiumla, supplying as they successively arrive, in the nights of 13 and 15 July, the place of the divisions under Generals Roth and Rudiger, which in the same nights are separately and secretly marched off as the advanced corps to effect the **passage of the Balkan** (or Mount Hæmus).

These corps succeed in crossing the ill-protected river Kamtchik 17 and 19 July; and meeting with little subsequent resistance, reach by 20 and 21 July Palisbano and Erketch, both on the *ridge of the Balkan*: whence (followed by the main army) victoriously descending the southern declivity, Bourgas is carried 24th, and *Aidos* 26th July. The grand-vazir Redshid, ignorant of the well-concealed movement until 21 July, quits Shiumla and, by a circuitous route westward, reaches Selimno, where he is defeated by Diebitsch 12 August.

ADRIANOPLE submits without a struggle 20 August. Enos on the Mediterranean is next occupied, and meanwhile many ports of the Euxine have submitted to Admiral Greig.

In *Asia* too the Turks, after first making a fruitless effort to recover Akhalzik in March, and next sustaining the twofold overthrow of the Seraskier 30 June, and Hagki Pâcha 2 July, by *Paskewitsch,* are so panic-stricken, that they, almost without resistance, about the middle of July, surrender *Erzeroum,* in which the Seraskier himself is made prisoner.

On 27 August, Turkish plenipotentiaries arrive at Adrianople, hostilities are suspended, and negociations commence 1 September, ending in the **PEACE OF ADRIANOPLE** 14 (2) September:—

1. The Russians restore the whole of their conquests, except the fortress, and part of the Pachalik, of *Akhalzik.*—2. *Moldavia and Wallachia* to enjoy independent national government (merely paying annual tribute to the Porte), the Turks relinquishing every fortress on the left bank of the Danube, and thence withdrawing every Muhammedan settler. The conditions in favour of the *Servians,* in the Treaty of Ackermann 1826, confirmed. 3. **Greece** to be constituted a separate state, according to the Treaty of London 6 July 1827, and the Act of 22 March 1829.
4. Unlimited freedom of commerce, and 11,500,000 Dutch ducats (by instalments) granted to Russia.
From this period, in addition to the already largely adopted **European practices of war,** a rapid conformity to the **Costume and Manners of Europe** is encouraged by the example and influence of the *Sultan.*

1829 The Greeks, under General Church, effect some conquests westward, beyond the Isthmus of Corinth until called on, 18 May, to suspend hostilities by the Allied Powers; who after the *Peace of Adrianople,* 14 Sept., proceed formally to constitute
GREECE
an independent *Kingdom*
(still under the provisional government of Count Capo d'Istria).
The sovereignty, refused by Prince John of Saxony, is next offered,
1830, by Britain, France, and Russia, to *Prince Leopold* of Saxe-Coburg, Jan., but ultimately declined May.

[Continued on Sheet No. 2.]

YEARS AFTER CHRIST.

1820

1830

1831

TABLE XIII.

No. 2,
Continued from Sheet No. 1.

MODERN HI

Contin

YEARS AFTER CHRIST.	FRANCE.	GERMANY, AND AUSTRIA. — CONFEDERATED SOVEREIGN STATES.	GERMANY, AND AUSTRIA. — AUSTRIA.	ITALY. — UPPER-ITALY.	ITALY. — PAPAL TERRITORY.	ITALY. — NAPLES AND SICILY.	SWITZERLAND.
1831	[*Continued from Sheet No.* 1.] **1831** M. *Lafitte* resigns, and is succeeded as prime minister by M. *Casimir Perier*, 13 March. New Electoral Law, by which the number of electors is increased from 94,000 to above 200,000. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved 1 June. The maltreatment by Don Miguel of some subjects of France, is chastised by the capture of a Portuguese fleet in the Tagus, 11th, 12th July. The *new Chamber of Deputies* assembles 23 July. The *Abolition of Hereditary Peerage* is carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a final majority of 386 to 40; but is only passed, Dec., in the Chamber of Peers (103 to 67) by an especial creation of 36 new Peers. *Armed riots*, to enforce an increase of wages, by the silk operatives *at Lyons*, with temporary expulsion of the military, 21 Nov. to 3 Dec. **1832** Ancona occupied, Feb. (to 1838). The *Spasmodic Cholera* breaks out *in Paris*, 27 March, and assailing alike the affluent and needy, speedily rages with frightful virulence; the highest number of the recorded *daily* deaths is on the 9th of April, when 861 persons perish: the prime minister, M. *Casimir Perier*, attacked 6 April, after a partial intermediate recovery, expires 16 May. Marshal *Soult* Premier, Oct. Armed insurrectionary riots at Paris, on occasion of the funeral of General Lamarque, 5 June, not suppressed without great slaughter, morning of the 6th June. The *Duchess de Berri* lands, with Marshal Bourmont, from Italy, near Marseilles 29 April; but the projected rising at Marseilles having failed, she traverses the country undiscovered to La Vendée, and under the title of "Regent of France," issues a profusion of decrees and proclamations in behalf of her son, "Henry V."; but every attempt to raise a respectable revolt fails, and the "Regent's" straggling armed bands effect nothing beyond a few isolated, and insignificant, attacks, leading to no useful result. The duchess contrives, however, under a variety of disguises, and amidst perpetual "hair breadth 'scapes," to elude the vigilance of the police during nearly six months, until at last, betrayed by one of her emissaries named Deutz, she is arrested in the house of Mademoiselle Duguigny, at Nantes, 7 Nov., and conveyed to the citadel of Blaye. A pistol shot is fired at the King on the Pont-Royal 19 Nov. (the two accused persons are *acquitted*). Marriage of King Leopold of Belgium with the Princess Louise at Compiègne 9 Aug. Siege and capture of the citadel of Antwerp, defended by the Dutch Gen. Chasse, 4 to 23 Dec. **1833** The Duchess de Berri, while under confinement at Blaye, is officially pronounced, 22 Feb., to be *enceinte;* is delivered (as Countess de Lucchesi-Palli) of a female infant 10 May; and, released without trial, is embarked for Naples 8 June. **1834** General *Lafayette* dies, aged 76, May. **1835** *Horrible Attempt*, by the discharge of a many-barreled Machine *to assassinate Louis-Philippe* and his sons while passing in procession along the Boulevard du Temple 28 July; the King (although his Horse is wounded), and his sons escape: *Marshal Mortier with 13 others* (among whom a child) *killed*, and numerous Persons severely wounded; Fieschi the wretched Principal, with Moray and Pepin his Accomplices, in the infamous plot, are guillotined Feby. 1836. To revenge *the discomfiture* of Gen. *Trezel's Expdn.*, by *Abd-ul-Kader*, 26 June 4 July, General *Clausel* with a Reinforcement of 10,000 men, accompanied by the (Prince Royal) *Duke of Orleans* captures and destroys *Mascara* abt. 55 miles E. S. E. of Oran 6 Dec.; but returns to the Coast 12 Dec., closely followed by Abd-ul-Kader, who, **1836,** maintaining a spirited and harassing Warfare near Oran and around Tlemecen, has fierce and obstinate Fights with General Arlanger, April, and subsequently with Gen. Bugeaud near the Tafna. The King, in a Carriage with the Queen and Madame Adelaide, is shot at with a Cane Gun 25 June by the Assassin Alibaud (beheaded 11 July). Erection of the "Luxor" Monolithic Obelisk abt. 70 feet high, in the Place de la Concorde Paris, Oct. Puerile and futile Attempt at Military Insurrection in Strasburg 30 Oct. by Prince Charles-*Louis* Buonaparte (third and sole surviving Son of Napoleon's Brother *Louis* Ex-King of Holland) from Switzerland; he is immediately seized, and in Nov. deported to the U. S. of America. The Ex-King *Charles* X. expires at Goritzia 6. Nov. Marshal *Clausel*, with the (King's second Son) *Duke de Nemours*, leads from Bona 13 Nov. 7,000 Troops against Achmed Bey of *Constantina* (about 100 miles S. W. of Bona); *is repulsed* in a General Assault 23 Nov., and with difficulty effects a *disastrous Retreat to Bona*. The King's Life is, for the *fourth* Time, attempted while proceeding in State, with the Duke of Orleans, to open the Legislative Chambers 27 Dec.; the Sentence of Death, agnst. his murderous Assailant Meunier deemed *half-witted*, is commuted to transportation. **[Concluded on Sheet No. 3.]**	[*Contd. from Sheet No.* 1.] **1831** Futile attempt at insurrection in Göttingen, Jan. The *Spasmodic Cholera* breaks out at Hamburg early in Oct. **1832** Grand political Fête at Hambach, by the friends of constitutional freedom 27 & 28 May. *Despotic Decrees of the Germanic Diet*, 28 June and 5 July, annihilating the *Rights of the Legislat. Chambers* in the constitutional States, and *the Freedom of the Press.* **1833** The Chamber of Deputies in Würtemberg, on evincing its *hostility to the arbitrary decrees of the Diet*, is dissolved: great, but unavailing, dissatisfaction is also exhibited by the Chambers of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, & Baden. Political disturbance at Frankfurt (seat of the Germanic Diet) in which some lives are lost, 3rd & 4th March. **1829-36** Prusso-*Germanic Commercial Union* to establish, 1. A perfect *Inter-Germanic Freedom of Trade* by the Abolition of all internal Duties (together with all the cumbrous and expensive machinery of the separate State Custom House System); 2. A *uniform* Scale of **Import** *and Export Duties* (to be levied on the Germanic-Frontiers for the Benefit, in due proportions, of all the several States of the Union): the Scale being such as to encourage as largely as possible all indigenous (i. e. mainly *Prussian*) productions *to the Prejudice or Exclusion of Foreign Competition.* This Union gradually and perseveringly erected under the *Influence of Prussia* (and the advocacy of her tributary North-German newspapers) from 1829, embraces after the adhesion of Nassau, and Frankfurt-on-the-Mayn, in 1836, every State of the federative Diet, except *Austria*, Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg, and Bremen. **1836** *Anthony*, king of Saxony dies 6 June. Is succeeded by his nephew, *Frederic* - Augustus (aged 39) Co-Regent from 1830. **1837 In Hanover,** on the Death of *Will. IV. of England* 20th June, *Ernest* I. (aged 66) previously *Duke of Cumberland*, succeeds, as the male Heir, to the Throne. *Abrogates* by *Royal Letters Patent* dated 1 Nov. 1837, *the Constitution* of 26 Sept. 1833: Protests of *the Professors of Göttingen*, and of the States of Baden, Bavaria, and Saxony; followed by long-continued internal Embroilment and Appeals to the Germanic Diet (1837-39). **1841** Death of *Danneker* em. Sculptor (Ariadne), at Stuttgard 8 Dec. **1842 Terrific Conflagration at Hamburg** night betw. 4th and 5th to 8th May. Numerous annual *Emigrations to America* 1816-42.	[*Contd. from No.* 1.] 1831 In Hungary, above 100,000 persons fall victims to the *Spasmodic Cholera*, June to Sept.: this frightful visitation, together with the precautionary measures employed to arrest its progress, occasion serious, though transitory, popular insurrections. The Cholera reaches *Vienna* 13th Sept. 1835 *Francis I.* (II.) **last** of the **elective** Emperors dies 2 March. **Ferdinand** I. (aged 42) 1835; crowned as Ferd. V. King of Hungary 28 Sept., 1830; is inaugurated with the *Arch-Ducal Hat* of Austria June 1835, crowned as Ferdinand V King of Bohemia 7 Sept. 1836; and, at Milan, as King of Lombardy and Venice 6 Sept. 1838. 1838 (To counterpoise the *Prusso*-Germanic Commercial Union) **Treaty of Commerce** *and* (Danube) *Navigation* **with Britain** 3 July.	[*Contd. from No.* 1.] 1831 *Chas. Felix*, king of Sardinia, dies April; succeeded by his nephew *Charles Albert* (prince of Carignan). In *Modena*, insurrectionary movements in favour of a General *Italian Federation* commence 3 Feb., and compel the duke to retire to Mantua: In *Parma* also, the Duchess (ex-*Empress*) *Maria-Louisa* is compelled to relinquish her government 10th Feb. Both are, however, speedily reinstated, and the insurgents quelled by the appearance of an *Austrian Army* under Gen. Frimont, across the Po, in March. 1837 Visitation of the Cholera.	[*Contd. from No.* 1.] *Gregory* XVI. (Capellari) 1831. 1831 An *Insurrection* in Bologna breaks out 4 Feb., and, spreading to Ancona, in four days severs the whole of the Trans-Apennine territory from the Papal State. But this revolt disappears (almost as suddenly as the simultaneous insurrections in Modena and Parma) at the first sight of the *Austrian* standards, under Frimont, Mar. 1832 The intestine commotions having been renewed, Austrian troops again enter Bologna, 28 January. To counter-check this interference, the *French*, landing about 1,100 men in the night betw. 22 & 23 Feb., take possession of *Ancona*: (which they occupy to 1838). 1837 The Cholera at Rome.	[*Contd. from No.* 1.] 1831 A new *Volcanic Island* appears between Pantalaria and Sicily, July: it subsequently sinks, forming a dangerous shoal, but again becomes visible 1833. 1832 Eruption of Mount Vesuvius 29 July: and of Mount Etna, in which Bronte is destroyed, 17 and 18 Nov. 1837 The Cholera rages especially at Palermo & Catania.	[*Contd. from No.* 1.] 1831 In *Basel* the *rural* communes rise in arms, to wrest equality of rights with the *citizens*; ineffectually, at first, but ultimately, in 1833, erecting a distinct Government at Liestall: similar struggles and *separations* occur in other cantons. The Swiss reformers attempt in vain to liberalise the *trading intercourse* between the different cantons. In Neufchatel (under Prussia) an armed disturbance of unmeaning character Sept., is speedily put down. From 1833, frequent recurrence of political and religious dissensions. 1838 Louis Buonaparte (of *Strasburg* notoriety) returns to Switzerland from America; *war threatened by France*, the prince withdraws to England. 1841 Anti-Oligarchical Conflict in *Geneva*, Nov. Numerous annual Swiss *Emigrations to America* 1816-42.

NETHERLANDS.	SPAIN.
[*Continued from Sheet No.* 1]. **1831** The Congress inclines at first to elect as the future Belgian sovereign the Duke de Leuchtenberg (son of *Eugene Beauharnois*), but he being objected to by France, its choice falls (objectionably to other of the Allied Powers) on the Duke de Nemours, second son of the French king, who (17 Feb.) on the part of the duke declines the offered crown: which, after an impotent and fearfully distracted inter-*regency*, under a Mons. de Chokier, from 25 Feb. is on the 4th June assigned by a majority of 152 to 44 to **Prince Leopold** of Saxe-Coburg; who signifies his acceptance of it, in London, 26 June. NETHERLANDS, NORTHERN; OR HOLLAND. — **William** I. is to retain the title of *King of the Netherlands*, and the rule over the 7 "United Provinces" (of 1579-94), or Republic of Holland, with the territorial Boundaries of 1790. SOUTHERN; OR BELGIUM. — **Leopold** I. arrives at the palace of Lacken 19 July, 1831, and on the 21st July form. asc. the newly elected throne as Hereditary "*King of the Belgians*;" his sway being deemed to extend over the Southern Provinces, distinctively at one period termed "Spanish," and, from 1714 to 1794, "Austrian" Netherlands; and also over the Principality of Liège. The precise limits however of the two states, especially in regard to *Luxemburg*, are left in dispute; the Belgians with obstinate violence not only refusing to concede this Germanic possession of the House of Orange, according to the *Terms of Separation promulged by the Allied Conference* 20 Jan. 1831, but even openly declaring, during the regency of M. de Chokier, that they will maintain it by *force of arms!* in defiance alike of the Allied Powers and Germanic Confederation. William I. sends in his adhesion to the terms of 20 Jan. 1831, 18th Feb.; and on the 10th May the Allied Powers unitedly declare that if the Belgians do not conform to the same terms by the 1st June, Luxemburg will be occupied by the Germanic League, and all relations between the five Allied Powers and the Belgian authorities broken off. On the 21st May, however, with a view of ensuring the then-contemplated election of *Prince Leopold* to the Belgic throne (and thereby extinguishing all lingering apprehension of Belgium yet becoming an appendage to France), the Allied Powers, relaxing from their previous declarations, agree to *open a negociation* to effect, if possible, the transfer of Luxemburg to Belgium for a just compensation: and on the 26th June (the day on which Prince Leopold accepts the crown) they propose, in substitution of the protocol of 20 Jan., the preliminaries of a *Treaty between Holland and the newly-elected Sovereign of Belgium*, in which the negociation for Luxemburg is to be kept "distinct from the question of boundaries." The king of Holland, resenting the conduct of the Allies in blending the question of demarcation with the election of a rival monarch, peremptorily refuses to become a party to either the proposed treaty or negociation: insists on inviolable adherence to the protocol of 20 Jan., as accepted by him 18 Feb.; and on 1st Aug., declaring the *Armistice at an end*, prepares to enforce by arms the terms of 20 Jan. On the 4th Aug., a Dutch army, under the Prince of Orange, advances in the direction of Turnhout and Diest; and, on the 5th Aug., occupies without resistance Diest and Sichem, whence extending its right to Haelen, cuts off the communication between the main Belgic army of the Meuse, under Gen. Daine, eastward near Hasselt, and the forces concentrated westward, near Mechlin, under King Leopold. On the 8th Aug., the Dutch advance to a general attack on Gen. Daine's positions, but the imperfectly organised Belgians *flee in confusion*, on the very first discharge of arms, and halt not until sheltered within the distant walls of Liège. The Dutch having thus speedily swept away the main army of the Meuse, next direct their march against King Leopold, who, on the sudden déroute and flight of Gen. Daine, takes up a position, to cover Brussels, near Louvain. He is vigorously assailed 12 Aug., and, notwithstanding the personal valour and exertions of the king, his army is alone saved from utter defeat by the promised evacuation of Louvain on the following day. Meanwhile certain intelligence is received of the arrival at and near Brussels, 12 Aug., of a French army to support the Belgians; and on the 13th Aug. orders reach the Prince of Orange from the Hague, to retire to the Dutch frontier. On the 23rd Aug., the armistice is regularly resumed; and in Oct., the Allied Conference publish the twenty-four articles of a "*Definitive*" Treaty of Separation, assigning to *Belgium* more than the half of Luxemburg, in exchange for Belgic territory in the province of Limburg; to *Holland*, the fortresses of Venloo and Maestricht on the Meuse, and the disputed left bank of the Scheldt, together with an *advantageous apportionment of the public debt:* which Definitive Treaty is declared to be *compulsory upon both parties.* The King of Holland refuses to submit to the Definitive Treaty; and, 14 Dec., formally protests agst. the treaty concluded by the Allies, 15 Nov., with King Leopold. The Definitive Treaty, although at first warmly denounced by the Belgians, is finally accepted (by a majority of 59 to 38 of the representatives) 1 Nov.; and, 15 Nov., the Allied Powers guarantee to King Leopold the plenary fulfilment of the 24 articles. **1832** *Convention between France and Britain*, 22 Oct., to enforce the separation of Belgium and Holland, according to the Definitive Treaty of Oct. 1831, followed by, 1. Embargoes on Dutch shipping, and the blockade, by a combined British and French fleet, of the Dutch ports, 6 Nov.; 2. the entrance of a French army under Marshal Gérard, into Belgium, 15 Nov., to reduce the citadel of Antwerp—the French batteries open 4 Dec., the citadel surrenders 23 Dec.; Gen. Chasse and the Dutch garrison are conveyed as prisoners of war to St. Omer. The French army, immediately after the rendition of the citadel, retires from the Belgic territory. Mitigation of the embargoes and blockade, in favour of perishable cargoes and distant voyages, 3 Dec. **1833** *Preliminary Treaty, terminating hostilities with Belgium*, and re-establishing relations of amity with *Britain* and *France*, signed in London 21 May. The *Luxemburg* and *Limburg* territorial differences with Belgium not finally adjusted until 1839. **1840** *William* I. *abdicates* 7 Oct., in favour of his Son, the *Prince of Orange*, **William** II. (aged 48) 1840. **1832** Marriage of King *Leopold* with the Princess Louise of France, at Compiègne, 9 Aug. **1833** *Termination of Hostilities* with Holland 21 May. Birth of an heir to the Belgic throne (as Duke de Brabant) 24 July. **1838** Failure of the *Bank of Belgium.* **1839** *Final Adjustment* (mediated and modified by the five Great Powers) *with Holland.* **1841** Futile attempt at Insurrection in Brussels 30 Oct.	[*Continued from Sheet No.* 1.] 1831 Fruitless attempts at revolt in Cadiz, Mar.: and, under *Torijos*, betrayed and shot (with Mr. Robt. Boyd and 51 others) at Malaga, Dec. 1832 Severe indisposition (and reported demise) of Ferd. VII., Sept. Intrigues of the Carlists to exclude his infant daughter from the succession. The *Queen is appointed Regent*, the *closed* Universities are re-opened, and an amnesty in favour of the Constitutionalists proclaimed Oct. **1833** By a decree dated 10 March, Don *Carlos* is "permitted to proceed" (*i. e.* banished) to Portugal; and subsequently receives *permission* (of which, however, he refractorily neglects to avail himself) to proceed by sea to Rome. The **Cortes,** convoked by decree dated 4th April, perform the **"Jura" (swear allegiance)** to the infant Princess Maria *Isabel* Louisa, as heiress apparent to the Spanish throne, 20 June: a proceeding against which the King of Naples and *Don Carlos* protest. Ferdinand dies 29 Sept. **Isabel** II. 1833 (3 Years old): under the *Regency* of the Queen-Mother Maria-*Christina.* The **Carlist Civil War** commencing at Bilbao **6th Oct.** spreads from Biscay proper to the two other Basque Provinces and Navarra; but the whole of the revolted Towns and Districts are rapidly recovered in Nov. by Gen. Saarsfeld, who, aided by Jauregui (El Pastor) and Castagnos, drives the Insurgents in scattered Bands to the Mountains of Navarra. *Military Demonstrations* in Catalonia (Gen. Llauder) Dec., and in Old Castille (Quesada) *in favour of Constitutional Government*, lead to the Resignation, **1834,** of M. de Zea Bermudez, Jan., who is succeeded as Prime Minister by Martinez de la Rosa. *Quadruple All.* of *Eng., France, Spain, and Portugal* in favour of the two young Queens *Isabel* II. and *Maria* II. 22 April. Convocation of the *Constitutional Cortes* (as organized by the "Royal Statute" 4 April) 24 July; and *Amnesty* to all those excepted from the Benefit of the decree of Oct. 1832. *Don Carlos*, around whom a Partizan Force assembles, is pursued by Gen. *Rodil* (who crosses the Portuguese Frontier) and put to flight at Sardoza, April; suffered to embark (under strong Protest from the Spanish Government) on board the Donegal British Man-of-War 31 May, he arrives at Portsmouth 13 June; but, clandestinely quitting England and passing thro' France in disguise, reaches *Zumalacarregui's Head Quarters* in Navarra 10th *July*. After Saarsfeld's first Successes, neither Quesada's nor Rodil's Efforts having availed against the baffling Mountain-Warfare of the Carlists, *Espoz y Mina* (returning from London under the Amnesty of this Year) is next appointed; who proclaims, Nov., a War of Extermination agt. the Insurgents; but, from ill-health, relinquishing **1835** his Command, April, is succeeded by Gen. Valdez. Lord Eliot obtains a Suspension of the Barbarities mutually inflicted on Prisoners of War. *De la Rosa resigns* 7 June; Toreno Prime-Minister. The Carlist *Zumalacarregui*, after a vigorous and victorious Career, wounded while *besieging Bilbao* expires 25 June. Valdez is superseded, agt. the Carlists, by Cordova, July. Serious and extensive [non-Carlist] Political Disturbances, remarkably characterized, in so rigidly Catholic a Country, by *the destruction of Monasteries*, and *Massacre of Monks and Priests.* In Barcelona, Zaragoza, Valencia, the Balearic Isles, Malaga, Cadiz, and Coruna, *provisional Juntas* are formed, in Augt., to obtain ameliorated Institutions, while an Andalusian Army of Insurgents under Las Navas directs its March upon Madrid. *Toreno resigns* Sept., *Mendizabal*, with Genl. Alava and other popular and liberal Colleagues, restores comparative Tranquillity and re-invigorates the Government. *Mina* operates successfully in Catalonia agt. the Carlists, who amidst the disorganisation of the Kingdom have spread their predatory Warfare into Aragon, Catalonia and Valencia. *A British* auxiliary *Legion* (against wch. is fulminated, in June, the Pretender's barbarous *Durango Decree*) raised by the Spanish Government under *Lt. Col. de Lacy Evans*, M. P. hurriedly embodied, July to Sept., at San Sebastian and Santander, and partially in Action before the close of Aug., near San Sebastian, aid in raising 2nd Investment of Bilbao Sept.; and proceed in Dec. with Cordova, and Espartero (then commanding a Division) to Vitoria. [The Legion, tho' nominally 10,000 strong, from Sickness and the Sword seldom if ever exceeds 5,000 effectives.] **1836** After a genl. and completely successful Attack by Cordova on the Carlists at Arlaban 16 Jan., Genl. Evans, who commands the right wing, makes a forward Movement on the 17th.; but on the 18th Cordova, who commands the Centre, retreats from the Heights of Arlaban which he carried on the 16th.; and thus compels a corresponding movement by Evans on the Right, and Espartero on the Left. Lord John Hay is instructed actively to co-operate with the Spanish Royalists along the Biscayan Coast, March, and a Battalion of Royal Marines landed at San Sebastian. The greatest Part of the British Legion, separating from Cordova, proceed to Santander and are thence re-conveyed to San Sebastian April. On the 5th May after a murderous Conflict of five to six Hours' duration, Gen. Evans, aided by the effective Fire of the Phœnix Steamer, carries the *triple* fortified *Lines of Ayété* (the Carlist commander Segastibelza mortally wounded); and 28th May re-takes Passages, repelling three Attacks of 10,000 Carlists (with a total Loss to the Assailants of 1,400 killed and wounded) 31 May, *6th*, and 9th June. The Queen-Regent refusing to dismiss Cordova from his inert and abortive Command, *Mendizabal resigns*, 14 May, and Isturitz succeeds to the Premiership; *Dissolution of the Cortes* 25 May, and unwarrantable Proceedings of the Executive to ensure a Ministerial Majority in the new Elections. *Revolting Atrocities* of the Civil War *in Catalonia*. *Gomez* with a Predatory Carlist Band, leaving Orduña in June, successfully sweeps *westward* thro' Asturias, and Galicia, baffling all Pursuit and returning laden with Booty to Biscay early in Aug. He next, in another pillaging Expdn, commenced abt. the middle of Augt., penetrates *Southward* to Corduba of which he takes temporary Possession 1st Oct.: and altho' his attempted Return Northward thro' Extremadura is effectually obstructed by Gen. Rodil, and he is driven by his Pursuers to San Roque and Algesiras in the *Extreme* South, abt. 23 Nov., he ultimately, being favoured by a Mutiny among the pursuing forces (in Support of Alaix ordered to be superseded by Narvaez), effects his Retreat by way of Baylen, Guadalaxara, Atienza, and Osma, reaching Navarra 17 Dec. *Popular Ebullitions* agt. Isturitz's Ministry; Malaga, Cadiz, Zaragoza, Sevilla, Corduba, Granada, and Valencia proclaim, in July, the Constitution of 1812; disturbances at Madrid 3 Augt. suppressed by Quesada; **Military Insurrection at San Ildefonso** night of 11 Aug., the Queen-Regent is compelled to sanction (until a CONSTITUENT *Cortes* shall assemble) *the Constitution of* 1812 *by Proclamation* 13 Augt. *Quesada* dismissed from his Command at Madrid is massacred at Hortaleza 15 Aug.; the Queen-Regent, and her Dau. Isabel II. re-enter Madrid 17 Aug.; the Neapolitan, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Envoys quit Spain. *Mendizabal* resumes Office Sept. Genl. Evans fails in a *Coup-de-Main* Attempt on Fontarabia 11 July, with however but 20 killed and 80 wounded; repels with great vigour (the Enemy having 1200 killed and wounded) a general 12 Hours' Attack upon his Lines at San Sebastian (during the Absence of part of his Garrison detached to Asturias) 1st Oct., is himself wounded. Villareal with 8000 Carlists renews the *Siege of Bilbao* Oct.: *Espartero* (who succeeds to Cordova's chief Command, Augt.) after reaching the Sea by a circuitous Route from Vitoria, lands at Portugalette 25 Nov.; but effects no Succour to the Besieged until at length *urged* (by *Col. Wylde*, R. A., and Capt. Lapidge, R. N.) contrary to the opinion of a Council of Spanish Genl. Officers, *to a general Attack*, he effects, 25 Dec. amidst a storm of Snow, the Passage of the Azua, and towards midnight, *Espartero himself leading in the Charge*, carries every fortified Position, the whole Carlist Army fleeing in Confusion to Durango, and leaving the brave and persevering *Defenders of* **Bilbao** *triumphantly relieved*. *Espoz y Mina* while energetically prosecuting the War agt. the Carlists in Catalonia *dies* in Dec. Formal *Recognition of the Independence of the South-American Colonies*, Dec. **1837** *Genl. Evans from San Sebastian* advancing in force to break the Carlist Lines carries various Positions 10th to 15th March, but *no availing co-operative* Diversion having been made, as previously agreed upon, by either *Saarsfield from Pamplona*, or Espartero from Bilbao, the Carlists gather so numerously for the defence of *Hernani*, where a Reinforcement of 11 Carlist Battalions of Elite expected to be fully occupied by Saarsfeld suddenly appear, that Genl. Evans's Troops, partially in disorder, are compelled 16 March to fall back on the captured Oriamendi Fort, whence, after destroying its **[Concluded on Sheet No. 3.]**

I S T O R Y, No 9,

inued.

TABLE XIII,

No. 2,
Continued from Sheet No. 1.

PORTUGAL.

[*Continued from Sheet No.* 1.]

1831 Reparation for various injuries and insults to British subjects, is, under the guns of a British squadron ("cannon-law"), categorically demanded, and plenarily obtained, 23 April—2 May. A French fleet, under Adm. Roussin, forces the entrance of the Tagus 11 July, and besides obtaining full satisfaction in behalf of certain maltreated subjects of France, chastises Don Miguel by carrying away captive all the Portuguese ships of war in the Tagus.

Don **Pedro,** after abdicating the imperial throne of Brasil 7 April, lands at Cherbourg, from the "Volage," British frigate (followed by Maria II. in a French frigate) June, and forthwith proceeds to assemble troops in Belle-Isle (from France and Britain) to support his daughter's cause.

Military insurrection at Lisbon, 21 August, speedily suppressed. By the middle of Sept., about 3,000 suspected persons are committed to the prisons of Lisbon alone (the total number, at this period, under conviction, or imprisonment on suspicion, of political offences against Don Miguel, being estimated at 27,000!): Persons of respectable appearance are dragged along the streets, amid the unbounded insolence of the Miguelite soldiery, shrieking under the torture of *thumb-screws*, by which blood is forced from beneath the nails of the agonised sufferers.

Count *Villa Flor*, from Terceira, subjects the neighbouring Azorean Isles—St. George, May; and *St. Michael*, August.

1832 Don **Pedro** repairs from Paris, 29 Jan., to the rendezvous at Belle-Isle; and sails 10 Feb., with Adm. Sartorius, Gen. Saldanha, and Marquis Palmella, for the Azores.

From St. Michael's, 27 June, his little army being meanwhile equipped and trained, he directs his course to *Portugal;* lands, 8 July, between Villa de Conde and Oporto, with from 7,000 to 10,000 men, and, 9 July, **enters Oporto:** severely checks Don Miguel's troops at Vallongo 23 July; makes an unsuccessful attack on Redondo 7 Aug.; *repulses a general attack on the Oporto lines* 29 Sept. On the southern side of the Tagus, Villa Nova, recovered by the Miguelites 8 Sept., and the *Convent of Serra*, determinedly held by the *Constitutionalists*, become the scenes of some animated conflicts, neither party being able to dislodge the other: six different attacks on the Serra, in three columns of assault, are gallantly repulsed 14 October.

1833 Spirited and successful sortie against the Miguelite positions on the northern bank of the Douro, 4 March. An expedition under Count *Villa Flor* and Capt. **Charles Napier** (who on the resignation of Adm. Sartorius, 8th June, succeeds, as Vice-Admiral, to the command of Don Pedro's fleet) leaves Oporto, accompanied by the Duke of Palmella 21 June, effects a landing at Villa Real, near the mouth of the Guadiana 24 June, and marching westward along the coast to *Lagos*, distant about 80 miles from Villa Real, is received with acclamation by the whole kingdom of the Algarves. Admiral **Napier** sailing with three frigates, one corvette, and one brig, from Lagos 1st July, next day falls in with Don Miguel's fleet of two *sail of the line*, two frigates, three corvettes and two brigs, off Cape St. Vincent; engages and **captures the whole of them** (except the corvettes and brigs) 5 July, carrying them in triumph into Lagos Bay 6 July.

Villa Flor, advancing from St. Ubes 22 July, totally overthrows the notorious Telles Jordao (slain) on the left bank of the Tagus 23 July; the Duke of Cadaval, and the *Miguelite garrison* **evacuate Lisbon** the same night; the inhabitants, on the morning of the 24 July spontaneously proclaim *Maria* II.: Villa Flor enters in the afternoon. Marshal *Bourmont's* grand attack on the Oporto lines is vigorously repelled by *Saldanha* 25 July. Don Pedro, embarking from Oporto 26 July, lands at Lisbon 28 July.

Miguel and Bourmont withdraw from the siege of Oporto 7–9 Aug.; the force left northward of the Douro to continue the siege is routed by Saldanha and pursued to Vallongo 18 Aug. Villa Nova is also evacuated by the besiegers, night of 19 Aug., after the barbarous *destruction of the wine stores* of the Oporto Company 16 Aug. *Recognition of the Government of Maria II. by Britain*, 15 Aug., and *cordial reception of the young Queen*, who lands at Portsmouth 8 Sept., on her way from France to Lisbon, by *the Court of England* (at Windsor). *Bourmont's first attack on Lisbon is repulsed* 5 Sept.: *he fails in a second attack* 14 Sept., and speedily afterwards resigns.

Maria II. lands at Lisbon, amidst enthusiastic demonstrations, 23 Sept.

Don Miguel's lines before Lisbon, being forced 10 and 11 Oct., he retreats with his army to Santarem. A body of the Queen's troops defeated at Alcazar, 2nd Nov.

1834 *Quadruple Alliance* of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, 22nd April, to secure the Portuguese and Spanish Crowns to Maria II. and Isabel II. The Queen's troops, everywhere successful from the period of Saldanha's retaking Leiria 15 Jan., to the Duke de Terceira's decisive victory on the Heights near Thomar 16 May, *enter Santarem* 18 May. Don Miguel with about 6000 adherents, closely pressed by the Duke and Saldanha, *capitulates at Evora*, 26 May, on terms dictated by the victors; embarks 2nd June in the Stag Brit. Frigate for Genoa. **Close of the** *Six Years Miguelite-Usurpation* **Civil War** (from 1828). Lisbon and Oporto declared free ports, March; the Monopoly of the Oporto Wine Company abolished. **The Monastic Orders dissolved** by Decree 31 May, *their Lands and Revenues appropriated to the use of the State. The Regency* is conferred by the Genl. Cortes, 28 Aug., on **Don Pedro,** who *dies* 24 Sept. The Queen declared of Age before her Father's Decease, appoints Palmella Prime Minister.

1835 *Maria II. marries, 26 Jan.*, the (son of *Eugene Beauharnois) Duke de Leuchtenberg*, who *dies 28 March.*

1836 The Queen marries, secondly, 9 April *Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha* (nephew of Leopold I. of Belgium, and of the Duchess of Kent). The "Methuen" Treaty with England, of 1703 (remodified 1810), totally dissolved 30 April. Capricious *Military Insurrection in Lisbon* (apparently in mere imitation of Spain), the Queen is compelled, 10 Sept, to supersede *the Charter* of 1826 by the less digested *Constitution* of 1820-22. An attempted Counter-Revolution, to favour which the Queen withdraws to Belem 5 Nov., fails; the Queen is compelled to return to Lisbon 5 Nov. (the Dukes of Palmella and Terceira, Saldanha, and others, seek temporary Refuge on board the British fleet); the compromise, however, between the two parties, empowering the Genl. Cortes expedi-ently to *modify into a Union* both "*the Charter*" of 1826 and "*the Constitution*" of 1820-22, is followed by an amnesty, 18 Nov., to all concerned in the attempted Counter-Revolution of the 4th and 5 Nov. The long and ungratefully deferred engagements toward Don Pedro's *British Auxiliaries*, are this year most disgracefully evaded.

1837 An insurrection in favour of the Charter of 1826, commenced at Braga, is joined by Saldanha, and the Duke de Terceira; who, however, on their defeat by Das Antas, near Chaves, 18 Sept., conclude a convention, 20 Sept., favourable to the Constitutionalists. Birth of the *Prince Royal* 16 Sept.

1838 Inauguration of the *newly modified Constitution* 4 April; Decree of Plenary Amnesty, and restoration of the Duke de Terceira to the Mil. Council Presidentship. Birth of the Duke d'Oporto 31 Oct.

1842 *Re-Establishment of the Charter of* 1826 (after a Rising in its Favour at Oporto under Costa Cabral 27th Jan.) amid an armed Struggle in Lisbon 7th–10th Feb.

BRITANNIC ISLES.

[*Continued from Sheet No.* 1.]

1831 3 Feb.: the Ministerial PARLIAMENTARY REFORM BILL is introduced by *Lord John Russell* 1 March: the *second reading* is carried 22 March, by a majority of ONE (302 to 301): but followed by a majority of eight (299 to 291) *against* ministers, on Gen. Gascoigne's motion for *not* reducing, by 62, the existing total number of 658 members, 19 April: a motion of adjournment, *pending the Ordnance Estimates*, is also carried against ministers 21 April. *Sudden Prorogation of Parliament*, by the king in person (preceded by scenes of unparalleled party exasperation in both houses) 22 April; and **Dissolution of Parliament,** 23 April, followed by illuminations and other public rejoicings.

Don Miguel's tyranny toward British subjects effectually curbed 23 April—2 May.

The *new parliament assembles* 14 June. *Lord John Russell* again brings forward the Reform Bill 24 June; read the second time by a majority of 136 (367 to 231) 6 July.

The New *London* Bridge (commenced 15 March 1824) opened by King *William* IV. 1 Aug. Dreadful hurricane in Barbadoes, 11 August.

King WILLIAM IV. and Queen ADELAIDE crowned in Westminster Abbey 8 Sept.

The *Reform Bill*, after its progress through the Committee of the whole House, from 13 July to 7 September, *passes the Commons* 21 September; *is rejected by the Peers* on the second reading, after a debate of five nights' duration, by a majority of 41 (199 to 158) on the morning of 8 Oct. *Lord Ebrington's motion*, in the Commons, expressive of a determination *to support the existing Ministry*, carried by a majority of 131 (329 to 198) 10 October. Parliament is prorogued 20 October. Serious disturbances, on the rejection of the Reform Bill, at Nottingham and Derby. *Riots* and conflagration *at Bristol*, occasioned by the entrance of the anti-reform recorder, Sir Charles Wetherell, 29 October, continued to 31 October, with immense loss of property, and, among the rioters, serious loss of life—(melancholy self-destruction of Lieut.-Col. Brereton, while under trial by court-martial, 13 Jan. 1832). King's College London (chartered 1829) opened 8 October. The *Spasmodic Cholera* (a new and direful disease of Asiatic origin) breaks out at *Sunderland* about 31 Oct.; appears at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 7 Dec.: at Gateshead 25 Dec. 1831; at Edinburgh 29 Jan. 1832; at Rotherhithe 11 February 1832; and subsequently spreads, with varying degrees of violence, over almost every part of Great Britain and Ireland. The parliament re-assembles 6 Dec.: the *Reform Bill* is brought forward, for the third time, by *Lord John Russell* 12 Dec., and the second reading carried by a majority of 162 (324 to 162) 17 Dec. Antarctic Discoveries by Captain Briscoe ("Enderby's Land") 1831–32.

Extensive *Insurrection* of the negro slaves in *Jamaica* about 25 Dec.; suppressed in January 1832.

1832 The *Reform Bill* is finally read in the Commons 22nd, and passed 23 Mar.: the second reading in the House of Peers is carried, after four nights' debate, by a *majority of nine* (184 to 175) 7 o'clock in the morning 14 April: but on Lord Lyndhurst's motion for commencing with the *en*-franchising clauses, 7 May, *ministers are outvoted* by a majority of 35.

The king refusing to create additional Peers to carry the Reform Bill, Earl Grey and his colleagues *announce their resignation* 9 May.

A new ministry, under the Duke of Wellington, is attempted to be formed through the agency of Lord Lyndhurst (Sir John S. Copley). *Lord Ebrington's motion for an Address to the Crown* declaratory of the unabated confidence of the Commons in the retiring ministry, and deprecating the rejection of the Reform Bill, is carried by a majority of 80 (288 to 208), 10 May. Convulsive popular excitement, closely bordering upon revolution. Strong remonstrative resolutions, petitions, and addresses are rapidly poured in from various quarters (the municipality of London taking the lead); the Commons are called on to *stop the Supplies*, the people to *refuse further payment of Taxes; the Bank of England* is extensively *run upon for Gold*. The negociations for the new ministry falter; and ultimately proving abortive,

The *Restoration of the Reform-Ministers* is, 18 May, announced to the Peers by *Earl Grey*, and to the Commons, by *Lord Althorp* ("amidst immense cheering"), followed by an almost instantaneous tranquilisation of the public mind.

Third Reading and passing of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, by a majority of 84 (106 to 22) 4 June.

Royal Assent to the Reform Bills for England and Wales 7 June, for Scotland 17 July, and for Ireland 7 August.

PARLIAMENT *prorogued* 16 August; and DISSOLVED 3 December.

The Spasmodic Cholera gradually disappears in the course of the autumn, but its attacks are partially renewed in 1833. The Liverpool mercantile steamvessel *Expedition to the Niger* (under Mr. *Richard Lander*) leaves England in August, reaches Cape Coast Castle 7 October. Embargo on Dutch vessels, and blockade of the Dutch ports [see Netherlands] November 6.

1833 The **First Reformed Parliament** assembles 29 January. Bills connected with the *Expiration* (in April 1834) *of the* **East India Company's Charter:**—the *China and Tea Trade* to be thrown open, and the Company gradually to withdraw from all commercial business whatever; but the *Government of India* to continue, *under a new Constitution*, vested in the Company to April 1854; facilities afforded to British settlers—the natives of India rendered eligible to all offices of trust.

Negro Slavery Abolition Bill. *Renewal*, under NEW MODIFICATIONS, of the *Bank of England Charter*, from 1 Aug. 1834 to 1 Aug. 1855: subject, however, to be cancelled at one year's notice after 1844: Bank of England notes to be a legal tender; *Joint Stock* Banks of Issue allowed beyond 65 miles from London, and Banks of deposit in London itself declared legal; *above* 5 per cent. discount, may be charged on bills due within three months. Parliament prorogued 29 August.

In the **NORTH-Polar** Expedition (mainly equipped by *Felix Booth* Esq., Citizen of London) which leaves Eng. May 1829, Captn. *John Ross* R. N. with his hardy and enterprising companions after being compelled to abandon the Ice-locked "Victory" 29 May 1832, are *rescued by the Isabella* Captn. *Humphreys* 26 July, and landed at Hull 18 Oct. 1833: the Discoveries and Explorations effected (Southward of Fury Beach) are 1st *the Gulph and Peninsula* of *Boothia;* 2nd the **Isthmus** of Boothia connecting the Boothian Peninsula with the great American Continent Southward, thus fully proving the **Continuity of Land** Northward to Lat. 74; and 3rdly the **TRUE POSITION** of the **NORTHERN MAGNETIC POLE** is for the first Time **ASCERTAINED,** and geographically noted as **"the Magnetic Pole of Willm. IV."** Capt. *Geo. Back's* Arctic *Land* Expdn. 1833-35.

[Continued on Sheet No. 3.]

SWEDEN, WITH NORWAY.

[*Contd. from No.* 1.]

1833 Opening of the great naval **Canal of Gotha** (completed after twenty years' labour) *crossing Sweden*, from Gothenburg on the Cattegat, to Suderkoping on the Baltic, and thus *avoiding the Danish Sound.*

1835 First Assembly at Copenhagen of the national *representative* Council, in Oct., under the liberalised *Constitution voluntarily conferred by the King on his people.*

1837 The Ex-King *Gustavus* IV. d. at St. Gall in Switzerland, aged 58, 7 Feb.

1839 *Fred.* VI. (only Son of the unfortunate Caroline-*Matilda* of *England*) dies, aged 72, 3 Dec.

Christian VIII. 1839 (aged 53) Son of the Half-Brother of Christian VII.

DENMARK.

[*Contd. from No.* 1.]

PRUSSIA.

[*Contd. from No.* 1.]

1831 The *Spasmodic Cholera*, in spite of rigid sanatory cordons, forces its way, from Russia & Poland, to Berlin, early in Sept.; and thence directs its course northwestward to Hamburg.

Prussia is reproached with a cruel partiality toward Russia during the *Patriotic Struggle of the Poles:* the Russians under Bartholomeus driven across the frontier from Samogitia, are furnished with munitions, and allowed to resume offensive operations; and large supplies are permitted to pass from Prussia to Diebitsch's army, while every prohibitory Rigour is enforced agt. the Poles.

1834 Extensive Forest Losses by spontaneous combustion.

1835 *Persecution* of the Silesian *Lutherans* for non-conformity to the compulsory *union* abt. 1831, of the *Lutheran and Reformed* (Calvanistic) Rites.

1829-36 **Prusso-***Germanic Commercial League* [see Germany].

1837 Re-appearance of the Cholera Aug. & Sept. *Embroilment with the Catholics;* arrest of the Abp. of Cologne, Nov.; and,

1838, of the Abp. of Posen. Law for the Regulation of **Railway** Companies.

1839 & 40 Large Masses of *Lutheran* Emigrants under their *pastors (Grabau* imprisoned 17 weeks, and others) fleeing, like the "Pilgrim Fathers" from *Prussian!* Persecution, land at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in great distress, on their way to America, and to Australasia.

1840 *Fred.-Will.* III. dies 7 June.

Frederic-William IV. (aged 45) 1840.

1842 Officiates at Windsor as Roy. Sponsor to the *Prince* Alb. Edw. *of Wales* 25 Jan.

RUSSIA.

[*Continued from Sheet No.* 1.]

1831 The frightful *Asiatic Cholera*, which makes its approach to Europe through Russia, had attacked in Moscow up to 5 Jan. 6,587 persons, of whom 3,586 had died: it reaches Petersburg 26 June, where it rages in July, but ceases in October.

Chlopicki, after allowing the golden moments for offensive operations, during the temporary *panic of the Russians*, to evaporate in worse than fruitless negociations with the emperor; and after, above all, neglecting instantly to plant the spirit-rousing Polish standard in the very heart of *Lithuania*, where all were burning to revolt (and whence speedily every Lithuanian corps, and almost every dreaded or suspected Lithuanian leader is withdrawn, as well as a general seizure of every description of arms effected), is, at length, compelled by the *Diet* to resign: Prince *Radzivill* is appointed commander-in-chief: and an Executive Government consisting of five persons formed, Prince Adam *Czartoryski*, President. The Diet declares the *throne of Poland vacant* 25 Jan.

The main army of the Russians, under *Diebitsch*, the passer of the Balkan, advances from Grodno, while separate corps (southward) under Generals Geismar and Kreuz, cross the Bug in the direction of Lublin and Zamosc 5 to 7 Feb., the whole converging toward Warsaw. Gen. Dwernicki observes Geismar and Kreuz: while the chief army of the Poles concentrated under Prince Radzivill between Grodno and Warsaw, gradually recedes as the Russians advance until 19 Feb., when, at a short distance from Praga the Poles meet, in a general battle, the shock of Diebitsch's Russian numbers. The conflict is gallantly sustained by the Poles during the whole of 19 and 20 Feb., without any advantage to the Russians, who make no further attack until 24 Feb. On 25 Feb., the Poles, after a renewed sanguinary combat at Grochow, retire within the fortifications of Praga, and thence cross the Vistula to Warsaw. Diebitsch withdraws his head quarters to Plotzk, to await reinforcements. Prince Radzivill resigns the command-in-chief to Gen. **SKRZYNECKI** (pronounced Skrjenetski), who suddenly crossing the Vistula in the night of 30 March, splendidly overthrows, in succession, the two Russian divisions (left by Diebitsch) under *Geismar at Wawer*, and *Rosen at Dembewielki, 31st March*, pursuing them beyond Minsk: and he again defeats the Russians, 9 April, at Iganie near Siedlce. The **Lithuanians** and **Samogitians** rise, at length, in open revolt 25 March (N. S.), but without concert, arms (rigidly prohibited from passing through Prussia), or accredited leaders. The distress, nevertheless, into which this important insurrection (cutting off Diebitsch's communications by way of Wilna about 23 Apr.) throws the Russians in Poland, might have proved fatal to their enterprise, had they not now been *furnished with Supplies* by way of *Prussia!* Dwernicki, who had, meanwhile, been operating toward Volhynia (partially in revolt), is compelled 27 April, by Gen. Rudiger, to seek refuge in Austrian Galicia.

On the 28th April, Diebitsch, with a large accession of reinforcements, advances to Minsk; but afterwards recedes to Siedlce. *Skrzynecki* succeeds in forcing back Diebitsch's right wing, thus opening a passage at Tykocin, 21 May, for a corps under Gen. Chlapowski to proceed to *Lithuania;* but this is no sooner effected than the whole weight of Diebitsch's army is brought to bear on Skrzynecki who retreats to Ostrolenka.

Gielgud's corps, cut off from the Polish army in this movement, at Lomza, throws itself also into Lithuania, where *Gielgud* (by seniority over Chlapowski) assumes the supreme command, in the exercise of which he exhibits but little of the military aptitude and energy so exigently needed. Severe battles on crossing the Narew near *Ostrolenka*, 25 and 26 May, in which both armies claim the victory: the Poles subsequently retreat without further attack to Praga. *Diebitsch* dies suddenly 10 June, at his headquarters near Pultusk, of the *Asiatic Cholera* (of which the Grand-Duke and Ex-Viceroy *Constantine* also perishes 27th June, at Witepsk). Diebitsch is succeeded toward the close of June by *Paskewitsch;* who, advancing the army from Pultusk and Prassnitz, crosses the Vistula at Plotzk, about 11 July, and thence ascends the left bank toward Warsaw. A levy *en masse* is ordered at Warsaw 1 July.

Dembinski, who, after separating from Gielgud, 9 July, has effected by extraordinary intrepidity and skill his retreat from Kurszany in Samogitia, throws himself into Warsaw, amid the air-rending acclamations of his countrymen, 2 Aug. On the near approach of the Russians to Warsaw, *Skrzynecki*, losing his popularity, resigns, and is succeeded by *Dembinski*, 13 Aug. Battle of Szymanow 15 Aug. Grievous atrocities are committed by the populace against the spies, and suspected adherents, of Russia, night of 15 August. The Diet invests Krukowiecki with the supreme command.

The Polish army is driven from its positions on the Bzura 16 and 17 Aug., to the entrenchments before Warsaw; the first line of which, after a long and furious conflict, is carried 6 Sept.; the 2nd line, after an equally murderous combat, is carried 7 Sept.: the city, being thus laid open, capitulates at night, and is taken possession of 8 Sept. The mournful wreck of the Polish army, under Rybinski, retires toward Plotzk, but the terms of the capitulation becoming subsequently matter of dispute, the Poles, after halting at Modlin, retreat across the Prussian border.

Meanwhile the **Lithuanians,** after exhibiting the most heroic and devoted patriotism, amid which female enthusiasm *(Countess Emilia Plater)* is animatingly conspicuous,—after having cleared Samogitia (driving the corps of Bartholomeus over the Prussian frontier) and the whole government of Wilna, except the towns of Wilna and Kowno, of the Muscovites, in April,—becoming gradually overwhelmed, the remnant of Gielgud's army separates at Kurszany in Samogitia, 9 July, into three independent divisions, with a view to effect its return into Poland. One division under *Dembinski*, effects (as already stated) a marvellous retreat, entering Warsaw 2 Aug.: the other two—the first under Chlapowski and Gielgud, the second under Rohland, *Szymanowski* and *Koss*—while attempting to reach Jurborg on the Niemen, successively 12 and 15 July, take refuge in the Prussian territory: but the first division having crossed the border before the necessity for such a step became urgent, Gielgud, charged with treachery, is shot dead by a captain of the 7th regiment of the line. After the surrender of Warsaw, 8 Sept., the smaller corps of patriots operating southward (under Gen. Ramorino) are dissolved, or forced across the Austrian frontier; and thus, within a short time after the fall of the capital, the heroic but unequal

Struggle of the Poles

to re-erect their nation's freedom, after exciting the sympathy and admiration of all Europe, has entirely ceased!

The revenge of Russia is exercised, especially against the Lithuanians, in so widely-extended and systematic a series of barbarous executions, confiscations, forced-labour condemnations, and ferocious *infantine* expatriations to Siberia, as to call forth the commiserating indignation of every civilised nation.

1832 The kingdom of Poland is *incorporated* with Russia by decree, 26 Feb. (9 Mar.). The Universities of Warsaw & Wilna are abolished. The *Polish Language* is *prohibited* in all the Tribunals of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine. 5,000 families of Polish gentry are *forcibly transplanted from Podolia to the borders of the Caucasus*, by decree 9 (21) Nov.

1833 15,000 Russian Troops land at Scutari for the Defence of Constantinople, April; but on the Retreat of Ibrahim from Asia Minor they are withdrawn. Treaty of *Unkiar-Skelessi* with Turkey, Russia is to aid the Sultan against all disturbances, Turkey is to *close the Dardanelles* and Bosphorus against all foreign ships of war save those of Russia. Erection at St. Petersburg of the *Monolithic* ALEXANDER-(granite) PILLAR 84 ft., by 14 in diameter, Augt.

1836 The *Armenian* Church in Turkey is placed under *Russian!* Supremacy. Invasion of **Circassia** April; Anapa is reduced, June; other Sea-ports fall, but the indomptable valour, the rapid movements, and occasional brilliant Successes of the Circassians, defy and baffle all the formidable armaments and unremitting efforts of Russia to subdue them.

1837 The Russian forces (abortively) employed agt. the Circassians when the Emp. Nicholas this year visits Teflis are said to amount to 111,000.

1839-40 *Disastrously unsuccessful* Russian *Expedition against* **Khiva.** *Intriguing Efforts*, through Persia, *to open a Route to* INDIA, frustrated by the vigilance, promptitude, and vigour of the Indo and British Governments [see Table XIV. Persia, Afghanistán, and India].

1841 *The Circassians* still manfully maintain their struggle against the gigantic power of Russia; obtain a signal Victory, Oct., in the Pass of Hamish over a Russian Army, broken and pursued with great Slaughter to Sotcha Castle and the Sea Coast.

TURKEY.

[*Continued from Sheet No.* 1.]

1831 *Hostilities commence between the Sultan and his* **Viceroy in Egypt, MUHAMMAD ALI. Ibrahim,** Muhammad's adopted son, sails from Alexandria, Nov., and making a hostile descent in Syria, commences the Siege of *Acre*, about 3 Dec., which, after an able defence under Abdallah Pacha, is,

1832, carried by assault 27th May (the gallant prisoner Abdallah is treated with chivalrous courtesy).

Ibrahim occupies *Damascus* 15 June; overthrows an army, under the Pacha of Aleppo, near *Homs*, 8 July; enters Hama the 10th, and *Aleppo* 15 July; forces the defiles of Beylan Bogasi, defeating the impetuous *Hussein* Pacha, about 29 July; and receives the submission of *Antioch* 5 Aug. Finally, he totally overthrows the army of the *Grand-vazir Redshid* Pacha (wounded and taken prisoner) in the decisive **Battle of Koniah** (Iconium) 21 Dec., leaving no further intervening force between Ibrahim and Constantinople. But,

1833, the career of the conqueror is arrested by European interference (the balance-of-power scales weigh against his further acquisitions).

Russia! after fomenting or supporting rebellion in Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and *Greece*, now insidiously (and without awaiting the concurrence of the other European states) furnishes her fleet and armies "to *maintain the authority of the Porte*, against the enterprises of the rebel Muhammad Ali." One Russian auxiliary army, in its advance to sustain that throne against which it had so recently contended, arrives at Silistria 24 March; another, 15,000 strong landing at Scutari, 5 April, encamps (at Unkiar-Skelessi) close to Constantinople; while a Russian fleet, from 20 Feb., rides at anchor before the city. Other European powers (especially *France*) meanwhile, to thwart the ulterior views of Russia, actively employ their intervention to effect a speedy accommodation between the Porte and his victorious vassals.

An *Armistice* is arranged followed by protracted negociations, ending (after the previous signing of preliminaries at Ibrahim's head-quarters *at Kiutahia*, capital of Natolia, within about 145 miles of Constantinople) in a Treaty of *Peace* concluded in the form (oddly enough as applied to the conquerors) of an "*Amnesty*" from the Porte proclaimed 6 May; by which the Sultan concedes to the Viceroy of Egypt—

1. The government of Egypt and Crete; the departments of Damascus, Tripoli, Syria, Seyde (Sidon), Safed, and Aleppo, the districts of Jerusalem, and Naplous (Sichem); together with the conducting of the Muhammadan pilgrims, and the command of Jidda:
2. to *Ibrahim*, Mecca, and the district of Jidda; with, lastly, the department of *Adana* (in Asia Minor):

All which Countries may be regarded, from this period, as constituting unitedly [to 1840] a *separate*

Treaty offensive and defensive of *Unkiar-Skelessi with Russia* (followed by the treaty of St. Petersburg Jan. 1834): the Dardanelles *open to Russian* Ships of War, *but closed against* those of *all other foreign powers.*

1835 Revolts in Albania, Kurdistan, and,

1836, Bosnia. **Russian!** *Supremacy over the Armenian Church in Turkey.* The final Instalment of 1829 (compounded from 170 to 90 million piastres) having been paid, Aug., *Silistria* is evacuated by the Russians. [*Portrait-painting*, in direct Violation of the Kuran (which, to prevent Idolatry, rigidly proscribes all Representations of animated Beings) is to the Horror of the Faithful *publicly encouraged by the Sultan.*]

[Concluded on Sheet No. 3.]

YEARS AFTER CHRIST.

1831

EGYPTIAN *Sway*, although **Muhammad Ali** ostensibly acknow. a feudal nexus to the Osmanic State.

1834 Serious *Syrian Insurrections* against the Severity of the military Conscription, commencing at Naplous (or *Sichem*) May, and spreading over all Palestine and Galilæa, require the presence of Muhammad Ali, who lands at Jaffa with 8,000 men, June, to put them down. Rising at Aleppo, Oct., at Beyrout and Antioch, and in Anti-Lebanon.

1835 The hideous Cruelties exercised to punish the Revolts of 1834, keep *the Syrians* in a state of ferment, provoking various new but uncombined Outbursts, speedily and savagely suppressed. The Plague rages in Egypt, daily deaths at Cairo, May, about 2,000. Un-

1831 *Capo d'Istria*, arbitrary and unpopular, is at length openly revolted agnst. in Maina, *Hydra*, and Poros. The insurgents are furiously assailed by the president's troops, aided by the *Russian* fleet. Adm. *Miaulis* blows up the Greek squadron in Poros, to prevent its capture by the Russians, 13 Aug., but the town of Poros is reduced to ashes by the president's forces. Capo d'Istria is assassinated 9 Oct., by the brother and the son of the long-imprisoned patriotic Pietro *Mauromichaeli*, Bey of Maina.

Augustin d'Istria, brother to Capo, is nominated the head of a Committee of Government; but his rule is set at defiance, and overturned by the malcontent military chieftains, and the whole country becomes a scene of divided and desolating feudal violence.

1832 Prince *Otho* Fred. Louis (aged 17), second son of *Louis* king of Bavaria, is by a convention, signed in London 7th May, between Britain, France, and Russia (confirmed by a Greek National Assembly 8 Aug.), created hereditary *King of Greece*, as

Otho I. (under a Regency).

1833, Makes his public entry into Napoli di Romania, February 6, accompanied by 3,500 Bavarian guards.

The northern frontier line of independent Greece (comprehending also Eubœa and the Cyclades) crosses from the Gulph of Arta to that of Volo: *total population* about 800,000.

The French troops (in the Morea from 1828) evacuate Greece August.

1834 Dec., the Seat of Government is transferred from Nauplia to *Athens.*

1835 the King on coming of age, 1st June, assumes the Govmnt. The State Intrigues, unsettled State of the Country, and national jealousy of the Bavarians, in part allayed by some popular Measures consequent on a three months' visit from the King of Bavaria to his Son.

1836 *Otho* I. marries a princess of Oldenburg.

TABLE XIII,

No. 3,
Continued from Sheet No. 2.

MODERN HI

Continued

(CONCLUDED ON

YEARS AFTER CHRIST.	FRANCE.	SPAIN.	BRITANNIC ISLES.
	[*Concluded from Sheet No. 2.*] The (ostensible) "temporary" Occupancy and Chastisement of *Algiers*, with its dependencies, is *now avowedly* changed into a *permanent Colonial Conquest* (extending *coastwise* abt. 600 miles in length, with a medium breadth of nearly 170 miles) — Estimated *European Colonists*, exclusive of 22,000 land troops, in 1836, at Algiers 9,822, at Oran 3,525, at Bona 2,609, at Bugia 406, at Mostagan 82.	[*Concluded from Sheet No. 2.*] parapets, they retreat to their Lines, retaining, however, the Positions captured 10th March. On 3 May Gen. Evans advancing his left re-occupies Loyola and Aguirre, repulses in a sanguinary struggle with the Bayonet, a resolute Effort of 2000 picked Carlist Troops to recover Aguirre 6 May. Espartero having completed the Debarkation of his 14,000 Troops at San Sebastian 11 May, the united Corps of Espartero and Evans, now 24,000 strong, are finally led out, toward *Hernani* agt. *the Lines of Guipuscoa* 14 May, the Carlists however, altho' 20,000 strong, declining a general Battle, retire the Mass of their Forces, and offer but comparatively slight Resistance to the *Capture of the whole Range of their formidable and so-long-contested Entrenchments*, Gen. *Evans* gallantly and rapidly carries Oyarzun 16th, *Irun* (by Storm) 17th, and *Fontarabia* 18th May: [emphatically grateful memorial from 700 rescued Carlist Prisoners]: but, with the expiring Term of the Anglo-Spanish Legion's Engagement, relinquishing his Command, sails for England 10 June. Abt. 1100 of *the Legion* renew their Engagement with Spain, the rest, *wanting long Arrears of Pay*, return, after their gallant and severe Services, in no enviable Condition to England [the retained Part are re-modeled as the "*New* Legion" at San Sebastian under Brigadier O'Connell, but the Spanish Govmt. failing, as before, in its Supplies to even this small Force, they too xpting. 350 Cavalry and Artillery speedily relinquish the Service and return to England.] **A revised Constitution** proclaimed 16 June is sworn to by the Queen-Regent and Isabel II. 18 June. **Suppression of all Convents, Monasteries,** *and other religious Houses* except the Colleges of Asiatic Missionaries; *Abolition* also *of Tithes*; nevertheless *no Toleration* to the *Public Exercise* of divine Worship under Anti-Catholic Creeds. Encouraged by Gomez's Exploits in 1836, an *expeditionary Army* 12,000 strong *under Don Carlos* advances 20 May S.-Eastward from Navarra into Aragon, defeats Irribarren (mortally wounded) at Huesca 24 May, and after a severe Encounter (both armies claiming the Victory) with Oraa near Babastro 2 June, penetrates into Catalonia; but being defeated by De Meer at Guisona flees Southward in a distressed and partly disorganized State until it effects a Junction with *Cabrera* at the head of 10,000 men, at Xerta on the Ebro above Tortosa. From Xerta the *combined Carlists* burst Southward into Valencia; but, defeated by *Oraa* at *Buñol* 15 July, (and again at Chiva) they are repelled Northward to Cantavieja. *Espartero* apptd. Generalissimo of Catalonia, Valencia, Aragon, and Castile, while preparing in concert with Oraa to strike a decisive Blow at Don Carlos and Cabrera, is suddenly summoned to the *Succour of Madrid* against *Zariategui;* who, issuing with a fresh Column of Expeditionary Carlists S. S. Westward from Navarra in July, captures Segovia, and by the 11th August advances to within abt. 15 Miles of the Capital itself. Espartero with 10 to 12,000 men reaches Madrid 12 Augt. Zariategui, in full Retreat by the 15th Augt. Northward to the Douro, no sooner disappears than Espartero hastens back with his Forces to Aragon, and effects a Junction with Oraa, one of whose Divisions meanwhile under Gen. Buerens (owing to the interception of a dispatch to Oraa for Co-operation) has been completely overwhelmed 24th Aug. near Herrera by the Carlists. Don Carlos, with Cabrera, now rapidly retreats, followed by Espartero, Southward to Campillo; whence turning N. Westward, along the high Road from Valencia, marches *direct upon Madrid*, which he so nearly approaches, 12 Sept., that Cabrera's advanced Troops skirmish to within 500 paces of the City Gates. Into the *very weakly garrisoned Capital* however (where *Christina* with her Dau. Isabel II. undauntedly remains) *Don Carlos*, awed by the Proximity of Espartero's Forces, and the hostile Feeling of the People, *attempts not to enter;* but bending Northward from Aranda, 15th Sept., he, after being, dashingly by Espartero, thrown into confusion in an attempted retrograde Manœuvre near Alcala, precipitates his March on Biscay. Cabrera who branches off from Don Carlos, 20 Sept., toward his former Haunts of Havock and Devastation in Valencia, is overtaken and routed by Oraa at Cuenca. Don Carlos, still hung upon by Espartero, after crossing the Douro at Gormas forms a *Junction with Zariategui* at Aranda de Duero. The united Carlists suddenly turn upon Genl. Lorenzo at Retuerta 5 Oct., but flee, severely punished, on the Approach of Espartero; who again throws them into Confusion 14 Oct. at Huerta del Rey near Burgos. **Disunion in the Carlist Camp** now begins seriously to show itself; the Biscayan and Navarese Battalions (sickened of continual Marching) peremptorily demanding to be led Homewards, are separately conducted toward Estella by Don Sebastian and Zariategui: the remainder exhibiting equal Determination (especially Moreno) not to participate in a projected new Movement to the South, Don Carlos is himself compelled (angrily) to retire amid much difficulty and Suffering to the old Carlist Quarters at Durango; where he dismisses Moreno, and otherwise begins to exercise great Severities agt. his (now-factiously-divided) chief Supporters. Meanwhile a *minor Brigandage* (greatly increased by small Bands, and Stragglers, breaking off from Gomez's and Don Carlos's Expeditionary Lines of March) frightfully prevails over great part of the Kingdom. Espartero on arriving at *Miranda del Ebro*, abt. 30th Oct., orders 30 of the *leading Mutineers concerned in the Murder of Genl. Escalera* (in Aug.) to be selected and delivered up to him from the Ranks of the assembled Forces, 10 of whom he causes instantly to be shot. With equally determined and terrific Rigour on arriving at *Pamplona* he summons to Death twelve of the Mutineers who are denounced by their comrades as the *Murderers* (also in Aug.) *of Genl. Saarsfeld*; and even executes (tried by Drum Head Court Martial) Col. Iriarte for having submitted, by Compulsion as alleged, to be placed at the Head of the Mutineers.	[*Continued from Sheet, No. 2.*] **1834** Quadruple Alliance with France, Spain, and Portugal, for the pacification of the Peninsula, 22 April. Schism in the Ministry on Mr. Ward's resolution, 27 May, "that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland ought to be reduced," and Stanley, Sir James Graham, Duke of Richmond, and Earl of Ripon. *English Poor-Laws' Amendment Bill.* **Earl Grey,** difference on the Irish Coercion Bill, *announces his resignation* of the Premiership 9 July; is succeeded by *Viscount Melbourne.* The *ion* brought into operation 1 Aug. Parliament prorogued 14 Aug. *The House of Commons totally, and the House of Lords partially* Evening of 16 Oct. *Sudden dismissal* (on the death of *Earl Spencer*) *of the Melbourne Whig Ministry*, Nov. 14, and re-instatement of a Tory Administration u as *Premier* (sent for from Rome), and the *Duke of Wellington*, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT 30 Dec. [The first *completely Ky a n*-ised Vessel in timber, cordage and canvass, the "Saml. Enderby" Capt. Lisle sails from England, for the South Seas, Nov.] **1835** The new parliament assembles 19 Feb., *Mr. Abercrombie elected Speaker*, agt. Sir C. Manners Sutton, by a majority of ten amended Address on the King's Speech is also carried, 26 Feb., agt. Ministers, by a majority of 7 (309 to 302). Lord John Russell's reso *ating the surplus revenues of the Irish Church* to *Education*, without distinction of religious faith, is carried by a majority of 33 (324 to resolution, "that any new measure regarding Irish tithe ought to be *based on the principle of* such *appropriation*," is carried by a majorit April. *Resignation of Sir R. Peel's Ministry* (from Nov. 1834) declared by the Duke of Wellington in the Lords, by Sir R. Peel in the Co *Renewed Whig Administration under Visct. Melbourne*, announced 18 April. *English* **Municipal Reform** *Bill* [*strongly opposed, and* *the Lords*] receives the Royal Assent 9th Sept., comes into operation 26 Dec. Parliamentary Inquiry (Mr. Hume) into the ambiguous c of the *Orange Lodges in the Army*, the Duke of Cumberland resigns the Grand-mastership. *Southern* Australia constituted a separate Go Parliament passed 27th April; chief town Adelaide. Mr. *Thos. Waghorn actively commences in Egypt*, Octr., initiative Proceedings to e *of European Communication with India, viâ the Red Sea.* **1836** Parliamentary Address to the Crown agt. *secret societies*, Feb.; *the Orange Lodges* are ordered to be dissolved. The two H *in collision*: **Irish** *Municipal Corporations' Reform Bill*, alterations in the Lords rejected in the Commons by a majority of 86, June; the the amendments, the bill is lost. *Conference of the two Houses*, on a bill by the Commons *to amend* the *English* Municipal Act, *of no avail.* the Lords *reject the Appropriation* Clause, the Commons reject the Lords' Amendments, Bill dropped. Reduction of the Newspaper S Captn. Geo. Back sails, June, for Wager Inlet, or Repulse Bay, thence to *cross by land* toward Boothia [but dangerously drifted amidst pack Bay, from Sept. 1836 to June 1837, with difficulty regains England, Sept. 1837]. *Unparalleled Feat in Ærostation* by Mr. Chas. Green, Mr. Robt. Hollond, M.P., and Mr. Monk Mason, who ascending with a large Balloon *from Vauxhall, London*, abt. half-past one o'clock, descend *after a* 17 *hours' flight*, at *Nassau-Weilburg*, 8 Novr.; estimated distance 480 miles, rate 28¾ miles per hour. **1837** Threatened monetary crisis in connexion with the *Suspension of Specie Payments in America.* *The Princess Victoria* attains to her (18 years') *majority 24th May.* *Will. IV. dies* 12 min. past 2 o'clock a.m. 20 June. **VICTORIA** I. (aged 18) **1837;** *holds her* **first Council** *at Kensington Palace* 20th June; her Majesty's Demeanour and delivery of the theme of universal admiration. *Is proclaimed* Queen 21*st June* (anniversary of the triumphant Battle of *Vitoria*). Disjunction of *Hanover* Cumberland as Heir *Male*. **Parliament** *prorogued* for the first time, *by the Queen* in person 17 July; **is dissolved** the same evening in the Gazette. Gorgeous *City Banquet* to which *the Queen*, amidst enthusiastic demonstrations, *proceeds in State, 9th Nov.; gene* the Evening, of especial brilliancy along the whole line of her Majesty's route from Guildhall to St. James's. *The first Parliament* convened in her Majesty's Reign, is opened by commission 15 Nov., and by the *Queen in person* 20 Nov. **Revolt in Canada** (or "Cabo de nada") explored by Cartier, 1534, under *Francis* I.; settled by *Henry* IV. (Quebec founded 1608); English (*Wolfe*) 1759; and retained in the peace of 1763, when *British Law* is proclaimed; the *French civil* Law and procedure of *the ol* 1774, but the British *Criminal* Code retained; divided into *Upper* and *Lower* 1791. [Population 1831 in { of French descent .. .. 2 The "*Habitans* du Sol," as they term themselves, inimical to British *Lower* Canada .. { of British descent .. .. 2 interests, hostile to British settlers, non-amalgamating with British habits, In *Upper* Canada .. nearly all British .. .. *and legislatively separated* from British institutions, after a long series of Grand Total .. .. open insult and insubordination to the Government authorities; (especially from 1828); and after atrociously establishing a *System of Terror* by *night attacks on the property and persons* of those regarded as Loyalists: are at length instigated by their notaries (Papineau) and armed rebellion; making their first overt attack on an escort of Royal Montreal Cavalry near Longueuil, and rescuing two pris High Treason, abt. 17th Nov. Col. Gore, from Sorel, is repulsed by the Rebels strongly posted and barricaded *at St. Denis* 23 Nov. Wetherall, from Chambly, carries the *Stockaded post* of *St. Charles* by the bayonet, with great slaughter of the insurgents 25 Novr. rebels, of the defenceless and pinioned Lt. Weir, 32nd foot. An attack from Swanton in *the United States' territory* is effectually thwarted by *Volunteers*, who, vigilant as bold, *overthrow the rebels and brigands* within a mile of the frontier, capturing their leader Bouchette (wou Storming, under *Sir John Colborne* of the fortified *Church and Village of St. Eustache*, with great loss to the Rebels, 14 Dec., is follo the unresisted occupation of *St. Benoit*, together with the unconditional surrender of numerous armed bands, and the **Restoration of** **throughout Lower-Canada;** all the principal Rebel Leaders, and Instigators, being then either slain, captured, or driven into (among whom *Papineau and Brown*) having with infinite *Self*-discretion *fled!* from their betrayed adherents, across the U. S. Border *on the* *of Danger.* In **Upper-**Canada (where but little pre-disposition to Revolt is evinced) *Toronto*, through the overweening Confidence and the outré of Sir F. B. Head, *narrowly escapes being surprised and sacked*, 4 Dec., by a Body of armed Marauders; who, however, after signally courage and small capacity, flee, routed and dispersed, before the gallant attack of a militia force led on by the prompt, spirited, and Buffalo; whence, succoured and *joined by the United States "Sympathisers"!* they plant themselves on *Navy Island*, abt. 16 Dec. The the service of the Navy Island Rebels and Bandits, is dashingly cut out of Schlosser by a party of Royalists under *Commander Drew*, R.N., Survivors of her piratical Crew being first landed on the U. States' Shore), and precipitated over the Falls of the Niagara, night of 29 Dec.
1837	**1837** General Bugeaud concludes the Treaty of Tafna with Abd-ul-Kader, published in July. Gen. Damremont (successor to Mar. Clausel) leads from Bona a *second* Expedition, of 13,000 Men, *agnst. Constantina*, wch. after a vigorous Defence (*Damremont* slain 12 Oct. near to the Duke de Nemours), Gen. Vallée carries by Storm 13 Oct.	**1837** In the early desultory Warfare of this Year *Flinter* and *Pardiñas* gain several and signal Advantages, especially over the Carlist Basilio Garcia, who makes a fruitless Expdn. Southward. The Carlist Negri too returns equally punished and unsuccessful from an Expdn. S. Westward. In the distracted Carlist Camp *the Castilians* (or "Apostolical Party") who advocate general and hazardous Warfare, agnst. the sedentary and circumscribed Policy of (the "Provincial Party" of) *the Biscayans and Navarese*, hold the Ascendant. The Command in chief is transferred *from Don Sebastian* to Guergue; *Zariategui and Elio* are *sentenced to death* (but saved by a Movement in their favour at Dicastillo, and the Intervention of *Maroto*); Exile, Imprisonment, or Disgrace variously visit Urbistondo, Villareal, Eguia, Gomez and many others. The Revolt of a Navarese Battalion 10th May, for Arrears of Pay, and near Approach of Espartero, oblige Don Carlos to remove his Head Quarters *from Estella* to Tolosa. Guergue, after the defeat by Espartero at Peñacerrada 22 June, is superseded as Commander-in-chief by **Maroto** (from Bayonne) who acquires preponderant Influence over the councils of Don Carlos. In the War *Eastward*, *Cabrera* having got Possession of *Morella* Feb., triumphantly maintains it agt. Oraa, Aug. In Oct. he surprises and overthrows, at Maella, the brave *Pardiñas* (slain), massacres in cold blood 180 of his gallant Cavalry Prisoners, and thus arouses a Systematic Reprisal Carnage of frightful magnitude. In the North Espartero [Captain-Gen. *of Spain*] after defeating Guergue's Forces at Peñacerrada 22 June, (at Variance with the Ministry) makes but feeble Demonstrations agt. Maroto who awaits him at Estella. The Attempt of Narvaez and Cordova to raise at Sevilla a respectable Demonstration agt. the ascendant State Influence of Espartero totally fails, Nov.	**1838** The congregated Navy Island Horde, in anticipation of a vigorous assault, *decamp in the night* of 14 Jan.; the U. States *r* of the Cannon, Small-arms, and Stores, with which the Brigands *either by force or by Connivance* have liberally provided themselves *public Stores!* Subsequently Gigantic Threats with puny deeds are re-performed near Kingston, also at Fighting and Point Pelé Islands; cipators and Sympathisers, being, *whenever they dare to quit the Sheltering U. S. Border*, as invariably worsted, as rapidly repelled. The (*Gresham* 15**66**) *Royal Exchange*, re-built after the Great Fire of 16**66** (Chas. II. laying the Foundation Stone 23 Oct. 1667); *again* *by Fire*, 10 Jan. 1838. **STEAM-PACKET NAVIGATION TO INDIA via Egypt** (commenced 1835 through Mr. T. Waghorn) becomes this Year fully and regularly **STEAM-PACKET NAVIGATION TO NORTH-AMERICA** opened by the "*Sirius*" 700 tons, Lt. Roberts, R.N. [*lost in the President* 1841] which 28 March, and touching at Cork 4th April, arrives at New York early in the morning 23 *April*; and by the "*Great Western*" 1600 to R.N. which leaving *Bristol* 7 April, anchors at New York, late in the afternoon 23 *April* (abt. 3450 miles in 16 Days): *the Receptio* *New York*, and especially of the first, *is enthusiastic.* [The Great Western from 1838 to April 1842, performs her Voyages with remarkable punctuality, from Accident, averaging in about 45 Voyages, 15 Days out and 13 Days home.] **CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA** I. in Westminster Abbey 28 June; General great Rejoicings, Metropolitan Illuminations of surpassing Beauty. *Conventions of Commerce and Navigation with Austria* 3 July; and *with Turkey* 16 Augt. The Sultan cedes *Aden*, Key to the Red Sea, [the resisting Arabs dispossessed by Assault 19 Jan. 1839]. **The entire Line** of **RAILWAY FROM LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM** (and thence **to MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL**) opened 17 Sept. London to Dublin *within* 24 Hours. *The Earl of Durham* invested *with extraordinary Powers* as *Gov. Genl. and High Commissioner* of the British Provinces of N. America, *for* *and Re-organization of the Canadas*, arrives at Quebec 29th May; Constitutes, 31 May, his three Secretaries, *Chas. Buller* Esq. M. P., T. F. M. and *Col. Geo. Couper*, together with the Provincial Secty, and the Commissy. Genl., his *Executive Council.* Proclaims 28 June an Amnesty save 34, charged with recent treasonable Offences. By *an Ordinance*, 28 June, commutes the Trials of 8 of the excepted 34 to Deportation the Bermudas. *Disallowance of this Ordinance* on *technical* Grounds, and consequent *Resignation of the Earl of Durham*, who re-embarks 1 Nov. Is provisionally succeeded by Lt. Genl. *Sir John Colborne.* **Second** *open rebellious Outbreak of the "Habitans"* on the Richelieu, and thence sectionally to Beauharnois and the St. Lawrence, night chief Points of Assembly being Beauharnois (Mr. Edw. Ellice Jun. M. P. and Family made Prisoners) Chateauguay and Napierville. An Att of Caughnawaga, on Sunday 4th Nov., is roughly and rapidly repulsed by a Tribe of the Aborigines who, rushing with the War-Hoop fr overwhelm the rebel Assailants, of whom they capture 70. A determined little Band of Loyal *Volunteers* from La Colle, Odell Town, Sherrington, under Col. Odell and Maj. Schriver, *frustrate an Attempt to introduce Arms and Succours from the U. States*, utterly discom under Dr. Cote, and Gagnon, betw. La Colle and Rouse's Point 6th Nov., and driving them headlong across the U. S. Frontier; one Field P of Arms fall as Trophies into the Hands of the intrepid and triumphant Volunteers; 200 of whom, on the 9th Nov., again exhibit their unflinch *maintaining* (under Col. Taylor) *the Church of Odell Town*, in a 2½ Hours Conflict, agt. 900 to 1000 Rebels under Dr. Nelson, who after sus derous discharges of Grape from the *captured Field Piece of the 6th* together with a plentiful Galling of Musquetry, and some gallant Sallies are glad to retreat with their numerous wounded, leaving 50 dead upon the Place of Combat. Abt. 2000 of the *concentrated rebel Forces at* and throw away their arms, on the near approach of the British Troops, night of 9 Nov.; the remaining 2000 also disappear morng. of th *closing their inglorious Campaign.* In *Upper* Canada abt. 500 of the *U. S.* "*Sympathisers*" who make a descent, with Artillery, *at Prescott* on the St. Lawrence, abt. 12 Nov., slain or captured, and their Ringleaders executed. A similar Descent of abt. 400 other Sympathisers, in which a defenceless Brit. Army-Sto is savagely murdered and mutilated, is made near Sandwich, 4 Dec., but rapidly repulsed by a Militia Force under Col. Prince, and thr Depredators hanged. *Grace Darling* (aged 22) most perilously rescues, near the North-Sunderland Light-House, with her Father's aid, nine Ship-wrecked Sufferers farshire" Steamer 7th Nov.
1840	**1838** Buenos Ayres on frivolous Grounds is blockaded March (to Nov. 1840). Mexico refusing to submit to the extravagant Demands of France, her Ports also are blockaded April; and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa captured by Adm. Baudin, Nov. Ancona (occupied from 1832) evacuated. Prince Talleyrand, the Diplomatist, b. 1754, dies 17 May. *Louis-Philippe-Albert* Comte de Paris, born 24 August. **1839** Jan., Death, at Pisa, of the Duchess Alex. of Würtemberg, aged 26, the amiable and highly-gifted second daughter of Louis-Philippe, (mar. Oct. 1837). Peace with Mexico, Mar. **1840** Vigorous Resumption of Hostilities, April, by Abd-ul-Kader, who has severe encounters with General Duvivier, near Mahdia, May and July. A second outré and abortive attempt to insurrectionise France is made by prince Charles *Louis* Buonaparte, who landing from England at Wimereux near Boulogne 6 Aug., is forthwith captured, and subsequently condemned to Fortress Imprisonment for life. The King on his way by sea to Boulogne, driven to Calais, narrowly escapes shipwreck 17 Aug. The *fifth* of the cowardly, disgraceful, and futile attempts (besides detected assassination plots) agnst. the King's life, 15 Oct. Peace with Buenos Ayres, the Blockade of the Plata raised 2nd Nov. *The Remains of Napoleon*, applied for by M. Thiers 5 May (Anniversary of Napoleon's Death), are restored by the English to France: leave St. Helena 18 October, are deposited with national Honours in the Hotel des Invalides Paris, 15 December. **1841** The Duke D'Aumale and his Royal Brothers, are shot at 13 Sept., while in procession to Neuilly with the Duke's Regiment (from Africa): Quenisset and others are condemned to Death 23 December. **1842** *Appalling Accident on the Versailles Railway* near Meudon 8 May.	**1839** The Campaign opens with the Defeat of Cabrera by Gen. Ayerbe, near Segura in Aragon, March. Espartero after reducing Ramales and *Guardamino* captures Orduna, May; is created Duke *de la Victoria*. Gallant defence of *Ripol* in Catalonia with a Garrison of only 500 Men, not carried until the *third* Assault by 8000 Carlists; *brutal Extermination*, on its Capture, of every Man, Woman, and Child by the Comte d'Espagne. Mr. Aston succeeds the EARL OF CLARENDON as British Envoy at Madrid: [a gold Medal is struck in Honour of his Lordship's Speech in the Ho. of Lords 27 July, and the Speech translated for distribution throughout Spain]. Compromised by their, asserted, Implication in *the restless Intrigues* of the crafty War-Minister *Tejeiro* [himself an Apostolical] *to overthrow* the too-influential *Maroto* [of the "Provincial" Party] *thirteen General Officers* are suddenly arrested and condemned to Death, *six of whom* are *shot* in the Church-Yard at Estella 18 Feb. Maroto, for this barbarous Act, proclaimed a Traitor 21 Feb., marches toward Tolosa *agt. Don Carlos;* who, speedily humiliated, revokes his Proclamation and concedes every Reparation demanded by Maroto. Mutual Mistrust is, however, not removed, altho' the *final Rupture* does not occur until 25 Aug., when Don Carlos abruptly quitting a Review at Elorrio of Maroto's Troops, at which *Vivas!* are shouted as well for the General as for the Pretender, breaks off all further Connexion with his Commander-in-chief, agt. whom, *before* the 25th Aug., even a *little* civil War *(within* the greater) has begun to be frantically waged, amidst the wildest Cruelties and Excesses, by the "Apostolicals" near Vera and Urdax. Don Carlos, after the rupture of the 25 Aug., mistrustful of every Movement around him, remains but a short Time at Bergara, whence he retires into Navarra. Meanwhile both the Basque and Castillian Forces (utterly *wearied of the protracted Civil Struggle* as well as disheartened by the fiercely existing internal Carlist Strife) becoming daily more and more impatient for a Compromise with the Royalists, the Patriotic **CONVENTION OF BERGARA,** mediated by Col. Wylde and Lord John Hay, is concluded by **Maroto,** *Urbistondo*, and *Simon de la Torre*, with **ESPARTERO** 31 Aug., 16 Battlns. of Infantry with some Cavalry and Artillery at the same Time transferring their Allegiance from Don Carlos to the Queen. Heart-cheering Progress of *Espartero* every where hailed in the *recently hostile Guipuscoa and Navarra*, and especially *at Pamplona* 20th *Sept.*, with air-rending *Vivas!* as "*El Pacificador de su Patria*"!; marked and affectionate Respect too is universally evinced toward the able, gallant, and popular *British* Commissioner *Colonel Wylde*, whose Services (from 1834) *in Council and in Battle*, in aid of the Queen's Cause, and in upholding the British Name, are above all praise. Don Carlos gradually receding, and withering into Nothingness, before the animating Advance of Espartero, *takes Refuge in France*, with abt. 3000 Troops, 14 Sept., (is conducted to *Bourges).* **1840** Espartero, after a short Siege, compels *Morella* garrisoned by abt. 3000 Troops to *surrender at Discretion* 30 May. Finally the execrated "*Butcher*" *Cabrera* is driven with 5000 of his accomplice Bandits, *across the French Frontier* 6th July: thus fully **terminating** the nearly *Seven Years' plundering, inglorious, and cruelly murderous* **Carlist Civil War.** *Espartero* receives from the *Queen of England*, by the Hands of Col. Wylde, the Grd. Cross of the Bath with a Letter from H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, Aug. The Queen Regent's Attempt (in addition to the Revival of Tithes and other re-actionary Indications) to infract the *Municipal Institutions* of 1837, producing at Barcelona pending the Royal Visit hostile Movements agt. the Court, July; is, on the still more *ominous Ministerial Changes* of the 29th Aug., declared agt. by the whole Nation: *Co-Regency Agitation;* and *general Rising*, 1st *Sept., at Madrid* where a provisional Junta is erected. Espartero, declining to support by Military Force the unpopular Measures and Ministry, strongly recommends in an address to the Queen-Regent dated Barcelona 7 Sept., a conciliatory Course of Policy. The Queen-Regent, 16 Sept., empowers *Espartero to form a New Ministry;* but, the *Co*-Regency Question not being abandoned, *Christina* after dissolving the Cortes 11th Oct. formally **abdicates the Regency** in a Manifesto dated Valencia **12 October;** and, leaving her two Daughters in Spain, *retires to France. A provisional Regency* is appointed until the Assembly of the *new* Cortes, when, **1841** April, **Espartero** is elected **sole Regent** during the remaining Minority of Isabel II. by a Majority of 69 in the two Legislative Chambers. *New Insurrection* to re-invest Christina with the Regency; Gen. O'Donnell seizes the Citadel of Pamplona 2 Oct. An outrageous Attempt in the Night of the 7th Oct., under Gen. Concha, forcibly to abduct the Young Queen and her Sister, is, amidst much fighting and Bloodshed *within the Palace* at Madrid, *frustrated* by the indomptable Resistance of a little Band of *Halberdiers;* Gen. *Diego Leon* a principal in the Conspiracy, is executed 15 Oct. O'Donnell meeting with but little Support is compelled (after a twenty Days' Rebellion) to flee across the French Frontier 22 Oct. Assembly of the Cortes at Madrid 26 Dec.	**1839** A Collision of threatening Character between New Brunswick and Maine, resulting from the *unsettled "Boundary Question,"* is thro' the mutually excellent [Letters] and judicious Conduct of *M. Genl. Sir John Harvey* and *M. Genl. Winfield Scott*, March. The Bill temporarily to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica, is supported by a Majority of *five* only (294 to 289) May 6th. Ministers resig Peel is authorized to form a new Ministry. *Her Majesty refusing*, May 10th, *to dismiss the Ladies of Her Bed Chamber*, Sir R. Peel re *Lord Melbourne and his Colleagues resume Office.* Mr. C. *Shaw Lefevre* elected Speaker 27 May, on the Resignation of Mr. Abercrombie (**WAR IN AFGHANISTAN** [See India Table XIV. No. 2.] **the Navigation of the Indus** fully **opened;** the Flag of England Towers and the Tombs of the **GHAZNAvides;** and on the Walls of the *Gedrosian* Khelat; *Russia*, in her Macchiavellian Progress concerted and humbled; the Russian-Intrigue *Fermentation in India ceases:* (*Keane;* Sale, Dennie, Thomson; Willshire). A Private Expdn. under Col. Wakefield for the *Colonization of New Zealand* (subsequently sanctioned by Parliament) sails from Eng., *Poulett Thomson* arrives at Quebec as *Gov. Gen.* abt. 16 Oct.; *Sir John Colborne*, who embarks abt. 18 Oct., is ennobled as Baron Seaton England. An Attempt of abt. 5000 *Chartists* under Frost to seize Newport, Monmouthshire, is gallantly frustrated by the Civil Auth Philips, the Mayor, wounded) and 30 Soldiers under Lt. Gray, early in Nov.; the Ringleaders, sentenced to death, are transported. The fo paratory to the *uniform Penny-postage*, comes into operation 5 Dec. **1840** Sir J. Y. Buller's Motion agt. Ministers, after a 4 Nights' Debate, is lost by a Minority of 21 (287 to 308) 1st Feb. **THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE with PRINCE ALBERT of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha** in the Chapel Royal St. James's, **10 Feby.;** followed by General Rejoicings, and most cordially approving Addresses of Con *Queen, the Prince, and the Duchess of Kent* from every Part of the Empire. An Idiotical Pot-Boy fires two Pistols, happily without effect, at the Queen and the Prince-Consort, while passing up Constitution Hill in a four, quarter past 6 o'Clock p. m. 10 June. *Mr. Cunard's Line of Steam-Packet Ships* to Halifax and Boston is opened by the "Britannia" Horse-Power, which leaves Liverpool 4 July. **First European WAR WITH CHINA** [see Table XIV. No. 2. also 1841-2 below]: *Disruption of the international Contumely and Sub* the intrinsic Value of the "Celestial" Pretensions, as well as the real Metal of the 2 or 300,000,000 of the "Central Nation" are at last, by Lion, fully and sharply tested. At the opposite Extremity of Asia, in fulfilment of the *Quadruple Convention* for the Restoration and Ma bet. Egypt and Turkey 15 July, the Warrior Deeds of Britain are felt in the **TURCO-SYRIAN WAR** [see Turkey] *Sidon* falls by Assault 26 Sept. *(Napier);* **Ibrahim** in person TOTALLY DEFEATED 10 Oct. carried by a 3 to 4 Hours' terrific Cannonade 3rd Nov. (*Stopford*, Walker Bey, Bandeira); the Syrians freed from intolerable Oppression. *Provisional* Sole *Regency* vested in the Prince-Consort. *Birth of the Princess Royal* 10 min. before 2 o'Clock p. m. 21 Nov. **1841** The "*Victoria*" Park Bill [in Bonner's Fields] brought before the Commons, May. The **SOUTH-Polar** Expdn. under Capt. *Jas. Clark Ross* and Commander Crozier, enters the Antarctic Circle 1st Jan.; takes Possession, Tract of the *Southmost known* ("Victoria") Land, on wch. is discovd., 28 Jan., a magnificent Volcano ("Mt. Erebus") 12,400 ft. above th 2nd Feb. [beyond the 74.15 reached 20 Feb. 1823 by the bold and enterprising Merchant Navigator Capt. *Jas. Weddell*] to Lat. 78.4, whence is obstructed by a splendid Barrier of Ice, 150 ft. high, stretching E. S. E. from a projecting Cape of the Coast. The Expdn. re-Anchors at 7 April, preparatory to a *renewed Attempt to reach* (by a different Course) *the Southern Magnetic Pole.* A *Niger Expdn.* of 3 armed Trotter, which leaves Plymouth 12 May, disastrously assailed by Sickness barely reaches the Confluence of the Niger and Tchadda. The superb Steam-Packet-Ship "*President*" of 2366 Tons and 600 Horse-Power (which commences running from Liverpool 1 Augt. 18 York on her 3rd return Voyage 11 March, probably striking one of the many Icebergs then afloat, *totally disappears* (Mr. Power the Come Lennox are among the unfortunate Passengers). Lord John Russell announces early in May, the contemplated Ministerial *Alteration in the Corn-Laws* to a fixed duty of 8*s.* per Qua *a reduction of the* (Baltic) *Timber* and *Sugar Duties.* The *Anti-Sugar-Reduction nine Nights' Debate*, moved by Ld. Sandon, ends 17th agt. Ministers of 36 (317 to 281). Sir Rob. Peel's "Want of Confidence" Motion 27th May, is carried agt. Ministers by a Majority of Saturday Morng. 5 June.

[Concluded on the Reverse.]

...STORY, No 9,

...inued:

...THE REVERSE).

TABLE XIII,

No. 3,
Continued from Sheet No. 2.

TURKEY.

[*Concluded from Sheet No.* 2.]

1837 *School of Anatomy* opened at Pera. Successful Expdn., under Hafiz Pacha, against the Kurds.

1838 *Convention of Commerce* with Britain 16 Aug, [and projected *Canal* to avoid *the Russian Embouchures from the Danube* across the Turkish Territory to *Kistenje* on the Black Sea]. *Aden in Yemen* ceded to *Britain*. Various improved Regulations to check the extortionate Venality of public officers, to regulate the assessment and collection of revenue, and for the general better protection of private property and rights, still (thro' *Redshid* Pacha) effectively in progress. *Sanatory* Laws, although foreign to the genius of the Muhammadan Faith, are also introduced. Abolition of Taxes on Food, and on other articles of primary Necessity. Embellishment of the Capital.

1839 = Hejira **1255.** *Second* **War against Muhammad Ali;** the Sultan's Manifesto 8 June. **Total Defeat** of the Turkish army under the Seraskier Hafiz Pacha **at Nejib** near Aleppo **by Ibrahim** 24 June. [Death of *Lady Hester-Lucy Stanhope* aged 63, grand-daughter of the Great Earl of Chatham, at her Villa on Mount Lebanon 8 miles from Sidon, 23 June.]

Mahmu'd (b. 20 July 1785) **dies** 1 July. Is succeeded by his Son,

Abd-ul-Mejíd (aged 16¾) 1839.

Khosrew Grand-Vazir. Treacherous Surrender (out of enmity to Khosrew) by the Capudan Pacha Achmed, of the Sultan's Fleet to Muhammad Ali 14 July. On the 27th July, pending already interchanged Overtures between the new Sultan and Muhammad Ali, *the five* Great European *powers interpose their united Mediation*. Hostilities remain suspended; a conference of the five Powers in London is assembled. Promulgation 3rd November of the [Magna Charta] *Hatti Sherif of Gul-Koneh*, for 1. the perfect security of person, honours, and property; 2. the uniform and equitable Imposition, and levying of Taxes; 3. the regular recruiting, and limitation, to fixed terms, of service in the army.

1840 the protracted Turco-*Egyptian* Negotiations having failed to induce the Viceroy to *restore Syria* to the Porte, a *Resort to Force* is determined on by all the conferential Powers, *except France*, by Treaty signed in London 15 *July: Insurrectional Movements of the Syrians* having meanwhile commenced in June. A combined armament of 1. a *British* Fleet with Marines and armed Steamers (under Adm. the hon. *Sir Robert Stopford* and Commodore *Chas. Napier*); 2. a *Turkish* Line-of-Battle Ship, two Frigates, and two Corvettes, with 5,373 *Turkish* troops (under R. Adm. *Walker Bey*, *Sir Charles F. Smith* R.E., and *Selim Pacha*); and 3. an *Austrian* Ship of the Line, Frigate, and Corvette (under Adm. *Bandeira*, and the *Archduke Charles Frederic*), having repaired to the Coast of Syria, **THE TURCO-SYRIAN WAR** commences by the simultaneous Bombardment of Beyrout and the Landing (and Entrenching) under *Commodore Napier* and Selim Pacha of a joint Force of 6,800, including 1,500 British Marines ("Army of Lebanon") near the Village of Djouni 13½ miles, and on the River Kelbson (Nahr-el-Kelb) 10 Miles, North of Beyrout, 10 Sept. Kaiffa is captured by Capt. Edward Collier 17 Sept., and Sur (or Tyre) 25th Sept. **Commodore Napier** (Hero of the Bay of Lagos 1833) after skilfully and successfully manœuvring from his entrenched camp at Djouni, in aid of, and co-operatively with, the insurgent Mountaineers of Lebanon, embarks a part of his force at sunset 25th Sept., and on *the 26th* at the head of 1,000 Marines and Turks *storms Sidon*, capturing the whole of the surviving Egyptian Garrison of 3,000 men. Returning to Djouni, the Comdore next makes a forward movement, 9th Oct., to dislodge the Egyptian Solyman Pacha (French Colonel Selves) from his positions before Beyrout; but early in his march he unexpectedly comes into outpost collision with **Ibrahim Pacha,** who arriving with 2 to 3000 Men including 1,200 of his hitherto invincible *Albanian* Body Guards and 800 of his "regular Guard" to support Solyman Pacha, and awaiting the arrival, from Zachle, of 2,000 more troops, has taken up a triple Line of seemingly inaccessible Mountain positions near Calat Medun and Boharshof. The formidable Ibrahim thus formidably posted, *the intrepid Napier* assails on *the 10th Oct.* with such tact and enthusiastic energy, in the *Battle of Boharshof*, that the great Warrior of Western Asia *totally routed* saves himself, accompanied by a few Horsemen, with difficulty by rapid flight. *The Results* of this daring Enterprise, *this signal Victory*, are 1. the occupation by the Allies of Beyrout 10th Oct.; 2. the capture, a few miles eastward of Beyrout, of Solyman's entrenched Camp, (containing stores, ammunition and 19 pieces of artillery) together with the voluntary surrender on the 11th Oct. of 2,000 of Solyman's panic-stricken troops, and total dispersion of the rest; Solyman himself fleeing with a few Squadrons of Horse toward Damascus; 3. the *Evacuation by Ibrahim's Forces* of *Tripoli, and Latakia* (Laodicea): and meanwhile the (Old) *Amir Beshir*, of paramount influence in the Lebanon, after ordering his Druses to join the Maronites against Ibrahim, surrenders himself to the British at Sidon 11th October. Finally the renowned and terrifically-fortified **ACRE (Ptolemais)** mounting its more than 400 guns of heaviest calibre, crushed into Ruins *by a three to four Hours' cannonade* (in 2 minute broadsides) **is evacuated,** by abt. 4500 Troops, in the night of *the 3rd November*, and taken possession of by the combined squadrons before day light 4th Nov., completing the acquisition of nearly the whole Coast of Syria.

Preliminary Convention for Peace signed, between *Commodore Napier* and *Muhammad Ali*, 27 November.

1841 After some demur **peace with Egypt** is finally mediated by the four Powers on the following Terms viz. Muhammad Ali besides restoring the Turkish Fleet (14 January), fully submits to the Sultan, *surrenders Syria and all his other Ex*-Egyptian Territory; but retains or (by Firmán 22 May) is re-invested with the *hereditary* Right, on payment of fixed annual Tribute, to the separate Rule over the pachalic of *Egypt*.

Treaty with the five European powers for *closing the Dardanelles and Bosphorus* against the Ships of War of *all* Nations, ratified in London 13 December.

1839 *Second open* **RUPTURE WITH** [see **TURKEY**].

successful Expedition of 16,000troops, *defeated at Hadjaz*, to reduce the *Arabs of Yemen*.

1837-38 Formidably *revived Disturbances in Syria* at the close of 1837, occupy the Egyptian arms during great part of 1838.

1840 Alexandria, after *the Fall of Acre*, threatened with similar attack: pacific Convention with Commodore Napier 27 November.

1841 Peace with Turkey (finally ratified by the Firmán of 22 May), **Muhammad Ali** retains **Egypt** alone, but as an *hereditary* Government vested in himself and his Family, on payment of a fixed annual Tribute. Muhammad Ali *who does not*, in 1840, during the Syrian War in *any wise interrupt the transit across Egypt of the Indo-British Mails*, accords, 15 Sept. 1841, to the British Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Navigation Company a general **COMMERCIAL TRANSIT** through his dominions, most liberally towards the contracting Company *leaving the amount of Duties* to be based upon the *Experimental Results of the first Year's Transit*, commencing from Jan. **1842.**

AMERICA.

NORTHERN UNITED STATES.

Hon. *James Monroe* **President** (1817–25).

1820 Bill *prohibiting intercourse with the British* possessions, April.

1821 First American settlement on the coast of Africa.

1822 *Recognition of the Independence of the* **South-***American Republics.*

1825 (to 29). Hon. *John Quincy Adams* **Presdnt.**

[The ex-presidents, Mr. *John Adams* and Mr. *Jefferson*, both die 4 *July* (anniversary of the American Independence) 1826; and Mr. James Monroe dies 4 *July* 1851.]

1828 The *Tariff Bill*, protective of American manufactures, is passed in defiance of the marked hostility, and general excitement against it, in the *Southern* States.

1829 (to 37) Hon. Gen. *Andrew Jackson*, **President.**

1830 The *restrictions against intercourse* with the British colonies removed.

The *total free population* of the United States, according to the decennial census of this year, is 12,960,000, *exclusive* of 2,010,436 **slaves.**

1832 Charles Carroll *(Catholic)*, **the latest survivor** of those who signed the *Declaration of Independence* 4 *July* 1776, dies 15 Nov., aged 96. The exasperation in the Southern States, against the continuance (and this year's unsatisfactory modification) of the Northern Manufacturers' **Protective Tariff Bill,** occasions at length a State Convention in *South-Carolina* to publish an *Ordinance*, Novr., "*nullifying*," from and after 1 Feb. 1833, the Tariff Act of 1828, and its modification of 1832; and declaring that if force be employed to support these obnoxious enactments, the federal Union of South-Carolina with the other States will be dissolved.

This conventional decree is followed by a Bill, passed by the *South-Carolina legislature*, 15 December, to carry into effect the **"Ordinance of Nullification"** *i.e.* to resist the federal government by force.

Presidential Edict, 10 Dec., declaring that the armed forces of the U. States will be employed to carry the revenue laws into effect, and to *prevent the secession* of S. Carolina from the Union.

The renewal of the Charter of the *Un. States' Bank* is rejected by the Veto of the president.

1833 Mr. Clay introduces such a modification of the *Tariff Bill* as tends to remove the declared hostile intentions in the Southern States.

1835 *The whole of the Public or National Debt* of the United States is *paid off* 1 January.

1836 *Non*-Renewal, January, of the Charter of the *United States' National Bank;* which obtains a *Charter from Pennsylvania*. Redundant Increase of Banking Establishments. *Land-Speculation Mania*. In *the Insurrection of Texas* the North American *Border*-Brigands and Pirates (*openly* recruited and fitted out, especially from *New Orleans*) largely participate.

1837-(41) The Hon. *Martin Van Buren* **President** 4 March.

Terrific *Monetary Difficulties*, occasioning an almost general **Suspension of Specie Payments.** *Treacherous Seizure of* **Os-ce-o-la'** the Master-Spirit of the **Seminolean** *Struggle in East-Florida*, who after two Years of exploitful warfare, is, with fifty of his chosen Associate-Warriors, *trepanned* by Genl. Jessup at Fort Peyton 17 Octr., *under the Pretence of pacific Negotiation*. This revolting Act is sanctioned by the Government at Washington, and the gallant and enterprising Warrior dies shortly afterwards, as a Prisoner at Fort Moultrie in the Hands of his perfidious Foes.

[Concld. on the Reverse.]

INSULAR, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN.

INSULAR.

Hayti, or St. Domingo (from 1803).

1820 *Revolt*, 6 Oct., *Henry* I. *(Christophe)* perishes by his own hand 8 Oct. The *whole* island (exclusive of the Spanish possessions) constituted *one* Republic;—Boyer, President (see 1818).

The Independence of the Republic recognized by *France* 1838.

CENTRAL.

4. a.) *(United States of)* **MEXICO,** 15 Sept. **1810** (principal Sea-port Vera Cruz).

1821 Independent. 1822 Iturbide *Emperor;*

1823, compelled to abdicate, retires to Europe. Mexico constituted a *Federal Republic*: of which, in

1824, the new *Constitution* is proclaimed. Iturbide, returning to attempt the recovery of his power, is seized and shot, on landing at Soto la Marina, July.

1825 *San Juan de Ulloa*, **the last Spanish possession in Mexico,** surrenders 19 Nov.

1828 *The election of a President* to succeed Victoria occasions a *civil War*. Pedraza is elected by a large majority, Sept., and Gen. Santana's opposition forces are successfully resisted; but on a second insurrection (arising out of the same election) by the *Troops in Mexico*, who commit great excesses, Dec., *Pedraza* being compelled to flee, relinquishes,

1829 Jan., the presidency-elect, and retires from the country. His rival *Guerrero* is then formally elected president, Bustamante vice-president, and Santana is appointed minister at war.

A *Spanish Invasion from Cuba* being threatened, the Congress passes a Bill to expel all the Spanish settlers: the invaders, 3500 strong, under Gen. Barradas, land at Cape Rogo 27 July, but are compelled by *Santana* to surrender at discretion, in Tampico 11 Sept. *Slavery is abolished* throughout the Mexican States, by decree 15 Sept. Revolt in the state of Yucatan, Nov., joined by the *Vice-president* Bustamante 21 Dec., who,

1830, ejects and succeeds *Guerrero* as president: superseding also *Santana* (who adheres to Guerrero) by Gen. Bravo.

1831 *Guerrero* is treacherously seized and *put to death.*

1832 *Insurrection* headed by *Santana*, Jan., who, before the close of the year, expels Bustamante, and proclaims the exiled Pedraza president.

1833 Pedraza resigns and is succeeded, as *President*, by **Santana.**

1833-35 **Santana,** after a series of petty intestine Disturbances, appears to have suppressed all personal and provincial Insubordination, and to have fully established the *Central* or *Unitarian* (over the conflicting *Federal)* System of Government, when the North-Eastmost Province of *Texas declares its Independence*, Nov. 1835 [see *Texas*].

1836 *Santana* is defeated by the Texians under Genl. Houston at San Jacinto 21 April, and made Prisoner 22 April. The Occupation of Nacogdoches *within the Texian Frontier* by the North-Amer. U. S. troops having visibly operated as a Demonstration in favour of the Texian Insurgents, the Mexican Envoy withdraws from Washington. *Bustamante returns* to Mexico from France.

1837 Santana, who during his Captivity becomes *an Advocate for* the Texian Independence, is released, Jan. Returns, after visiting Washington, to Vera Cruz, Feb. Is coldly received, and retires into private Life. *Bustamante* is elected *President.*

1838 Mexico, refusing Compliance with unreasonable Demands, is *blockaded*, April, *by the French*, who reduce the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, Nov.

1839 *Peace with France*, March. An Insurrection of the *Federalists*, under Mejia and Urrea is punished by Santana's Victory at Puebla (Mejia taken and *shot)*; and by Arista's Capture of Tampico, June.—By the Census of this Year the *Population of Mexico* is 7,014,140.

1840 The federalist Leaders Urrea and Farrias assail Bustamante in his Palace at Mexico by Surprise 15 July; and it is not until after twelve Days' fighting in the Streets of Mexico (against Genl. Valencia who holds the Citadel) that *the Federalists withdraw by Convention* 27 July; and the Authority of *Bustamante is restored.*

1841 Insurrection in Guadalaxara under Genl. Paredes, which rapidly spreads to other Provinces, in favour of investing **Santana** with the supreme executive Power, Aug. Genl. Valencia rises in the City of *Mexico* against Bustamante 31 Augt.: Santana, in aid of Gen. Valencia, arrives before Mexico, 2nd Oct.; of which, after a slight Resistance, he gains entire Possession. *Bustamante resigns;* and

Santana, becomes (at first provisionally) *President*. *War resumed against* the revolted *Texas* by a sudden Irruption, abt. Feb. 1842, of Mexican troops under Arista, in which Bexar and Goliad are captured.

b.) *Texas*, a North-Eastern Frontier province of Mexico *contiguous to* Louisiana (*New Orleans*), multifariously influenced and instigated by its own numerous *Slave-Holders* (who deem themselves oppressed by the Mexican Abolition of Slavery), by the Slave Owners of the neighbouring N. Amer. States, by *lawless* N. American *Border*-Adventurers, Pirates, and "*Land-Jobbing*" transitory Settlers, *declares its Independence* Nov. 1835. Is manifestly *not discouraged* even by the N. American States' *Government*, whose Army of Observation under Genl. Gaines occupies the Texian Town of Nocogdoches June 1836; while the Enlistment of Troops and Equipment of Armaments to *act agt. a friendly Power* are openly acquiesced in by the Authorities at *New Orleans*. Defeat and Capture of the Mexican President *Santana* with a small Force at Jacinto, by the (N. Americo-)Texian Gen. Houston, April 1836: after which no serious or vigorous Effort is made by the Mexicans, until 1842, to recover the insurrectionized Province; *the Independence* of which is *acknowledged by the N. American U. States*, 1838, altho' the Solicitation of the Texians to be *incorporated with the N. Amer. States* has not *yet* been acceded to. The whole of the Texian Expdn. *agt. Santa Fé* captured by the Mexicans Sept. 1841. Genl. Arista's formidable Invasion of Texas, abt. Feb. 1842, in which Bexar and Goliad fall.

The Texians re-establish Negro-Slavery. The total *Free and Slave* Population of Texas, in 1839, is stated to be abt. 100,000.

7. *United States of Central America*, or **Guatemala, 1824,** constituted an independent State; [Geographically *uniting* the two great *Continents*, and *separating* the two great *Seas*].

1829 A puny and disreputable civil war, of long continuation, terminates by the capture of the city of Guatemala by the *San Salvador*-ians, 13 April.

1839 Don M. R. *Paz* succeeds Morazan as President. Genl. Carrera, in a War of fluctuating Success agt. the Government Troops under the Ex-President *Morazan*, enters the City of Guatemala 13 April.

1842 Morazan, from his Exile in Chile, makes a descent with 200 men and adv. towards Guatemala against Carrera.

SOUTHERN.

1. *Republic of* **COLOMBIA** previously **Confederation of Venezuela** (19 April **1810**).

1822 General *Sucre* gains the Battle of *Pichincha*, 24 May, which establishes the Independence of Colombia. Gen. *Simon* **Bolivar** (a native of the city of Caracas: designated "*the Liberator*") president of Colombia: occupies Quito. [See also Bolivar 1825-27, in Peru and *Bolivia*.]

1828 The *Convention* of Deputies from all the Colombian States assembled *at Ocaña* 2 March, to re-model the constitution, resist the attempt to invest the President *Bolivar* with increased authority:—he is, nevertheless, proclaimed supreme Chief, with unlimited power, at Bogota, 13 June. A conspiracy against him at Bogota fails 25 Sept.; General Padilla, Col. Selva, and others, are executed, and General *Santander*, sentenced to death, is banished (1829).—On the ejectment of Gen. Sucre, and the Colombian troops from *Bolivia*, Bolivar dec. *War agt. Peru* [see Bolivia and Peru]: Peace 22 Sept. 1829.

1829 Insurrection in Antioquia under Gen. Cordova (slain) suppressed Oct. The North-Eastern Provinces, hostile to Bolivar (strongly suspected of aspiring to *monarchical* rule), *secede from the federal Union*, in December, and erect the separate *Republic of* **Venezuela.**

1830 On the opening of a *Constituent Congress* at Bogota, *Bolivar abdicates* his supreme authority, 20 Jan.: a new constitution is framed, and finally adopted 25 April, under which (Bolivar refusing to become a candidate) Mosquera is elected president 4 May: the Congress is dissolved 11 May. Gen. *Sucre* (aged 37) one of Bolivar's principal supporters, is assass. Aug. **Bolivar** retiring, after the Dissolution of the Constituent Congress, from Bogota, *dies* at San Pedro, near Santa Marta (aged 47), 17 Dec.

1831 Insurrection in Panama crushed, and Gen. Urdaneta put to death.

1832 The Southern Provinces which in 1830, under Gen. Flores, a zealous partisan of Bolivar, declare their unwillingness to submit to the new Government of Bogota, unless Bolivar be placed at its head, in 1832 formally constitute themselves the *Republic of* **the Equator;** while the remaining provinces of the republic of *Colombia* (an appellation which thenceforth ceases) are incorporated as the Republic of **New-Granada:**

And thus, 1829-32, **COLOMBIA becomes dismembered** into the three distinct Republics of

a.) **Venezuela** (from December **1829**)

Embracing the North-*Eastern* Provinces:—Gen. *Paez*, Pres., who introduces many beneficial changes: he is succeeded

1835-36 by Vargas as President.

Insurrection, July, in which the President is captured, finally crushed, by Paez, March 1836.

1837 The supreme-Chief General *Paez* receives the present *of a Sword from Will. IV. of England*, as a Token of "Esteem for his Character" and in admiration of his "disinterested patriotism."

1841 Population about 900,000.

b.) **New-Granada** (from **1832**), comprising the north-western districts, including Popayan: (Capital Santa Fé de *Bogota;* principal Port Carthagena).

General **Santander,** elected President, lands *from his exile* in New York, at Santa Marta, 16 July 1832: and,

1833 April, is formally inaugurated.

The attempted Insurrection under Genl. Sarda fails, July.

1834 *The Public Debt of* **Colombia,** by a Convention in Decr., framed apparently on Comparative Population, *is apportioned* as follows viz. *New-Granada* takes upon herself 50 per Cent, *Venezuela* 28 and a half per Cent, *the Ecuador* 21 and a half per Cent.

1835 By this Year's published Census the *Pouplation of New-Granada* (the most considerable, as seen above, of the *three* dissevered "*Colombian*" States) is 1,687,100.

1837 *Santander* is succeeded in the Presidentship, March, by *de Marquez.*

1841 *Insurrec. of the Federalists, Carmona* begins the *Siege of Carthagena* early in July; Obando rises in the South, but is def. by Col. Barriga at La Chanca near Cali; and in *La Hancha* the declaration is hostile to the Insurgents. Carmona's little Squad. (on captg. the Brig Jane) is def. by a Brit. Frig. 15 Dec. and the *Siege of Carthagena raised.*

1842 The Life of the discomfited Carmona (allowed to retire to Cienegas) is spared by Gen. *Hevan* the President, who enters *Santa Marta* 1st April, *the public Tranquillity* of New-Granada being then *perfectly restored.*

c.) **The Ecuador** (from **1832,**) comprising the southern Provinces of Guayaquil, Quito, and Assuai; (capital Quito; principal Port Guayaquil). Gen. Flores President.

1834-35 A civil War, of small Importance, but rather long Continuance, closes, abt. July 1835, by Compromise, Genl. *Flores* remains at the Head of the Army but relinquishes the Presidentship to *Rocafuerte.*

1841 Population abt. 600,000.

5. a.) *Republic of* **PERU** (Lima Capital, with Port of Callao).

1821 Gen. San Martin and **Lord Cochrane,** from *Chile*, co-operate in the overthrow of the Spanish power: Lima, the capital is taken possession of 10 July. Gallant capture of the Esmeralda, Spanish frigate under the guns of Callao, by Lord Cochrane, Nov.

1824 Mutiny at Callao, and Occupation of *Callao and Lima by the Royalists*, Feb.

Bolivar (president of Colombia) is declared **Dictator in Peru.** *Total overthrow of the Royalists at* **AYACUCHO** by General **Sucre,** 9 Dec., which *secures the Emancipation of Peru.*

1826 *Callao,* **the last footing of the Spanish Royalists in South America,** *falls* 23 *Jan.; thus finally* **DISSOLVING A COLONIAL DESPOTISM OF THREE HUNDRED YEARS' DURATION.**

Bolivar declared *President for Life;* is, 1827, deprived of the Presidency, and succeeded by Gen. Lamar.

[Concluded on the Reverse.]

YEARS AFTER CHRIST.

1837

1840

TABLE XIII, Concluded.

MODERN HISTORY, No 9, Concluded.

TABLE XIII, Concluded.

Years after Christ.

BRITANNIC ISLES.

[*Concluded from Sheet No.* 3.]

Dissolution of Parliament 23 June. Sound-due Treaty with Denmark. The new Parliament assembles 19 Aug. On the first trial of strength, Saturday morning 28 Aug., *Ministers* being left *in a minority of* 91 (269 to 360) *announce their Resignation*, Lord Melbourne to the Lords and Lord John Russell to the Commons, 30 Aug.
Tory Administration under Sir Robt. Peel 3 Sept. Parliament prorogued 7 Oct.

Lord Sydenham (Poulett Thomson) after having, 1839-41 with great Ability and Perseverance, succeeded in satisfactorily *re-organizing* and completely pacifying *the two Canadas*, resigns the Gov. Genship; but before embarking for Eng. *dies*, thro' a fall from his Horse, *at Kingston* 19 Sept. Is succeeded by Sir C. Bagot, Nov.

Partial Destruction of the Tower of London *by Fire*, night of 30 Oct., and Loss of various Memorials of the Victories of Marlborough, Nelson, and Wellington.

BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES 48 m. pt. 10, a.m. *9th Nov.*

Death of *Sir David Wilkie*, em. Painter, returng. from *Egypt*, 31 May; and of Sir *Fras. L. Chantrey*, disting. Sculptor, 25 Nov.

IN CHINA after the two-fold prostration of Canton given in *Table* XIV., **successively fall** before the splendid valour, the vigorous activity, ability, and zeal of the Armament under *Rear-Adm. Sir Wm. Parker*, and *Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough* (accompanied by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary *Sir Henry Pottinger*), 1. *the Cyclopean Fortifications* (and City) of **Amoy** 26 Aug.; 2. the *Island of* **Tchusan** with the *City of Tinghae* 1st October; both most strongly garrisoned, and most formidably strengthened since the British Evacuation in Feb.; 3. the precipitous *Citadel*, and the City of **Chinhae,** on the left bank of the Ning-po River, 10th Oct., while 10,000 of the strongly-posted Chinese Forces, on the right bank, flee before a combined and brilliantly animated attack of 1480 British Troops under the heroic *Gough*; 4. the large and opulent City of **Ning-po,** with a reputed population of 300,000, is *quietly taken possession of*, 13 Oct., the Chinese Soldiers positively refusing again to face the British;—the achievements 3 and 4 cost the British but 5 killed and 30 wounded!

In India, the *Punjab*, under the gradually settled Rule of *Shere Singh*, becomes fully tranquillised; the marauding Sikh Expdn. into Tibet is (by the accounts which reach England 7 Feb. 1842) threatened with destruction by the encircling Chinese Forces. *In Burmah*, Tharawaddie, awed by the so suddenly collected British Force in the Irrawaddy, disavows all hostile intention. **In Persia** the splendidly welcomed return of Sir Jno. McNeill to the Court of Tehran 8 Oct. is followed by a Perso-British *Treaty of Commerce*; the British Forces evacuate Karak. **In Afghanista'n** Major-Gen. *Sir R. H. Sale* (wounded) and *Lt.-Col. Dennie* have several severe encounters, especially in the *Khurd-Kabul Pass*, between Kabul and Gundamuk, 12th—30th Oct., with the insurgent *Eastern Khiljt* Tribes; whose operations encourage a **Rising at Kabul,** in which, among other British Victims, the eminently-talented Diplomatist *Sir Alexander Burnes* most unhappily perishes, about 2nd Nov. Gen. *Sale* and Col. *Dennie*, after administering some severe Correction to their Assailants, make good their entrance into Jellalabad 12 Nov. *Sir Wm. Macnaghten* the *British Envoy* at *Kabul* is most disgracefully *assassinated while negotiating with the insurgent Chiefs* abt. 25 Dec.

BRITISH STEAM-PACKET COMMUNICATION, direct and inter-Colonial, WITH CENTRAL AND INSULAR AMERICA; the first Packet-Steamer of this great Chain of Intercourse, "the Forth" leaves Southampton 10 Dec, "the Tay" on the 31 Dec.; six others, (of the full complement of fifteen) speedily follow.

1842 In China, Yuyao, Tsikee, and Funghwa are temporarily captured (at a period of deep Snow) by the Brit. Forces from Ning-po 28 Dec. 1841—10 Jan. 1842.

In Afghanista'n abt. 5,000 Indo-British Troops (exclusive of Camp Followers) *evacuating Kabul by Convention* concluded by Genl. Elphinstone and Major Pottinger 6 Jan., nearly *all perish* on their march toward Jellalabad 6th—12th Jan., through the infamous Treachery of the Afghan Chiefs and the fearful Inclemency of the Weather. The Citadel of *Ghuznee*, gallantly held by *Lt. Col. Palmer* with the *single 27th Bengal N. I. Regt.*, and some Artillery, from 2 Nov. 1841, capitulates abt. 6 March 1842. *Kandahar* is vigorously maintained by *M. Gen. Nott*, the *Afghans sustaining Severe Defeats* 12 *Jany.*; and 10 *March*. The stupendously difficult and perilous (28 Miles) **Khyber Pass,** artificially strengthened and defended by abt. 10,000 Troops, *is triumphantly* **forced** by *M. Gen. Pollock 5th* and 6th *April*, with but 14 killed and 164 wounded; without the *Loss of "a single Baggage Animal"*. While, co-operatively, the daring and determined *M. Gen. Sir Robt. Sale* issuing *from* Jellalabad *(with* 1400 *Men agt.* 6000) wreaks a gallant Vengeance on the branded Ukhbar Khan, whose every Strong hold he carries, whose Camp he conflagrates, and whose entire *blockading!* Army he *drives into full Retreat*, on Lughman, by 7 o'Clock a.m. *7th April* 1842; in this great Victory *falls* the splendidly heroic Brigadier *Dennie*, the worthy Colleague of a Sale, canopying his Central-Asian Tomb with Britain's Glory.

The Foundation Stone of the *New Royal Exchange* is deposed by *Prince Albert* 17 Jan.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING of **ALBERT EDWARD** the **PRINCE OF WALES** at Windsor Castle 25 Jan. accompanied by splendid Festivities: *the King Fred. Will.* IV. *of Prussia* personally officiates as one of the Roy. Sponsors.

Opening of Parliament by the Queen in presence of the King of Prussia, 3 Feb.; the King (who lands 22 Jan. at Greenwich) re-embarks for Ostend, 4th Feb., at Woolwich.

(Second) Providential Escape of the "True-Hearted" Queen
from the Pistol Shot of a fiendish, insensate, and universally-execrated traitorous Coward, while returning with Prince Albert in an open Barouche and four down Constitution Hill, from a Drive in Hyde Park, shortly after Six o'Clock p. m. Monday 30th May. The Queen, altho' forwarned that a Pistol had been presented at Her while passing from the Chapel Royal on the previous Day (by an Assassin who had escaped detention), with generous Self-Devotion, with heroic Daring, forbade alone the Attendance of any of Her female Suite, and then, as best she deemed became the Queen of England, went forth unguarded, by Her Consort's Side, to meet again, on the Earliest Day, the Peril that awaited her; thus Historically stamping Herself at once upon Her People's Hearts, and lasting Recollection, as one of the most intrepid, and most noble-minded, of the Sovereigns that have ever yet held British Rule, or ever yet advanced their Nation's real Glory.

Total Population (by Census taken 1841) *of Great Britain*, with Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Man, 18,656,414; Decennial Increase, since 1831, 14 per cent.

[The Return for *Ireland* not published 31 May 1842.]

National Debt 5 Jan. 1841, £ 847,929,155
including the *Annuities' Equivalent.*

Numerous Ann. **Emigrations** to America, and *Australasia*, 1816-42.

AMERICA.

NORTHERN UNITED STATES.

[*Concld. from Sheet No.* 3.]

1838 Intense *Northern Border Excitement* in favour of *an Insurrection* of the French Colonists *in Canada* agt. Britain: the numerous Border Violations from the U. S., are in one Instance sharply retaliated on the *Caroline Steamer* (conveying Reinforcements and Munitions of War to the Rebels and Pirates in Navy Island) captured, set on Fire, and precipitated over the Falls of the Niagara [See Column British Isles]. *The War with the* "semi-civilized and partly agricultural" **Seminoles** in Eastern or Peninsular *Florida* continues. The *Cherokees* "22,000 mostly civilized and agricultural" are transplanted from Georgia to the "Head Waters of the Arkansas"; and the *Creek Nation* "21,000 semi-civilized and agricultural" from Georgia and Alabama to Settlements beyond the Missouri. The *yet remaining* "about 22,000" Aborigines *within* the States and Territory of the Union are officially recommended "to be removed as soon as possible to the West." The *insurrectionized Texas*, altho' refused to be as yet *incorporated with* the N. United States, is *acknowledged as an independent Republic* 15 Oct.

1839 Early this Year the friendly Relations with Britain are again temporarily threatened with serious Interruption thro' a Border Collision in the *disputed Territory* lying between the State of Maine, and the British New-Brunswick:—*the Boundary Question of* **1783,** involving about 20,000,000 Acres, having most unhappily been left *un*adjusted even in the *Peace of Ghent* 1815; and subsequently altogether neglected until 1827, when an *abortive* Attempt (occupying *four Years)* is entered upon, to effect a Settlement, under the Mediation of the King of Holland.

Temporary Insolvency of the United States' Bank (now under Pensylvanian Charter) 5 Oct.

1832-39 Mr. *George Catlin* sketches from the Life and from Nature amid 48 of the various and widely-scattered *Aboriginal Tribes* of America above 500 *Pictorial Illustrations* [in Portraits, Manners, Customs, Hunting Scenes, &c.] *of the Character, Condition, and Pursuits, of Man in a Savage and Semi-civilized* State; constituting (jointly with his valuable Letter-Press Notes, and an extensive Museum of the Arms, Dresses, and manufactures of the Aborigines) in its faithfulness, effectiveness, and magnitude, *an unrivalled Contribution* to the History of the earliest or Tribal Stages of social and political Life.

1841 The Honble. Genl. *William Henry Harrison* inaugurated as **President** 4 March, *dies* 4 April.

The Hon. **John Tyler** (Vice-President) in accordance to the Constitution, *succeeds to the Presidentship* 4 April. Vetoes 16th Aug. the *Bank Bill* passed by the Ho. of Representatives and Senate; and again vetoes a *second Bank Bill* 9 Sept.: his ministerial Colleagues, xptg. Mr. *Danl. Webster*, resign Sept. Issues a Proclamation 25 Sept. agt. the extensively organized Northern *Border Associations to excite and to aid* a *New Insurrection* agt. England *in Canada.*

1840-41 *The* apparently *impending War* with Eng. is averted by the *Acquittal and Release* of (and probable Compensation to) Mr. *Alexander McLeod* a British Canadian Subject who, in *Violation of all International Law*, is committed to Prison at Lewiston N. York, 12 Nov. 1840, on a Charge (for which he is *not amenable)* of slaying in 1838 one of the *Piratical Crew* of the *Caroline Steamer*, and of which Charge even he is *fully acquitted* on his eight Days' Trial at Utica before Judge Gridley 4th to 12th Oct., 1841.

In the President's Message 7th Dec. 1841 the total of the U. S. *free Population*, returned in the Census of 1840, *exclusive of the Negro Slaves*, is stated to be 17,069,453, a decennial *Increase* since 1830 of 32½ *per Cent.*

1842 Lord Ashburton arrives from England on a special Mission for the Settlement of the Maine and New Brunswick "Boundary Question".

Numerous Annual *Im*migrations, particularly from Germany, Switzerland, and *Britain* 1816-42.

INSULAR, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN.

[*Concluded from Sheet No.* 3.]

1828 The Peruvians aid in *expelling the Colombian* troops, together with the Presid. *Sucre from Bolivia; Colombia declares War against Peru.* The Peruvian squadron,
1829 Jan., reduces Guayaquil; but the Peruv. army which invades Colombia is def. at Tarqui, by Gen. Torres, 26 Feb. The Pres., Gen. Lamar, is expelled by Gen. La Fuente devoted to Bolivar, June; hence Peace with Colombia, 22 Sept.: Guayaquil is restored.
1834 The Ex-President Gamarra, fails in an attempted Rising agt. the President Orbegoso.
1835 Gen. Salaberry revolts in Feb.; and is joined by Gamarra. Orbegoso is sustained by *Santa Cruz* Pres. of Bolivia, who routs Gamarra at Yanacocha 13 Aug.
1836 Salaberry being totally defeated and captured near Arequipa, by *Santa Cruz* and Orbegoso, 7th Feb., is *shot* 18 Feb. A Congress assembled at Sicuani, in March, decrees *the Separation* of the *four Southern Provinces* as the "Estado *Sud Peruano*." In Aug. *South*-Peru, *North*-Peru, and **Bolivia** are constituted a triple
Peru-Bolivian Confederation, of which **Santa Cruz** is declared (the first decennial) **Protector** or supreme Chief. *Chile*, joined by Buenos Ayres, declares *War agt. the Peru-Bolivians.* 1837 A Chilian Expdn. under Adm. Blanco sails from Valparaiso 16 Sept.: lands at Ilo, subjects Arica, and 12 Oct. enters Arequipa; but the Army, through toilsome Marches, Privations, Sickness and Desertion, becoming disorganized is threatened with destruction by *Santa Cruz*, who advances agt. it with superior Forces from La Paz; and Adml. Blanco can alone secure a Retreat by concluding a *preliminary Treaty of Peace* at Paucarpata 17th Nov.: this Treaty the Chilian Government, after reaping the advantage of Blanco's Rescue, *refuses to ratify.*
1838 The War is renewed. The Buenos Ayreans are discomfited on their own Frontier by Genl. Braun; but the *Chilians* in a second Expdn. which leaves Valparaiso under Genl. Manuel Bulnes, in July, being *favoured by an Insurrection* in North-Peru, which is joined by Gamarra, effect the *Capture of Lima and Callao* early in Aug.
1839 *Santa Cruz* being *defeated by the Chilians* at *Jungai* 20 January, *abdicates the Protectorship* and escapes, with Gen. Miller and others, thro' a British Ship-of-War, to the Ecuador, Feb. The *Peru-Bolivian Confederation* **is dissolved;** and *Gamarra* declared *President of Peru* 4 March. *Peace with Chile and Buenos Ayres.*
1841 An Insurrection under Vivanco fails. *Gamarra*, on the Bolivians inviting the Return of Santa Cruz [see Bolivia] invades Bolivia with 5000 Men; *is defeated and slain at Incavi*, 18 *Nov.*, by Gen. Ballivian at the Head of 3600 Bolivians, who afterwards penetrate, toward Arica, the distracted Peru, in wch. *Lafuente* the Vice-President, Vivanco, and Orbegoso severally aspire to succeed Gamarra as President.

b.) *Republic of* Bolivia (Capital La Paz),
is erected in *Upper-Peru* by **Bolivar,**
1825, who appoints the Colombian General *Sucre* President.
1828 The Bolivian troops revolt, April; and *assisted by the Peruvians* under Gen. Gamarra, *expel* the whole of the *Colombian* auxiliaries, together with the *Colombian* presid. *Sucre* (wounded).
1829 The new president Blanco is slain by Col. Velasco, an adherent of Bolivar, and succeeded by
Genl. **Santa Cruz,** under whom Bolivia greatly prospers.
1835-36 *Santa Cruz*, after triumphing in [see] *Peru* in favour of Orbegoso, effects a **Peru-***Bolivian Confederation* Aug. 1836, of which he is declared the **Protector** for ten Years.
1836-39 *A War against Peru-Bolivia* by *Chile and Buenos Ayres* (aided by Insurrection 1838 in Peru) ends in the *deposition of the Protector* and *Disruption of the Peru-Bolivian Rule.*
1839 *Santa Cruz* after formally abdicating, in Feb., both the Protectorship of Peru-Bolivia and the Presidency of Bolivia, escapes on board a British Ship-of-War from Islay in Peru to Guayaquil in the Ecuador.
Gen. Velasco is provisionally appointed President of *Bolivia*; Gamarra becomes President of *Peru*. *Peace with Chile and Buenos Ayres.*
1841 *Santa Cruz* is re-proclaimed President by the People and the Army, and a deputation dispatched to the Ecuador abt. July, to invite his Return. Col. Angulo Aid-de-Camp of Santa Cruz makes a descent with a small Force in Peru, May, but is defeated by Gamarra's Troops, taken and Shot. *The Peruvian Flotilla blockades* and the Peruvian Troops occupy *Cobija* (the sole Sea-Port of Bolivia) to intercept the Landing of Santa Cruz. Meanwhile *Gamarra* Pres. of Peru *invades Bolivia* 5000 strong; *is totally defeated and slain* by 3600 *Bolivian Troops under Gen. Ballivian at Incavi* (Bolivia) 18 Nov. The victorious Bolivians penetrating into Peru arrive before Arica, Dec.—*Ballivian* declares himself *President* of Bolivia.

3. *Republic of* **CHILE** (Capital St. Jago; principal Port Valparaiso) Sept. **1810.**
1820 Lord Cochrane and Major Miller storm Valdivia, Feb.
1828 and 1830 Petty intestine broils.
1836 Aggressive *War*, in association with Buenos Ayres, *against Peru-Bolivia;* the able War-Minister Diego Portales perishing in a military Insurrection at Quillota, active Operations are suspended until 1837.
1839 *Peace with Peru and Bolivia* [see Peru 1836-39].
1841 The Presidentship is severely contested between the retiring President *Prieto* and Genl. *Bulnes:* the latter is elected.

6. *Empire of* **BRASIL** (Capital San Sebastian on the *Rio Janeiro*).
1822 Brasil *separates from Portugal as an independent* Empire: the eldest son of John VI. King of Portugal being proclaimed, as
Pedro I., **Emperor,** 12 Oct.
1823 Letters of marque against Portugal, Jan. *Lord Cochrane*, with the approval of the Chilian government, enters into the service of Brasil. First session of the independent Congress opens 3 May.
1825 *The Independence of Brasil acknowledged by Portugal* 13 May.
The province of Banda Oriental revolts, and becomes incorporated with *Buenos Ayres*, Oct. War with Buenos Ayres, Dec.
1828 Peace with Buenos Ayres, the *Banda Oriental* with *Monte Video* being by mutual consent, constituted an *independent* state. Mutiny among the Brasilian Troops 9 and 10 June, suppressed 11 June.
About 1830 *the successful culture of the Chinese Tea-tree*, (under native Chinese introduced by the Government 1816, extensively planted in the province of St. Paul, from 1820, by Sr. J. *Arouche de Toledo)* begins to attract general attention.
1831 The dissatisfaction at the furnishing of funds to support the claim and the separate court of Maria II., added to the rancorous jealousy of the native Brasilians against the numerous Portuguese courtiers and impoverished refugees, breaks out, 5 April, in open insurrection; and the guards of the palace refusing to act against the tumultuary insurgents, *Pedro* I., after taking refuge on board the Volage British frigate, 5 April, abdicates 7 April, in favour of his son,
Pedro II. (b. 2nd Dec. 1825) under a Regency: and, with his daughter Maria II. Queen of Portugal (in a separate frigate) sails for Europe; landing at Cherbourg, June.
1832 *Abolition of the African Slave Trade.*
1835 Para is seized by Insurgent Aborigines, Aug., and not recovered until May 1836.
1836-38 Republican Insurrection in *Rio Grande;* and, Nov. 1837 to March 1838, in Bahia.
Feijo having voluntarily *resigned the Regency*, Sept. 1837,
1838 Pedro *de Araujo Lima* is elected *Regent* in his stead.
1839 Insurrection in Maranham.
1840 By a *Coup d'Etat* the *majority* of the Emperor *Don Pedro* II. (14½ years old) *is acclaimed* 23 July.
1841 Serious *Insurrection at Paraiba*, Dec.
1842 Jan., *The Insurrections* in *Rio Grande* from 1836, and Maranham from 1839, still unsubdued.

8. *Republic of Banda Oriental or* **Monte Video;** called also the *Oriental Republic of the Uraguay;* is erected,
1828, conformably to the Treaty of Peace, between *Brasil* and *Buenos Ayres.*
1832 The President, Don F. Ribera, attacked at Durazno 29 June, is compelled to flee, and Lavalleja is proclaimed Head of the Republic; Ribera is, however, re-instated, August.
1836 The (now) *Ex*-president Fructuoso Ribera, who rises in July against the Pres. *Oribe*, is routed in Sept. by the President's Brother, supported by Lavalleja from Buenos Ayres.
1837 *Ribera* in the autumn again heads a considerable Force of Mal-contents;
1838 defeats the President *Oribe* in June; besieges *Monte Video* which, after a stout defence, *surrenders by convention*, Oct.; the public Functionaries resign, and Ribera again becomes President.
1839 Insurrectional Movements to re-instate Oribe fail.
1841 Don Fructuoso *Ribera*, from Oct. 1838, still continues President. Commodore Coe, discomfiting the *Buenos-Ayrean* Squadron under Commodore Brown, 3 of Aug., raises the Blockade of Monte-Video.
1842 Hostilities with B. Ayres still in progress.

2. a.) *United States of* **BUENOS AYRES,** called also the Rio de la *Plata*, or *Argent*-ine Republic 25 May **1810.**
1825 War with Brasil.
1827 Rivadavia resigns the presidentship.
1828 *Peace with* [see] *Brasil.* Gen. Lavalle (leader of the "Unitarian" Faction), on returning to Buenos Ayres from the Brasilian War, expels the governor of the republic, *Don Manuel Dorrego* (Head of the "Federalists") 1 Dec., who is made prisoner, and *shot*, 9 Dec.
1829 The Federalists unite under *Rosas:* besiege Buenos Ayres, and effect by compromise, Sept., the return of their party to power: their ascendency, however, over the political Unitarians is not fully established in some of the provinces (where a pigmy warfare between the two factions is spun out) until Gen. Paz, long victorious in Cordova, is at last captured by Quiroga 1831.
1833 Practical assertion of the *British* rights of *Sovereignty* over the *Falkland* or Malvina *Isles*, and ejection of the Buenos-Ayrean Garrison from Soledad, by the Clio Sloop-of-War, 3 Jan.
1835 Gen. Quiroga and his suite, returning from a public mission, are *murd.* in the province of Cordova, Feb. Don Juan **de Rosas** is elected Governor and Captain-Gen., for 5 Years, March.
1836-39 *War*, in alliance with Chile, *agnst. Peru-Bolivia:* the Buenos-Ayreans are worsted on their own frontier, by Gen. Braun, 1838; *Peace* 1839.
1838-40 Embroilment with *the French*, who *blockade the river Plata* March 1838 to Nov. 1840.
1840 Don Juan **de Rosas** is *re*-elected Govr. and Captain-Gen., March.
1841 *Insurrections agst. Rosas in Corrientes*, Entre Rios, and Santa Fé. The Buen.-Ayr. Squad. def. by the *Monte-Videan*, 3 Aug.
1842 Continuation of the small Monte Videan War.

b.) **Paraguay** (capital Assumption abt. 660 miles northward of Buenos Ayres); a province of the Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, renounces its allegiance to Spain, concurrently with the contiguous Provinces abt. **1810.** Is constituted an *exclusive* and *non-commercial* community under **Don Francia,** who as consul, with a *nominal* colleague named Yegros, to 1814, and subsequently as **Dictator** exercises over it [uproots Mons. *Bonpland's* Colony at Candelaria] an austere despotism until his death, at the age of about 83, in 1841; after which Paraguay is re-organized as a Republic under 3 *Consuls* of whom the Chief is *Lopez;* forms 1841 a (commercial) League with Corrientes.
[The **Missions** or military "*Colonies*" **of the Jesuits** *in Paraguay*, from abt. 1580 to abt. 1767, were gradually and imperceptibly consolidated, under a rigid *non-Intercourse* Policy, into an aboriginal Empire of such formidable character, that it was not finally subdued by the united forces of Spain and Portugal, until after several years of vigorous warfare. The missions or colonies amounted to from 40 to 50; and each mission, under its Rector and Curate, comprised from 2 to 3000 Aborigines, over whom the Jesuits exercised an *ultra*-despotic temporal, as well as spiritual Rule. They are now wholly dissolved, their Settlements destroyed.]

1822 The United States of North America are the first to *recognise the Independence* of the South American Republics.
1823 **British** *Consuls* are appointed to Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chile, and Buenos Ayres, Oct.
1826 The attempt to erect, at Panama, a *General Diet* or *Congress*, of the several independent Republics of *Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Buenos Ayres*, Central America, and Bolivia, fails.
1833 in May, *Internal and external* Peace *prevails, as a novelty,* throughout the numerous central and South-American Republics *erected in the* 19*th century.*
1834-42 Perpetual Recurrence, in one State or other, of internal Broils or inconsequential external warfare, prompted, mainly as it would appear, by individual Interest or personal ambition; although *ostensibly* arising out of a *conflict of Organic Principle* between the partisans of a *distributive* form of *confederated Provincial* (or United States) Government, and the Advocates of the more vigorous System of a "*Unitarian*" or *centralised* Republican Sway.

Years after Christ.

1842

TABLE XIV.

No. 1,
Continued on Sheet No. 2.

ORIENTAL

History of the PRINCIPAL ASIATIC NATIONS, Eastward of Arabia of the EURO

FROM REMOTE PERIODS OF ANTIQUITY,

PERSIA.

1. *a.)* The **PERSIAN MONARCHY,** founded by **CYRUS, 555** to **333**
(Capitals *Babylon, Susa, Ecbatana* ; PERSEPOLIS, probably the infantine Seat of Persian Rule, becomes the Depository of the DEAD):

b.) falls under **ALEXANDER** & his successors (**Seleucidæ**) **333** to 256.

.. ..

2. a.) The **Parthian Empire** of the *Arsacidæ* 256 *before* to 226 *after* Christ
(Capitals Hecatompyles, Rhagæ, and *Ctesiphon*):

b.) The **NEW Persian** empire of the **Sassanides** 226 to 651 after Christ.

.. ..

3. CONQUERED BY THE KHALIF OTHMA'N 651, *(the religion* of ZOROASTER *disappears),* and governed by Saracen vicegerents: thus forming a *part of the* **ARABIAN** or **SARACEN** empire, extending from the Mediterranean and Caspian seas to the river Indus.

The power of the Khalifs of Bagdad gradually declines: from about 812 independent states (the *Taher*-ites) begin, as elsewhere, to break off from Persia.

.. ..

4. The most celebrated of the new Dynasties of **TURKISH** Origin, are

a.) The **Ghaznavides,** founded by **MAHMU'D** 997-1030, who rules in Khorasan and *Afghanistán,* capital **Ghazna** (and, as the first **MUHAMMADAN** *Sultan,* in North-Western **INDIA** abt. **1000** aft. Christ).

[**FERDUSI** the "Persian Homer," Author of the **Shah-namah,** a Series of heroic poems ascending to the most ancient history of Persia; d. 1020.]

b.) **THE SELJUKS** who, under *Togrul Bégh,* conquer Khorasan *from the Ghaznavides* 1037; and rule over nearly all Persia or *Iran* abt. 1050, (Ispahan the Seat of Rule; the earlier Seljuk capital *Meru* or *Merve* in Kharismia becomes the place of entombment — especially of *Alp Arslan* 1072). After **MALEK SHAH'S** Death 1092, the **great Seljukian Empire** becomes dismembered under *three* principal *Seljuk Dynasties* viz. **Iran,** *Iconium,* and Kerman—**Iran** constituting the most powerful of the three,

But Iran is weakened by separating, 1104, into *Western* (properly the *Sultanat of Iran*) and Eastern Seljuks; as well as by the earlier breaking off of the two smaller *Seljuk Independencies* of **Haleb** or Aleppo (overrun by the Ortoks 1117), and **Damascus** [successively, 1127 and 1154, subdued by, and unitedly erected into the **Syrian** Sovereignty of, the House of *Zenghi* —who previously to 1127 is a frontier Governor or **Atabek** under the Sultan of Iran].

c) About 1100 *Muhammad* I. revolting north-eastward from the Seljuk Rule, founds *the Sultanat of* **the Kharismians** who gradually **subject the whole of Iran;** the *eastern* Seljuks finally submitting 1162, and the *Western* 1194.

.. ..

5. a.) **JENGHIS-KHAN the MOGUL** overwhelms, abt. **1215**-20, the **Kharismian** *Sultan Muhammad* II. whose heroic successor *Mankbarn* too (after having, when pursued by Jenghis, achieved the perilous Feat of crossing on Horseback the broad and rapid Indus, and after having faced the Moguls in 14 battles) perishes 1231.

[Scattered Bands of *Kharismians* retreating Westward after Mankbarn's Death commit wild excesses, desolate Palestine, burn Jerusalem; *Orthogrul* Father of **Osma'n** engages in the feudal Service of the Seljuk Sov. of Iconium.]

But **Iran** speedily becomes a principal **Mogul Khanat** (capital Tauris) under Jenghis's grandson **Hulaku,** 1256-65, who **destroys BAGDAD 1258;** and altho' severely handled by the Mamlúks of Egypt (1260) advances his dominion to the Mediterranean Sea.

[*Saadi* the Poet (Rose-Garden) dies at Shiraz about 1291.]

Hulaku's posterity maintain their sovereignty until the Death of Abu-said **1335,** when *Iran is* **dissolved into small states;** which are not reunited until

b.) **TIMUR** incorporates them with his vast empire about 1400. After *Timur's death* **1405** Persia (together with the adjoining districts westward) falls under the dominion of

.. ..

6. The **TURKMA'N** Dynasties of the "black Sheep," 1420-68; and the "white Sheep" (Uzun Hasan) from 1468 until Murád Bégh is overthrown by **Ismael Sofi** about 1500.

.. ..

7. Persia under the SOFI Dynasty about 1500 to 1736.

Unable, at first, under *Ismael* I. about 1500-23; *Tamasp* I. 1523-76; *Ismael* II. 1576-7; *Muhammad Mirza* 1577-85; to repel the attacks of the Turks, and the *Usbek* Tatars (newly seated in Bukhárá), several provinces are wrested from the empire. But,

SHAH ABBAS I. the Great, 1585-1628, recovers all the lost territory, and establishes tranquillity throughout his dominions. *Ispahan* the capital. The isle of *Ormuz* retaken from the Portuguese, through the assistance of the English, 1622.
Sir Dodmore Cotton's Embassy 1627.

Sain Mirza, 1628-41; the Turks repulsed: but Kandahar annexed to the empire of India.

Abbas II. 1641-66, recovers Kandahar 1648.

Sulimán, 1666-94.

Hussein, 1694-1722. Mír Weis, a chief of the *Afghans* (Mountaineeers between Khorasan and the Indus) revolts, and erects an independent state in *Kandahar* 1709:—and his son, Mír *Mahmúd,* subdues and *dethrones Hussein* 1722. (Peter the Great invades Persia, in conjunction with the Turks 1722.) Mahmúd dies insane 1725. Hussein's son

Tamasp II. 1729-36 (**last of the Sofi**) is supported by the **Turkma'n** general NADÍR (or "Tamasp *Kouli,*" "*Slave of* Tamasp") who expels and nearly exterminates the Afghan conquerors of Persia 1729-30 (and subsequently overwhelms Kandahar), but usurps the dignity of *Shah* of Persia himself 1736.

.. ..

8. NADI'R *Shah,* 1736-47, is further distinguished by his **CAPTURE OF DEHLI 1739:** and by his victories over the Turks (Persia recovers her former boundaries 1745). *Nadír* murd. 8th June, 1747: buried at *Meshed.*—In the confusion that ensues,

[**Continued on Sheet No. 2.**]

INDIA, OR HINDUSTA'N

INDIA extending abt. 1,900 Eng. Miles from Kashmír to Cape Comorin, and abt. 1,500 from the Mouths of the Indus to the Mountains Eastw. of the Brahmaputra; with a population in 1841 *exceeding* 140 millions; may (tho' now intermixed) be **divided by the Vindhyan (or "Barrier") Mountains,** into **NORTHWARD** the (ten) **SANSKRIT** Nations or Languages of **HINDUSTA'N;** and **Southward** the (five) **Non-**Sanskrit Nations or Languages **of the Dekan** of Hindustan (or *Telingana*) in widest meaning.

[Bengal and Gujerát are regarded by the Natives of India as not belonging either to Hindustán or the Dekan; each is, however, semblant to, and may be included with, the part of Hindustán nearest to it.—The "*Dekan*" tho' in reality the Indian "South" is literally the "*Right*" of a Person facing the rising Sun or the East, and in either Sense *its* Geographical *application* requires to be defined.]

THE SANSKRIT LITERATURE altho' of such intensely interesting Antiquity that by European Admission **THE** (four) **VEDAS** or sacred Writings of the Hindus, may claim *in their present Form* to have been compiled *at least* 1450 Years *before* CHRIST (wch. is nearly 1000 yrs. before Ezra's Compilation of the Books of the HEBREW TESTAMENT 468), affords us but faint and unsatisfactory Gleams of History; and these so CHRONOLOGICALLY PERPLEXED, that hardly *a fixed* Date can yet be assigned to any public Event anterior to the Invasion of *Darius Hystaspes* 508 *bef.* CHR.; nor any regular Historical Narration attempted earlier than the MUHAMMADAN CONQUESTS OF MAHMÚD 1000 *after* CHR.

Considerable Insight, however, into the Ancient Manners and Customs of the Hindus may be gained from the *Menu* [imaginary Legislator] **Code of Laws,** supposed to have been framed, altho' with subsequent alterations and Additions, in the ninth Century before Christ. These Laws prominently treat of the Division of the Hindus **into four Classes** or "**CASTES**" (from the Portuguese or Spanish **Casta** signifying **Breed**); viz. 1. The **Brahmans** or Priests; 2. *Kshatriyas* or Warriors; 3. *Vaisyas* or Husbandmen; 4. **Su'dras** or Servants and Labourers.

1. MYTHISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS to 1450 before Christ.

a.) *The* (18) **Pura'nas** embodying a System of Polytheism and idolatry (more adapted to Vulgar Belief than the earlier *Vedas,* which acknowledge the Supreme and sole Creator), furnish us with two parallel Lines of Kings viz. the **Soorya**-Vansa or **Solar**-Race, reigning in Kosulya (capital Ayódha or Oude); and the **INDU**-Vansa or **LUNAR**-Race [*Indu* the probable root of **HINDU** being one of the three Sanskrit names for the *Moon*], ruling between the Jumna and the Ganges. Both Races ascending, by a computation in Yugas, Manwantaras, and Kalpas, thro' a little Eternity of Patriarchal Pedigree to **Brahma** (the creating Principle), claim amid the *Indu*-Koosh or Mountains of the *Moon* (in "Saka Dwipa" or Scythia) *the Hill* sacred to a great Patriarchal Forefather, whence they migrated Eastward to the Indus and Ganges. From one or other of these Dynasties of the Sun and Moon, nearly all the Early Regal Hindu Families claim descent.

b.) **The Ra'mayana** epic Poem celebrates the Expdn. of *Ráma,* of the Solar Race, King of Kosulya or Oude, into the Dekan and even into *Lanka* (*Ceylon*).

c.) The **MAHA' BHA'RATA** is devoted to the Great War of two Rival Branches of the Lunar Family, viz., the *Pándu* Princes of *Indraprast'ha* (near the site of Delhi); and the (probably abt. 60 Eng. Miles distant North-Eastward) *Kuru* princes of *Hastinapura* on the Ganges. In this war, vast in its excitement to the Hindus as the Trojan to the Greeks, the demi-God **Krishna** from Gujerát, the potent Ally of the *victorious Pándus* figures (tho' not himself a principal in the War) as the chief Hero.

Subsequently to the *Mahá-Bhárata* War which ends, according to European computation abt. 1450 *before* CHRIST, in the *Destruction of the Kurus;*

2. MAGADHA (or South Bahar), a principality or Kingdom of the warlike **Prasii,** (capital *Palibothra* or Pataliputra, near the Site of present *Patna)* appears down to the latest century bef. Chr. to be the most generally known State in India. This Realm was ruled in 1450 bef. Chr., when the great war closed, by Sahadeva; the 35th in succession from him was Ajata Satru in whose Reign **Sakya-***sinha,* or **Go'tama,** a feudal chief *(who dies* abt. 550 *bef. Chr.)* founds the Grand Schism of the **BUDDHA** (literally "learned man") Faith, denying the authority of the Vedas, and discarding Castes and Idolatry. This Religion flourishes during many Centuries, but afterwards declines, and abt. 7 or 8 Centuries *after* Christ **disappears from India;** although in Bootan, Tibet, **China,** Siam, the Burmahn Empire, and Ceylon—into all which it gradually passed over the Borders of Magadha—it yet (in 1841) remains the predominant Faith. The Páli or Magadi, and not the pure Sanskrit, is the dialect in which the Sacred writings of the Sectarian Hindu Buddhists are preserved. The *Buddha* **CAVE-TEMPLES** (deemed of greatly earlier Date than the *Brahminical);* as well as the **Indian Tanks,** are **ARCHITECTURAL WORKS OF REMARKABLE CHARACTER.**

[Magadha, although declining before the Birth of Christ, retains Lists of its princes, ending with Puloman, to 458 after Chr.; thus existing in all above 1900 years.]

3. FREQUENTLY CHANGING DESTINIES OF NORTHERN AND NORTH-WESTERN HINDUSTA'N 508 *bef.* to 1000 *after* CHRIST.

a.) Northern and Western Hindustán, with extensive Territory Southward of the *Hyphasis,* Garra or *Sutlej,* are brought under the ancient *Persian* Rule (Scylax, Geographer) by *Darius I. Hystaspes* 508 bef. Chr.; Darius's Successor **Xerxes,** is said to have had a large contingent of Indian Troops among the Invaders of Greece **480** bef. Chr.

b.) **ALEXANDER** after conquering Persia, crosses the Indus **327** before Christ, overthrows **Porus** (War Elephants) on the Eastern Bank of the Hydaspes (Jylum); and penetrates, thro' the whole Punjab, to the **Hyphasis** (the Beyah, or, lower down, the Garra or *Sutlej*). *Porus,* tho' temporarily perhaps invested with a Supreme Authority, is *not* a *paramount* Sovereign, and his regal Sway extends but over abt. one-eighth of the Punjab; so small are at this Time the principalities on the five Rivers, as well as the aristocratically-governed Nations of whom Alexander heard (pre-eminently the *Prasii*) beyond the Hyphasis (Arrian, and Curtius Rufus).

c.) **Seleucus I. Nicator** of Syria (301-280) who possesses himself of a large Portion of Alexander's Empire including Bactriana and Sogdiana extends the Conquests in India. Is in amity with *Chandragupta* or Sandrokoptos *of Magadha* from whom he receives annually fifty War-Elephants; and to whose Court at *Palibothra* "more like a vast Encampment than a City" he sends *Megasthenes* as Ambassador, who (according to Strabo) speaks of 118 Indian Nations, but *makes no mention of* **Paramountship** by any.—The *(Sudra)* Successors in Magadha of Chandragupta (who d. 292 bef. Chr.) bring, nevertheless, as the Puranas tell us, **"the whole Earth under One Umbrella."**

Antiochus I. (280-261) who succeeds Seleucus Nicator is the Contemporary of Asóca of Magadha. **Antiochus** III. *the Great* (223-187; **HANNIBAL** at his Court) **loses the Indian Provinces**—comprising nearly the whole Punjab with other Territory along the Indus and in Cutch and Gujerát—to the

d.) Greek Empire of Bactriana (or Balkh) which (like the *Parthian* empire of the Arsacidæ in 256) *breaking off from the Syrian Seleucidæ,* becomes a Sov. State abt. 210 bef. Chr. The Greco-Bactrians gradually sink under the Attacks, partly of the Parthians, from the West; but principally of the *Yue-tchi* from the East, a Tatar or Scythian Nation probably dislodged—together with their Allies the Ou-sun (a fair complexioned) Race—from the North-Eastern Border of Tibet, by the Huns. *North-Western India,* altho' probably resuming amid the Greco-Bactrian Disasters a fully acknowledged Independence anterior to **31** bef. Chr., appears long antecedently to this date, as well as subsequently, to have been assailed by continual Inroads of the Saka or Scythian Tribes.

It is during the Period of this Bactrian and Yue-tchi and Indian Border Warfare that we find the Principality of

UJEN (or Málwa) rising to as generally-interesting an Importance toward the *Western* Frontier of Hindustán as Magadha (now declining) had so long previously occupied toward the *Eastern* Border. *Ujén* attains to its highest Renown under the Rájá **VIKRAMA'DITYA** ("the Harún-ur-Raschíd of *Hindu* Tales") whose Era **56 bef. Chr.** is still current throughout Hindustán, and who is alike celebrated for his *Valour agnst.* **the Sakas,** and for *his Protection of Literature* (the Poet **KA'LIDA'SA** & other eminent writers flourish) at the

GOLDEN PERIOD OF HINDU POETRY.

[Of *Sáliváhana* Sov. of Pratishthána in the Upper Dekan, no Historical mention is extant in Connexion with the "*Saka*" *Era* of 76 *after* CHRIST, which dates from him, and is still in general use in the Dekan.]

The *(Yue-tchi)* **Sakas,** Scythians, or Tatars, after annihilating early in the first Century *after* Christ the last remains of the *Greco-Bactrian* Rule, severely harass and by degrees conquer Northern and Western Hindustán; thus erecting a *Yue-tchi* or an

e.) **INDO-SCYTHIC EMPIRE** which, about the Era of the (New-) Persian Sassanides 226 after Christ, extends (according to Klaproth) from Lake Aral and the Caspian Sea to the Mouths of the Indus; and, besides Kashmír and the Punjab, comprises Territory Eastward of the Lower Indus as well as Southward of the Sutlej. This Sovereignty **divides** in

[*Continued as Column* A, *No.* 1.]

[*Continuation of No* 1, *Column* A.]

the *4th Century* after Christ [the same in which, **375,** the great "*Migration of Na* begins] into the Empire of the *Ye-ta* northward and westward of the Hydaspes and Indus; and the Kingdom of the *Indo-Scythians* South-westward of the Hydaspes Mouths of the Indus. *This dissevered* **Indo-Scythic** *Branch of the Yue-tchi Rule,* 4th Century, after long constituting a distinctive Geographical Region in Norther Western India, and extending its Limit northward, against the Ye-ta, to the Indu-K disappears altogether as a separate State anterior to the Era of Muhammad 622: eithe the Hindus have intermediately subverted the Indo-Scythian Realm or that the Indo-S (or Yue-tchi) Name and Sway have gradually become identified with the general De tion and internal (Brahminical) Polity of the numerous earlier States or Nations of H stán. *Col. Tod* long and intimately acquainted with *Rajpútána* not only emphatically tains **the Scythic Origin** *of all the numerous existing Rajpút Clans, Tribes, or Ra* Western and Central India [among whom the Attic Indian Dialect prevails] but asser **the Indo-Scythians WERE** *admitted to the Warrior Class,* and thus politically gamated with the earlier Hindu Nations; and his Opinions appear to be sustained Geographical Evidences of Klaproth. Others, on the contrary, among whom the Hono Mountstuart Elphinstone (1841), altho' they admit the *Játs* may have been the Scythic strongly deem the Rajpút Races to be purely of Hindu Extraction.

So wholly insufficient, however, *from within* India are the hitherto developed Mater fill up the awful and—to a civilized and Literary People [a people moreover who so early as 50 Christ had come into Historical Contact with the Persians and *Greeks;* who so long (chiefly through th maintained commercial Relations westward **with the Ptolomies** and **Romans;** and were e Buddhists, connected in Religion, as well as in Commerce, with all the great Nations of Eastern the Unparalleled

HISTORICAL CHASM (as regards the *internal* Events of India) **OF ABOVE ONE THOUSAND** Expanse—viz. from the Era of the Rájá **Vikrama'ditya** 56 *bef.* Chr. to the Muham Inroads of the Turkish Sultan **Mahmu'd** 1000 *after* Chr.—that the Rajpút Origin, total Disappearance or Suppression of Buddhism 7 or 8 Centuries after Christ (after existed 12 or 1300 Years) is likely long to continue Matter of Historical Controversy.

f.) **The Saracen or Arabian Khalifs** (from abt. 679 to abt. 912) after swept away the New-Persian [previously Parthian] Monarchy of the Sassanides 6 driven *by Sea,* or by Land, numerous fugitive **Parsees**—bearing with them the then scattered *Faith of Zoroaster*—**into India,** carry their conquests before 679 across the Indus to the Frontier of Gujerát. Northward too under the Khalif WALÍD about 7 Year in which *Tarik's* Banner, at the opposite extremity of the Arab Empire, is first on the European Pillar of Hercules] the Khalifat, having been pushed beyond the Ox part of *Touran* (or Transoxiana), soon afterwards reaches the Hydaspes, and Kash The earliest disseverment Eastward from the Arab Rule is under the Turkish *Ta* about 812 (to 872) in Khorasan, between the Caspian Sea and Balkh, but not affect *Indian* Territories which are maintained entire until wrested from the Khalifat by

g.) The SAMÁNIDES, whose Amírs overwhelming the *Taher*-ites, and ously assailing the Saracens, form an empire which in 912 (to 952) covers all "Ma nahar" or Trans-oxiana to the Sihon; Southward extends to the Gulf of Persia, and eve the Gulph from Hormuz into Oman or Muscat [immediately westward of the Samánian Rule i is (from 891 or 901) the Territory of the phrenetical Sect of *Karmath*-ians]; while its western Line crosses from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Euphrates; and its Eastern 952) touches the Hydaspes, and Kashmír.—*From the Empire of the Samánides* (st westward, 952, by the Buiyides) breaks off Eastward, about 977, an independent Sta Alp-tajín, a Turkish Officer or Vassal; to whose Rule succeeds his general Sabak-t 997) *the Father of*

4. MAHMU'D, 997-1030, who by introducing

The Muhammadan Sway into India abt. **1000** AFTER CHRIST,

at once creates new Influences on the Destinies of Hindustán, and raises torical celebrity the Turkish Dynasty of **THE GHAZNAVIDES**—of which he regarded as the Founder—so called from **GHAZNA** [the **"Ghuznee"** of 23 July their renowned Stronghold and Seat of Rule.

At the Era of *Mahmúd's twelve Expeditions* into India, may be enume apparently among the most consequential, or the most known, States of Hindustán (Eastward along the Hydaspes and Indus), Kashmír, Dehli, Kanoj (on the Ajmír, Kallingír (Allahabad), and Benares *(Varanasi)*; Mithili (which gives its one of the ten Languages of Hindustán); Méwár, Gujerát, and Málwa.

Mahmúd dies 10**30,** is entombed at Ghazna.

[From this Period, and not earlier, a more general and connected Relation of public events in Hindustán may gradually be attempted.]

Subsequently to the Death of Mahmúd, the Ghaznavides (long occu harassing Warfare *Westward* agnst. their previous Tributaries **the Seljuks** dispossessed of Ghazna, abt. 1145, by *the Afghans of the Mountains of Gaur,* make Lahore in the Punjab their Capital; until fully and *finally* ove abt. 1184 by the Ghór-ian conquerors of Ghazna.

5. a.) *The first Afghan or* **Gho'r-ian** *Dynasty* abt. 1184; b.) continued *Slave Kings"* of the Sultans of Ghór, *at Dehli,* from abt. **1206;** to 128

a.) *Muhammad* the *Ghór*-ian Sultan of Ghazna, having overwhelmed the Gh Sovereignty of Lahore abt. 1184, obtains (after previous Defeats) a great Victory *Hindus,* on the River Saraswati, in wch. Prithwi Rai, *Rája of Ajmír and Dehli* tured and put to death 1192; and by the overthrow and death of Jaya Deva 1194, further extends his Dominion to the Ganges.—b.) The Rule of the **Slav of Gho'r,** at **Dehli,** commences with Kutteb-ud-din abt. 1206; is extended by (who d. 1236) over Bahar, Bengal, and Málwa; and altho' gradually curtailed of tory northward of the Sutlej, and occasionally suffering from predatory Inroa **Moguls** [whose arms are however, **1206**-79, mainly directed Eastward *agains* and Westward against the *Kharismians,* who have overwhelmed the Seljuks] is perity under Gheias-ud-din *Balban* (an *encourager of Literature*) 1266-86. This terminates with Kaikobad who is murdered, and his Sovereignty seized, by Jal Firoz of the Afghan Clan or Tribe of *Khalij* 12**88.**

6. a.) *The second Afghan,* Ghórian, or **Khilji** *Dynasty* 12**88** to 1 House of *Toghluk* 1321-94; c.) Anarchy 1394-14 14 [**Timur** of *Zagat* 1405]; d.) the Syads at Dehli [professedly as Viceroys of the *Timur*-ides 1450; e.) Afghan **House of Lodi** 14**50**-15**25.**

a.) Firoz 1288-95; founder of the Khilji House, is murdered, and succeede Neph. *Ala-ud-din* 1295-1316; whose many Victories over the Hindus extend Sovereignty into Méwár, and Gujerát South-*West*ward; and into Telingana So ward; and whose General Malek Kafúr, in various Marauding Enterprises, *plu Dekan* of "many Chests of Jewels and 96,000 Maunds of Gold." The Khilji R the brief reigns of two Sons of Ala-ud-din, is electively transferred, 1321, by t of Dehli to b.) Gheias-ud-din **Toghluk** the Turkish Governor of Lahore; whose hammad Toghluk, 1325-51, totally changing his Character with his Ascent to th becomes a merciless and capricious tyrant; debases the Coin; hunts and slays santry (driven by Taxation and Distress from the Fields to the Forests) as wil and temporarily transplants the whole population of Dehli to Dowlatabad. Th the House of Toghluk terminates, amidst a struggle for the Throne, manifold Ins and withal *Timur's Invasion* 1398, in c.) **Anarchy** 1394-14 14. Timúr withdra and Mahmúd the nominal Sultan, who had fled to Gujerát, returns about 1401 to of Dehli; but *without power beyond his Capital.* After Mahmúd's Death the So is seized by d.) the Syads 14 14-50, who profess to rule as Vice-gerents of the *Tim* but their Sway, always of narrow Extent, becomes as before *contracted to the Dehli.*

From the Period of Muhammad Toghluk's Reign inclusive, the following St gradually resumed, or erected, their Independence, viz., Méwár or Udaypúr abo *Bengal,* as a Muhammadan State under Fakhr-ud-din, 1338; a *Muhammadan* Sta **Dekan** under Hussein *Bahmini* at Kulberga about 1347; (Muhammadan) Mál (Muham.) Jionpúr, beyond the Ganges, under Malek-us-*Sherk* (King of the *Ea* (Muham.) Gujerát 1396; Kándésh 1399; with numerous other minor principalitie

[Coevally with the *Muhammadan* State of Kulberga, rises *further Southward in the Dekan,* the *Hindu* State of Vijayanagar or Bijanagur.]

But the ever fluctuating Boundaries of the Sovereignty of Dehli *re*-gain a c tial Extent under e.) the Afghan **House of Lodi;** who after re-subjugating th contiguous to Dehli, overthrow the Sherki Dynasty and recover the whole of and thence Southward extend their Sway, over Bahar and part of Telingana, to t Bengal, 14**50**-15**25.** [It is during the Reign in Upper India of *Sekander L*

The above Dynasties from 1184 to 1525 (as well as the Ghaznavides from 1000) are all of *Turkish* Origin, and all zealously promote the *Muhammadan* Faith.

[The vast conquests of **THE MOGULS** under **JENGHIS-KHAN** and his Successors 1206-**79** *divide into four Khanats,* 1294, viz. **1. Kaptchak** (Russia); **2. Iran** (Persia); **3. Zagatai,** and **4. CHINA** *(jointly* comprising *central* and *South-Eastern* Asia with India in part). **Timu'r** or **Taimu'r-lang,** a subordinate commander, raises himself to the supreme authority in **Zagatai** (capital Samarkand) about 1369, and widely extends his dominions; *invades India;* is proclaimed Emperor (thus North-Western India temporarily a Province of Zagatai) *sacks and burns* **Dehli** (Dec) 1398-99. **Timur's Death, 1405,** is followed by the rapid Dissolution of his empire:—but the Grandeur of his House revives **in India** under **Ba'ber.**]

[*Continued as Column* A, *No.* 2.]

HISTORY.

...and Turkey; together with a View of the LEADING TRANSACTIONS ...OPEANS in INDIA.

... TO THE YEAR 1842 AFTER CHRIST.

TABLE XIV.

No. 1,
Continued on Sheet No. 2.

...I, INCLUDING the Dekan.

[*Continuation No. 2, of Column* A.]

7. **BA'BER** or **Ba'bar,** fifth in descent from **Timu'r,** driven from his paternal Khanat of Ferghana (or Kokan) on the Sihon (northward of Badakshan, and between Samarkand and Kashgar) by the *Usbek* Tatars under Sheibani *(Shahi-bégh)* Khan, about **1498,** seeks to indemnify himself by Conquests **IN INDIA.** He **overthrows** *the Afghan* **House of Lodi** and founds the (Muhammadan)

Empire of the Great Mogul

Decr. **1525** (to 1759 or 1807).

[Capital **Dehli.**—*Ibrahim Lodi* who attempts to regain his Rule, is slain 21 April 1526.] Subdues Bahar. **Auto-***Biographer;* the Persian Hist. *Khóndemír* at his Court.

Dies 26 Dec. 15**30,** is buried at Kabul.

[The separate *Muhammadan* Rule **in the Dekan** (founded at Kulberga by Hussein *Bahmini* about 1347) branches, between 1484 and 1510-12, into *five* States, viz. **1.** Kulberga (continued nominally to 1526 but properly) transferred 1489 to the *Shahi* Sovs. of *Bijapur;* **2.** *Berar* 1484; **3.** Ahmednagur 1490; **4.** Beder 1498; and **5.** *Golconda* about 1512.]

Humáyun, 1530-56; reduces Gujerát 1534-5 *(Khóndemír* who accompanies Humáyun dies in this Expedition). Is expelled 1540—flees to Tamasp I. in Persia—by the Afghan Family of *Súr;* but, after recovering part of his dominions earlier, is *fully* reinstated 1555: d. Jan. 1556.

AKBAR I. the Great (aged 13) 1556-1605; conquers Bengal 1575-6, Kashmír 1586-7, Sinde 1591-2; regains Kandahar 1594, and *rules nearly the whole of Hindustán to the Nerbudda;* invades the Dekan with success 1595. *(First British Commercial Adventure to India* 1601.)

Divides Hindustán into 12 *Soubahs,* provinces or Governments, viz. *Allahabad, Agra, Oude, Ajmír, Gujerát, Bahar, Bengal, Dehli, Kabul, Lahore, Multan,* and *Málwa;* and the conquests *in the* **Dekan** into the three Soubahs of *Berar, Khándésh,* and *Ahmednagur* (Dowlatabad).

Is tolerant in religion. Favourite Residence *Agra,* from him called also *Akbar*-abad. Dies 13 Oct. 1605.

Golden Period of the Empire.

Selim JEHÁN-GÍR, 1605-27; successful in his external Wars; but embroiled with his Family and Nobles. *First British Factories* 1612.

Sir Thomas Roe, the first Amb. from Britain, joins the Court at Ajmír 23 Dec. 1615 (to 1618) accompanies the Great Mogul in his Expdns. to Mándu, and into Gujerát, describes the March, the Court and Character of Jehán-gír.

Jehán-gír dies 28 Oct. 1627.

SHAH JEHÁN, Jan. 1628-58; makes great Conquests in the Dekan, re-subjects Berar. Erects *the* (**TAJ**) *Mausoleum at Agra*—reputed the most splendid Edifice in the World—over his favourite consort *Taj Mahal* "Diadem of the Haram." (The British **Fort St. George** erected at *Madras*-patam 1640-41.) *India in high prosperity.*

Is deposed by his son

AURUNGZEBE (or *Aulum-gír* I.) Aug. 16**58**-1707; a cruel and bigoted Despot, but renowned Warrior. Destroys the Hindu Temples, and revives the religious Capitation Tax agst. the Hindu Faith. Subjects *Golconda* (forms three new Soubahs in the Dekan). **One** *Sceptre may now be said,* for the first time, *to rule* **all India**—part of the Coast of Malabar, with Districts South of the Krishna, alone retaining any Semblance of Independence. Forms a Southern Residence called *Aurung*-abad.

[The **Mahrattas,** Hindus inhabiting the ("*Mahárashtra*" or "great Country") chain of Mountains between Gujerát and Canara, first rise into notice under Siva-ji (1651-80) levying their earliest recorded "**Chout**" (or "*fourth*"), Composition for Plunder, in Kándésh 1670.]

Threatens to expel the English 1685-7; but after their entire Submission allows them to erect *Fort William* at Calcutta 1698-9.

Aurungzebe dies 21 Feb. 1707. The Mogul Power now in its Zenith speedily commences its

DECLINE.

Shah Aulum I. (or *Bahádur Shah*) 1707-12; checks the predatory incursions of the **Sikhs**

[a new political power in the Punjab which originates abt. the period of Báber, as a purely religious Sect, with Nanak Shah the "**Sikh**" or "Disciple" of a Muhammadan Dervish; but becomes, under Guru Govind, 1709, a religious and military Commonwealth]. Dies Feb. 1712.

Jehándár Shah, 1712, deposed and put to death 4th Feby. 1713, by his nephew,

Feroksír, 1713-19. (Grants great commercial privileges to the English 1715-17.) Submits to the "Chout" 17 17. Is deposed and put to death by the Syed Brothers, Feb. 1719, who place

Ruffeh al Dirjaut on the throne; reigns about 3 months.

Ruffeh al Dowlah, reigns about four months.

Muhammad Shah, Sept. 1719-48; rids himself of the domination of the two Syeds 1721. The **Mahrattas,** after reducing the provinces of Gujerát and Málwa, and overrunning various other districts, appear *before the gates of Dehli,* 1735, and compel the Emperor to pay "*the Chout*" or *one-fourth* of his Ann. Revenues.—**NADIR** *Shah* of Persia, invades India, defeats the Great Mogul near Kurnál, 13 Feb., and **enters DEHLI** March **1739;** Insurrection and massacre of Persian Troops, retaliated by a frightful Slaughter of the Inhabitants;—restores to Muhammad Shah the exercise of his sovereignty, but wrests from him all the provinces West of the Indus, and *carries away from Dehli* spoils (in *jewels,* specie, &c.) valued at £32,000,000 sterling. During the weakness and calamities of this reign, and the anarchy of the succeeding ones, the **Empire of the Great Mogul** (gradually declining since the death of *Aurungzebe)* hastens to dissolution.

[*Continued on* **Sheet 2,** *as Column* A, *No.* 3.]

Colonies from Europe.

1. VASCO DE GAMA, doubling the Cape of *Good Hope,* fully discovers the so-long-coveted Sea-Passage from Europe to India—*sails from Lisbon* 8 *July* 1497, **anchors at Calicut**

20 May **1498.**

The Indian Trade so long *monopolized* by **the Venetians** *(by way of the Red Sea)* now falls to **the Portuguese,** and is by them *exclusively* maintained during nearly one hundred years.

The Portuguese acquire, partly by Conquest and partly by Agreement, *Goa, Bombay,* and other places on the Malabar coast: they also establish Factories in *Bengal.*

2. The Netherlanders (Dutch) under Adm. *Houtmann* 1595 carry their civil *War agt. Spain* into the Indian Seas; where they attack (and become the Commercial Rivals of) the Portuguese *who have fallen* from 1580 (to 1644) *under the Spanish Yoke.*

3. THE ENGLISH send out their **first** purely commercial **adventure to India** under capt. Lancaster (sails from Torbay 2nd May) **1601.**

The **first British factories** established at *Surat,* Ahmedabad, Cambaya, and Goga, 1612.

Sir Thomas Roe's (earliest British) **Embassy** from *James* I. **to the Great Mogul** [See *Selim Jehán-gír*] Decr. 1615-18.

A British settlement effected on the Coromandel coast at *Madras*-patam, and **Fort St. George** erected 1640-41 (becomes a presidency 1653-54).

The English obtain peculiar privileges for the first time in **Bengal** 1651-52, through Mr. Boughton and other surgeons who perform extraordinary cures at the Court of *Shah Jehán.*

4. The minister **Colbert** establishes a **French** East India Company **1664.**

The Island of **Bombay** is ceded to *Chas.* II. as part of the dowry of Catharine princess of Portugal 1662: the King transfers it to the Company 1668.

Bombay elevated to a Regency, with power over all the Company's other establishments in India 1687.

First war with the native powers in Bengal 1685-87:—**Aurungzebe** provoked, threatens to expel the English from India; the English, by humble submission, effect a reconciliation.

During these contests the French improve their footing in India, and erect fortifications at *Pondicherry.*

The English obtain a grant from Aurungzebe, *of the towns of Chuttanutte, Govindpore, and Calcutta;* erect *Fort William at* **Calcutta,** & constitute it a presidency 1698-99.

Obtain important commercial privileges (exemption from duties, &c.) from the Emperor *Feroksir,* 1715-17, chiefly thro' the generous influence of Mr. Hamilton, surgeon.

From **1739.**

Among the Princes and States that have attained, or do gradually acquire, **independence,** we observe, **1.** the NIZAM, or Subah-dar, OF THE †DEKAN (Capital *Hydrabad* near Golconda); **2.** the *Nawab of the Carnatic,* or *Arcot;* **3.** the Rájá of *Mysore* (Capital Mysore, subsequently *Seringapatam);* **4.** the *Subah-dar of Bengal;* **5.** the *Nawab of Oude* (Capital Fyzabad, afterwards Lucknow); **6.** the *Rajpút* princes of Ajmír, or *Rajpútána;* **7.** the MAHRATTAS (all nominally under the *Peishwa* of Poona); **8.** the **Sikhs** (Capital Lahore); **9.** the *Rohillas* (Afghans from the district of *Roh* bordering upon Kabul) who establish themselves eastward of Dehli;

[*Continued on* **Sheet 2,** *as Column* B, *No.* 1.]

[*Contd. on* **Sheet 2,** *as Col.* C]

CHINA.

CHINA, called by the inhabitants themselves **Tchung-kue,** i. e. *Kingdom of the Centre,* or *Central Nation* possesses *no authentic history earlier* than abt. the **3rd century** [in Nos. **3.** and **4.** below] *before* CHRIST.

The Chinese have, however, traditions and fables, *in which* (notwithstanding that the chronological numbers go so far beyond all credibility) *the progress* of their manners and their inventions is sufficiently discernible.

1. **Puon-ku,** is, according to the Chinese, the first monarch (or man?).—TIEN-*huang-shi,* the Emperors *of Heaven,* and the ten succeeding dynasties, reign jointly above 100 millions of years—(The Golden Age).—The last of these ten dynasties is that of FO-HI, the Son of Heaven, inventor of the **chase** (Nomade), of music, and of letters; and the institutor of regular marriages. He, or rather his dynasty, is succeeded by *Shin-nung,* the supernatural **husbandman;** then follows *Huang-ti,* Emperor *of the Earth,* under whom great *mathematical discoveries* are made. Out of the succeeding *U-ti,* or *five emperors,* the names of the two last, **Yao** and **Shun,** are still retained as titles of honour for good kings.

2. *From this period a* **computation of years** *may be assumed.*

The *Hia* dynasty, from 2207 to 1767 before Christ: *Yue,* the founder, is the son of a human mother and a star.

The *Shang* dynasty, 1767 to 1122, commences with *Tching-tang,* a wise and excellent prince; and expires with *Shetu-sin,* a Chinese Sardanapalus.

The *Tchehu* dynasty, 1122 to 256. Its founder, *Wuwang,* comes, according to some, from the West, and introduces civilisation among the Chinese. About 1100 the **mariner's compass** is said to have been invented.—With the fifth emperor of this family, who dies 947, the **SHU-KING,** or **Book of the OLD WORLD,** closes; containing, in part these most ancient traditions, copiously interspersed with moral reflections.—From 771, China is divided into several small independent states, and the term of their duration is denominated the period of the contending monarchs. **KONG-FU-TSE** or **CONFUCIUS** (551 to 478) born in the kingdom of Lu (present Shan-tung Province), author of the **Shu-king** (?).—During the continual wars, the *different modes of writing* brought into use *amount at last to seventy.*

3. The (great) **TSIN** or **TCHIN** dynasty, 256-207 bef. Chr.—*Tsin* **Shi-huang-ti** re-unites China as **ONE empire** 247; calls, as his Title imports, the Tsin **the first** Dynasty; causes *all the historical books and records to be burnt,* in order to destroy the memory of former times:—instead of the walls of the several small states, he **FORMS ONE GRAND FRONTIER WALL** (214-4) against the predatory Tatars of the North. d. 210.

[From *Tsin* or *Tchin* is said to be derived the European Word "**Chin**-*a*," as well as the earlier Latin "**Sin**-*a*."]

The empire, under *Shi-huang-ti's* sons, is again divided into small states, and these are again brought under one head by *Lieku-pang,* founder of

4. a.) The (Western) **HAN dynasty** 207 *before* CHR. to 220 *after* CHR.

In this **GOLDEN (and more authentic) PERIOD** the Chinese appear to have acquired *greater stability in their internal government;* they begin to make conquests; open a *commercial intercourse with India* abt. 120 before Christ: become acquainted with Persia, and the more Western Asia, (the Emperor of China disposes of the throne of Samarkand 25 before Christ; receives presents from the nations of Kaptchak 11 bef. Christ); and Jews visit China. A knowledge even of Greek literature is spoken of.—In the reign of *Wen-ti* I. about 180 *before* Christ, (by some however 95 *after* Christ) **PAPER,** *made from the bamboo reed,* **is substituted** in writing **for leaves** and **the bark of trees.**

Soon after the BIRTH OF CHRIST, the Chinese empire extends from the Corea to Cochin-China; and the short contests in the reigning house do not affect the general prosperity.

b.) A **new** (or Eastern) **line** of the **HAN** dynasty ascends the throne 24 *after Christ,* and extends the Chinese dominion still more widely. **THE RELIGION OF FO** (**Fuh-too** or **BUDDHA**) is introduced into China **FROM INDIA,** about **65** after Christ. A Chinese army, under Pan-tchao, is victorious in Little Bukhárá 74; defeats the Kaptchak nations 78; and penetrates as far as the Caspian Sea, 97, against "*Ta*-tsin" ("*Great* China") that is the Roman empire. From this period an intercourse with *the Parthians* begins. *An-tun* or *Gantun of Ta-tsin* (that is, *Antoninus Philosophus of Rome*) sends elephants' teeth and rhinoceros' horns to the Emperor of China as presents, 166 (??). From 180 disturbances (the Yellow Caps) arise, Eunuchs rule, the governors of provinces revolt, and the empire is *once more dissolved into small states.*

[Such is the Fervour with which the National Memory clings to the Han Periods that the Chinese down to the present 1842, designate *themselves* "Men of **Han**" and "Sons of the **Han** Dynasty."]

5. China is divided into **three kingdoms** (**San-kue**) 220-280, viz., that of the *Sho-Han* dynasty 220-263; that of the *Goei,* in the north, 220-265; and that of the *U* in the South 220-280. Yen, a general of the Goei, founds the *(new)* dynasty of **Tsin** 265-420, and re-unites the whole of China 280. Yet this dynasty, like other preceding ones, is unable to maintain the Redintegration of the empire: from 386 a separate kingdom is formed in the North, under Tatarian sovereignty, which declines into petty states, 386-566. From 420 the *South* of China is transformed into a new empire over which five dynasties *(U-tae)* —the Pih-*Sung* being the first—reign in succession to 589. More frequent intercourse with Ceylon. *Yun-kien* is the founder of the dynasty of **Sui** (last of the five) 589, which rules over China as *one* empire to 617. The Chinese not allowed to wear arms. Doctor's degree.

6. The **Tang** dynasty 617 to 907. 100,000 Bonzes (Priests) compelled to marry, 617. *Schools founded* by the enlightened **Tae-tsung** I. 626. The civil *Functionaries* (*Qwan-foos* in the Chinese, **Mandarins** in the *Portuguese)* begin to be *selected from amidst the Literary Students.* Christianity known (thro' the Nestorians) about 635. MS. Books in *Leaves* instead of *Rolls* in the 7th Century. China respected by foreign powers. The North-Eastern Border of *Persia* dependent (632). Hence wars (740) with the **Arabs** or **Saracens** in Trans-oxiana. From 824 the power of the Tang dynasty, owing to the influence of the eunuchs, declines. The Bonzes of Ta-tsin (Christian Priests) are expelled 845.

The Arab Travellers *Wahab* and *Abuzeid* in China between 851 and 877.

7. The **Hehu-***u-tae,* or **last** *five Families,* 907 to 960. Internal anarchy, almost every province erects itself into an independent state; the Tatars commit ravages in the North and West, and even sometimes dispose of the Chinese throne. The **CHINESE** wooden-block **PRINTING;** and the whimsical *Small-Feet* Fashion, are both ascribed to the LAST-*five-Family* period.

8. The (great) **Sung** dynasty, 960 to 12**79,** although unable to re-unite the whole of China, or to repress the invading Tatars, governs with energy. *The rule of this dynasty is divided into* **two periods:**

a.) From 960 to 1127, the Government of the *Sungs* includes Northern China. Several of the emperors are obliged to promise tribute to the Tatars, who have established themselves in Leao-tung. [Ambassadors from Constantinople are said to have come to China 1081.] At length one of the emperors, in order to free himself from this tribute, calls in the Tatars of *Niu-tchi* (properly *Ju-tchi,* or earlier *Su-tchi)* named the **Kin** or **Altoun-Khans,** to his aid, abt. 1100. They deliver him from the tribute, but afterwards conquer the whole of Northern China as far as the Yellow River themselves, carrying away captive the Emperor and his Consort.—Thus,

b.) From 1127 to 12**79,** the Government of the Sungs is limited to the *Southern provinces,* for which even they are tributary to the **Kin.**—In order to shake off this dependency on the Kin, the ruling Emperor of China forms an alliance with the **MOGUL Tatars** under the mighty **JENGHIS-KHAN** (originally himself tributary to the Kin) about 1210-14; the Kin Tatars are subdued; but the victorious **Moguls,** *not satisfied with tribute* from the Chinese, begin from 1260 to conquer one province after another; and finally, after the *extirpation of the whole dynasty of Sung,* **KUBLAI Khan** (1260-94) **COMPLETES THE CONQUEST OF CHINA** by the reduction of the southmost province of *Quang-tung* **1279.** Commences the construction of **the grand Canal.**

[**Marco Polo** *of Venice* (in Asia 1272-95) resides in China at the Era of **Kublai's** Sway, Kam-balu or *Khan-balik* (present *Pih-king* or Pe-king) the capital.]

9. **CHINA UNDER THE MOGUL Khans,** or the **Yuen** *(Origin)* **Dynasty,** 12**79** to 1368. The Moguls, barbarous Nomades, adopt the manners of their less uncivilised Chinese subjects; and govern with vigour, until sinking into effeminacy, and neglecting the duties of sovereignty, they afford occasion for a Chinese of low estate, named *Tchu,* to subvert their sway, and to re-establish on the Chinese throne a native race; namely,

[*Ibn Batuta* in China bet. 1324 and 53; Sir John Maundeville about 1340.]

10. The **Ming** dynasty 1368 to 1644. In this period the arts and sciences flourish; and the Chinese fleets are said to traverse the Ocean as far as the Persian Gulph and the Red Sea. *The* **Dalaï-Lama** *of Tibet* subject to China 1426: (the *Dalaï-Lama* unites in his own person the spiritual and temporal authority 1580:—allows none to enter a monastic order until in his 40th year).

Ferdinand Perez d'Andrada, a Portuguese, visits Canton **1517.** Exploits and Adventures of the Portuguese Pirate Pinto, toward 1550. Christian (Catholic) missionaries in China abt. **1555.**

War with Japan, to enforce the payment of tribute, 1550. Out of the remnant of the *Kin Tatars,* a separate race called the **MAN-TCHU** Tatars arises, which occupies some places in Leao-tung 1586. Exasperated by the contempt of (and the murder of their king by) the Chinese, the Man-tchu Tatars make a vigorous irruption into the province of Pe-tche-li 16 16, and conquer **Peking.** About 1620 the Man-tchus being engaged in a war in Tatary are compelled to withdraw from China, but they speedily return crowned with victory;

[**Continued on Sheet No. 2.**]

JAPAN.

The present reputed civilisation of the Japanese naturally attracts attention to their history:—but their earliest period contains fables more monstrous even than those of the Chinese; and their records of later times are such as exalt, by comparison, the dullest municipal chronicles of Germany, into eloquent strains of history.

First seven Gods rule (in succession), then five Demi-Gods, all of whom have such a strange tenacity of temporal life, that they make a Methusalem's age shrink into a very babyhood.—These fabulous traditions are attended with one peculiarity, viz., that instead of the years of the lives of the sovereigns being diminished, they continue progressively to rise, and that too as high as from 250,000 to above 800,000.

Various circumstances induce a belief, that the **islands of Japan derived** their **original population from China:** the emperors too, who first appear in the Japanese history, as mere human beings, are evidently the same as those of China.

Abt. 660 bef. Christ, *the history of* **Japan becomes distinct from** *that of* **China;** the regular succession of independent **Dairis** then commencing with SSIN-BUE, of whom many marvellous events are related. Even so late as after the birth of Christ, we discern the more than centenary lives of the Dairis to be nothing uncommon. But the whole history consists of a mere enumeration of the names and genealogies of the Dairis, noting the commencement and duration of their several reigns: or if any additional circumstances are given, they are, that the Heavens have rained stars or flakes of hair, that other miracles have happened, prophecies been uttered, saints have died, and then follow wars and rebellions.

So recently as the ninth century after Christ, a *Wrasima* makes his appearance, who has been submerged 348 years with the Sea-Gods, in whose company man, we are informed, never grows old.

During many centuries, the **Dairi** *unites* in his own person *the supreme* **temporal** as well as **spiritual** *authority;* but from 1188 the *Sseo-gün* or **Kubo** (that is the *general)* of the Dairi rises into power; and by degrees arrogates to himself the whole secular authority, reducing the Dairi to a mere high priest, or "ecclesiastical emperor," and rendering him homage without yielding him obedience. This revolution is completed by the Kubo Täkosama 1583. Thus, since the year 1188, Japan has always had two Sovereigns or Regents, viz. the **DAIRI** (or *spiritual Emperor)* at **Miaco;** and the **KUBO** (or *temporal Emperor)* at **Jeddo,** who rules in the name of the Dairi. The Japanese history furnishes us with their names, but little more.

The name of the Dairi who rules in 1780 is *Kinseo,* that of the Kubo *Quotei.* The Dairi in 1818 is *Kinseo-ten-o.*

[*The first intelligence of Japan* is brought to Europe by **Marco Polo,** the Venetian traveller, toward the close of the 13th century.—The **Portuguese** *open a trade with Japan,* at *Nangasaki,* soon after 1541: the **Dutch** about 1611. The Portuguese, merchants as well as *missionaries,* are banished from Japan, for ever, 1637; and the Japanese harbours closed *agnst. every European nation except the Dutch;* who, with the exception of Russia, *exclusively* maintain the Nangasaki trade down to the present 1842.]

TABLE XIV.

No. 2,
Continued from Sheet No. 1.

ORIENTAL

Contin

(CONCLUDED ON

PERSIA.

[Continuation from Sheet No. 1.]

Ahmed Khan, a chief of the ABDALLEE tribe of Afghans, (called also the *Douranee* or *Pearl* Tribe, from Ahmed's Epithet of "*Dourdowran*" "Pearl of the Age") founds **1747** the **separate Kingdom** of *Kandahar* and *Kabul* in AFGHANISTA'N (or *East*-Persia).

Other chieftains erect independ. principalities.

After various conflicts among the Khans, and a rapid succession of Shahs, *Kerim* Khan, of the tribe of Zund, establishes his authority over the greatest part of (*West*) PERSIA 1760-79 (*Shiraz* the capital). He is succeeded by his son, *Abul Fath*, who is speedily deposed. The intestine contests are renewed; and the regal dignity is finally wrested from the *Kerim* or Zund dynasty by the Eunuch, AGA MUHAMMAD (capital *Tehran*). Revengefully desecrates, at *Meshed* 1796, the Tomb of Nadír Shah. Murd. 1797, is succeeded by his neph., FATH-ALI Shah, 1797-1834, who suppresses the revolt of three different rivals for the throne. European ambassadors at his Court. Indo-British Alliance (Sir J. Malcolm's embassy from the marquess Wellesley) 1800, to check the Progress *in India* of ZEMÁN Shah. Profiting by the Troubles of Afghanistán, gradually 1802-10 subjects nearly all Khorasan. *Georgia* is incorporated with Russia 1801. Peace of Gulestan with Russia 1813. *Abbas Mirza*, the prince royal, introduces European tactics. Short war with Turkey 1822, terminated 1823. Earthquake at Shiraz 1824. War with Russia 1826; peace 22nd (10th) Feb. 1828, Persia cedes the frontier Khanats of Erivan, and Nakhitchevan. Massacre of the Russian Legation, by the populace of Tehran, Feb. 1829.

A few Months *after the Demise of* his Son and destined Successor *Abbas Mirza*, Fath-Ali d. 1834. Abbas Mirza's Son, *Muhammad* Shah 1834, promptly aided by the English against various Competitors, obtains the Succession. Yielding nevertheless, entire subserviency to the wily Policy of Russia which seeks to establish nominally a Persian, but in reality a *Russian Supremacy over Afghanistán* and thus *keep open the direct route into India*, Muhammad, regardless of British Remonstrance, besides claiming Sovty. over Kandahar and Ghazna, prepares forcibly *to possess himself of Herat*. Commences his march 23d July 1837; after various Retardments, reaches Nishapúr 14 Oct.; thence, after subjecting Ghorian on the Frontier, he *arrives before* HERAT with 40,000 Men and 80 Cannon early in Dec. 1837. Mr. McNeill, British Envoy, breaks off all communication 7th of June 1838. *Herat* (in the defence of which *Lt. Eldred Pottinger* takes an able part) under Prince Kamran and his Vazír *Yan Muhammad Khan*, is chivalrously maintained by the Afghans; the Persians (aided from 20 April by the Russian Gen. Count Simonich) after being *repulsed in a general Assault with the Slaughter of abt.* 2,000 Men, at length, under the threatening Demonstrations in India, and an actual Debarkation of British troops at Karak in the Persian Gulph, *raise the* NINE MONTHS' *Siege* 9th Sept. 1838, and retrace their 75 Marches to Tehran. The subsequent Neutrality of Persia is secured by the Advance of "*the Army of the Indus*" into Afghanistán [see India]; and by the stringent Tone in which Explanations are demanded from the Court of St. Petersburg.

The long-delayed Restitution of *Ghorian* to Herat being at last conceded by Persia, the British Envoy resumes his Functions at Tehran 1841.

Afghans,

1747 the **separate Kingdom** of *Kandahar* and *Kabul* in AFGHANISTA'N (or *East*-Persia).

AHMED *Shah* ABDALLEE, crowned at Kandahar Oct. 1747-73; after various wars and acquisitions in **INDIA**, gains the great **VICTORY OF PANIPUT**, January 1761. Dies at Murgha June 1773; is buried at Kandahar. His son, *Timúr* Shah, 1773; d. at Kabul 20 May 1793.

ZEMÁN Shah, 1793-1800; overruns the Punjab (in which the Sikhs afterwards so powerfully rise under Runjeet Singh) and threatens further penetration into India 1795-7. Is deposed and deprived of Eye-sight by his half-Brother, *Mahmúd* 1800-3; deposed, but spared from personal Injury, by Zemán's Brother, **Sujah-ul-Mulk,** 1803-9; defeated at Neemla 1809, is dethroned; and *Mahmúd* reinstated 1809-18. The *Defeat* of *Fath*-Khan *by Runjeet Singh* in *Chuch* near Attok, 1811, finally breaks the power of the Afghans *Eastward* of the Upper-Indus. *Mahmúd*, on the horrid murder of *Fath*-Khan *Barukzye*, his main Supporter and able Vazír, being *again deposed* 1818, becomes, for Protection, the *Tributary of Persia* at **Herat**; (d. 1829, and is succeeded in his principality by his Son *Kamran*). *Sujah-ul-Mulk*, on Mahmúd's Deposition, is recalled; but giving offence before fully re-installed, his younger Brother *Eyub*, 1818-23, is invested, by the Barukzye Brothers of the murd. Fath-Khan, with a purely *nominal* Rule. The *Sikhs* triumphant **1823** at *Noushero*, *Westward* of the Upper-Indus, push their Conquests to Peshawur. After this defeat, followed by the Decease of his Vazír Azim-Khan, *Eyub is expelled*, and the **Monarchy of Afghanista'n,** founded **1747, totally dismembered 1823:**

1. The Barukzye chiefs (surviving Brothers of *Fath*-Khan and Azim-Khan) divide amongst them ..
   - *a.)* Peshawur held by Sirdar Muhammad Khan *under Runjeet Singh;*
   - *b.)* **Kabul** (including Ghazna) under **Dost Muhammad** Khan from 1826; and
   - *c.)* *Kandahar* under Kohun Dil, Ruhun Dil, & Shere Dil Khans.
2. *Herat*, tributary to Persia, continues (from 1829) under Prince *Kamran* Half-nephew of the exiled Sujah-ul-Mulk.
3. Balkh remains annexed to Bukhárá.—4. Runjeet Singh retains *Kashmír* (from 1818) and all his other valuable Conquests.—5. The three Amírs of Sinde become independent.

It is amidst the mutually jealous chiefs of the dissevered Monarchy that **RUSSIA,** *through the Instrumentality of Persia* seeks, by Intrigues and Alliances, to *obtain command over the sole practicable Land Route* by which to threaten, or to encourage Insurrectional Movements against, the British power in India. To countervail this Russo-Persian Machination the Gov. Gen. of India *Lord Auckland forms an Alliance with Runjeet Singh* for the *Redintegration of a considerable Portion* —including Kabul and Kandahar—*of Afghanistán* under **Sujah-ul-Mulk;** whose **Restoration** [see India] to the Throne is solemnly recognised at *Kandahar* 8 May 1839; and who [*Ghazna stormed* en route *by the British 23d July*] re-enters at **Kabul**—after 30 Years of Exile, Peril, and varied Adventure—the Palace of his Ancestors, and of his own earlier years, 7th August 1839.

INDIA, OR HINDUS

[*Continuation No.* 3 *of Col.* A, from **Sheet 1.**]

Muham. Shah dies April 1748.

Ahmed Shah 1748-54;—

is deposed 1754, by Ghazee-ud-dín (grandson of Nizam ul Mulk) who raises *Aulum-gír* (II.), 2d June 1754-59, to the Musnud, or throne:

but causes him to be murd. Nov. 1759; and attempts, but ineffectually, to set up some new pageant of royalty.

In the mean time, the restless **Mahrattas** have widely extended their conquests, have driven the Afghans from Multan and Lahore, and **threaten to subjugate all India.** The **MUHAMMADAN STATES** and princes of India confederate to arrest their progress; and are joined by **Ahmed** Shah **Abdallee,** the **Afghan** *sovereign of Eastern Persia.* The **HINDU STATES** coalesce with the **Mahrattas.** This great contest is decided on the **PLAINS OF PANIPUT** (northward of Delhi)

6th Janv. **1761;**

the **Mahrattas are routed** with great slaughter *and their vast power broken by Ahmed Abdallee,* who afterwards recognises

SHAH AULUM II. 1761-1807, eldest son of Aulum-gir (II.), as the (titular) *Great Mogul,* or Emperor of India; and with large Contributions in Money and accessions of Territory—including Tatta and part of Multan—returns to Kabul: leaving Dehli in the charge of a Rohilla chief until the Emperor's arrival.

[Shah Aulum's history will be seen in the adjoining columns, in four separate paragraphs, each marked with an *: — by many, however, the Hist. of the *virtually extinct Mogul Rule* is not continued beyond the Death of Aulum Gir (II.) 1759.]

[**From Sheet 1,** *Continuation No.* 1 *of Column* B.]

and **10.** the *Játs*, or Scythic *Getæ* (originally in the southern part of Multan, near the Indus), who found states (Bhurtpore and Dholpore) westward of Agra.—*It is amidst the convulsions of the Mogul empire, and the conflicts of the new and divided sovereigns and states, that* **THE EUROPEANS,** *by their superior knowledge and tactics,* **rise to political eminence IN INDIA.** They engage in the wars of the natives at first only as *Auxiliaries, but they soon become* **Principals.**

[*Column* C, *contd.* from **Sheet 1.**]

The French (*Dupleix*) are the first who discover the weakness of the native powers; and *the first* also *who train the* **Seapoys,** or native soldiers, *to European discipline.*

["*The* †*Dekan*" Sovereignty of the *Nizam* and his Dynasty, altho' it would imply a general Sway, is limited to the individual *State of Hydrabad.*]

Madras is reduced by the French under *Labourdonnais* 1746: Dupleix violates the condition promised by Labourdonnais for its immediate restoration, and thus the English do not regain possession of it until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle 1748.

On the death of the "**Nizam** *ul Mulk*" ("*Governor* or *Regulator* of the State") the powerful Subah-*dar* (Subah-*holder* or Vicegerent) of *the* Dekan State, 1748, *Dupleix*, governor of Pondicherry, supports the pretensions of Chunda Saheb to the government of the *Carnatic* (which forms one of the grand divisions of the Subah of the Dekan State, and is ruled by a *Nawab* ("*Nabob*" or *Deputy*, under the Subah-dar):—the Nawab nominated by Nizam ul Mulk is defeated and slain, 1749, and the Nawab's son, Muhammad Ali, escapes with difficulty to Trichinopoly, of which he is governor. Dupleix, who is now rewarded with the Sovereignty of eighty-one villages near Pondicherry, further intrigues with Chunda Saheb for the overthrow of Nazir Jung, the new Subah-dar of the Dekan State (the son of the *Nizam* ul Mulk, and uncle of Ghazee-ud-din) by setting up in opposition to him Mirzapha Jung, a grandson of the *Nizam*. The English side with Nazir Jung; who is assassinated, and Mirzapha Jung becomes the Subah-dar. He appoints *Dupleix* **governor of the Mogul Dominions on the coast of Coromandel, from the river Kistna to Cape Comorin 1750.** Muhammad Ali, in the mean time, still holds out, and being re-inforced by the English, takes the field; but is defeated and driven into Trichinopoly by the French and Chunda Saheb 1751. During the siege of Trichinopoly, capt. **Clive** (the son of a gentleman of small fortune in Shropshire, and originally a writer in the Company's service) undertakes to create a diversion by an attack from Madras upon *Arcot*, the capital of the Carnatic: the attack succeeds, and Clive, with a handful of men, gallantly maintains his conquest against all the efforts of the enemy for its recovery, 1751. Muhammad Ali obtains assistance from the *Rájá of Mysore;* and major Lawrence arrives with reinforcements from England, 1752; the siege of Trichinopoly is raised, and the French troops made prisoners: Chunda Saheb delivers himself up to the King of Tanjore, who puts him to death 1752.—Dupleix is recalled to France 1754:—and a provisional treaty concluded between the English and French, who mutually agree to withdraw from all interference in the affairs of the native princes; Muhammad Ali is left Nawab of the Carnatic or Arcot; and *the French renounce the Government of the Coromandel coast.*

Suraja Dowla, Subah-dar of Bengal, surprises CALCUTTA 18 June, and reduces Fort William 20 *June* 1756; Mr. *Holwell* and 145 others (of whom only 23 survive *the dreadful night* of the 20th) are shut up in **the Black Hole.** Admiral Watson and colonel **Clive** retake Calcutta 2 Jan. **1757;** and reduce the French settlement at *Chandernagore*, March. *Suraja Dowla* (slain in his Flight) *is overthrown by* **CLIVE** in the **BATTLE OF PLASSY 23 June 1757:** and the Viceroyalty of Bengal transferred to Mír Jaffier Khan.

From **1757,**

Foundation of the Great British Empire in the East.

War with the French in the Carnatic renewed 1757. Count *de Lally* arrives with a powerful armament from France April 1758; captures *(and razes)* the English Fort St. David 1 June: takes Arcot, and proclaims Rájá Saheb (son of Chunda Saheb) Nawab of the Carnatic: recalls *Bussy* from the *Dekan* State (where, with a detachment of French troops, he has long exercised an unlimited influence over the Subah-dar): and commences the siege of Madras Dec. 1758. Admiral Pococke arrives Feb. 1759: and the siege is raised. Col. (sir Eyre) Coote defeats Lally at Wandewash (Bussy taken prisoner):—takes Arcot Feb. 1760: and

15th Jan. **1761**

reduces Pondicherry; **downfall of the French power in India.** (The French recover Pondicherry and their other settlements, by the treaty of Paris 1763: but their paramount influence never is regained.)

[* The eldest son of the Emperor *Aulum-gír* (II.) having quitted Dehli, to escape from the power of Ghazee-ud-dín, places himself under the protection of a Rohilla chief, a partisan of the Imperial family, and an enemy of Ghazee-ud-dín.—After the overthrow of *Suraja Dowla* at *Plassy*, 1757, and during the unpopular admnstrn. of *Jaffier Khan*, a confederacy is formed between the Nawabs of Oude and Allahabad for a partition of the provinces of Bengal; and to give greater weight to their project, they invite the Mogul Prince to become the (nominal) head of the league:—Bahar, a dependency of Bengal, is invaded 1758: but the confederacy is dissolved by the treachery of the Nawab of Oude, who, instead of advancing to Bahar, seizes upon Allahabad, and afterwards puts his ally, the Nawab, to death. The Mogul Prince, thus abandoned, obtains from col. Clive a gratuity in money, and retires from the province of Bahar 1759. Col. Clive sails for England Feb. 1760.—The Prince again invades Bahar 1760, and, on the march, being informed of the death of his father, *Aulum Gír* (II.), assumes the imperial dignity as SHAH AULUM II.:—the invasion is at first successful, but the emperor being defeated by major Carnac, and driven beyond the confines of Bahar, 1761, concludes a Treaty of Peace investing the dependent Subah-dar of the English Company with authority over Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.—The English take the field, 1763, against their own Subah-dar, Mír Causim (set up instead of Jaffier 1760), who flees for protection to Oude:—the Nawab of Oude, and the Emperor (who is retained in dependence upon the Nawab) declare against the English 1764; are defeated by major (Sir Hector) Munro in THE BATTLE OF BUXAR 23 Oct. 1764, after which THE EMPEROR immediately throws himself on the PROTECTION OF THE ENGLISH. The Nawab of Oude is reduced to submission 1765: *Lord Clive* (ennobled 1762) returns from England as *Governor of Bengal;* and the following definitive arrangements are made: 1. the Nawab of Oude is reinstated in all his dominions except Korah and Allahabad:—2. the Emperor is put in possession of the provinces of Korah and Allahabad; and is to receive a *fixed annual tribute* (26 lacs of rupees or £260,000 sterling) from the English Company:—3. *the* **GREAT MOGUL** or EMPEROR, *by an imperial grant dated* **12 August 1765, CONSTITUTES THE COMPANY COLLECTORS AND RECEIVERS OF ALL THE REVENUES IN BENGAL, BAHAR, AND ORISSA.**

The English Company further obtain from the Great Mogul a grant of the (Northern) **Circars;** of which they take possession 1766:—and conclude a Treaty of Amity with the Nizam of the Dekan State.—This treaty involves them in hostilities with **Hyder Ali** (who, rising from a subordinate rank in the army of *the Rájá*, or King, **of Mysore,** has *usurped his sovereign's dominions*—**Seringapatam,** capital). The Nizam having determined to attempt the reduction of one of Hyder Ali's forts, obtains the assistance of the Company's troops. Hyder, however, gains over to his interest the Nizam; and they unite their forces against the English 1767. The Nizam concludes peace Feb. 1768. Hyder, at the head of his cavalry, *appears suddenly before Madras, and dictates peace* on his own terms 4 April 1769.

[**Lord North's Reform Bill** 1773; the government of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, to be vested in a **GOVERNOR GENERAL** and **four Councillors** at Calcutta;—the presidencies of Madras and Bombay to be under the control of the Council at Calcutta:—a supreme Court of Judicature to be established at Calcutta; all persons in the employ either of the King or of the Company prohibited from receiving **presents.**]

The Right Hon. **Warren Hastings** (Gov. of Bengal 1772) is the **first GOVERNOR GENERAL,** 20 Oct. 1774-85.

[* *Shah Aulum* enters into engagements with some Mahratta chiefs, and is conducted by them to *Dehli* Dec. 1771;—but they afterwards turn their arms against him, reduce Dehli, Dec. 1772, hold the emperor in a state of abject dependency, and compel him to cede Korah and Allahabad to them. Korah and Allahabad are protected against the Mahrattas by British troops, 1773, but afterwards *sold to the Nawab of Oude* by the English Company; who also now *withhold from the Great Mogul the annual tribute* stipulated to be paid out of the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

The Nawab of Oude bargains with Mr. *Hastings* for the *destruction of the Rohillas* 1773; *the destruction is executed* 1774.—The new Councillors arrive at Calcutta, and the opera-

[*Continued as Column* B, *No.* 2.]

[*Continuation No.* 2 *of Column* B.]

tion of the Reform Bill commences 1774. Violent dissensions i
ings is accused of receiving various presents: *Nuncomar* (a noble
accusers) is, at the suit of a native, *tried on a charge of forgery a*
New war with the French: sir Hector Munro reduces Pond
dition against Mahé, a French settlement on the coast of Mal
second War with Hyder Ali 1780. Hyder and his son, *Tippoo*
cut off colonel Baillie's detachment, and reduce Arcot 1780.
Eyre Coote. *Lord Macartney* Governor of Madras 1781: the
patam reduced by the English 1781. **Hyder Ali dies** Dec. 1782.
cessor, withdraws from the Carnatic 1783; concludes peace with
restitution of conquests.—(Pondicherry is again restored to the
Versailles 1783.)

The Rájá of Benares having delayed the payment of an extra
money, the Governor-General proceeds in person to Benares, and
Rájá under arrest 1781. This indignity produces a serious commo
bloodshed, Hastings subdues; he imposes a new government on
the offending Rájá (the princesses of the Rájá's house who capitu
gur are shamefully treated, and plundered of all their effects).—Th
the *Munny Begums*, dowager princesses of Oude, of their reve
chief eunuchs of the Begums are laid in irons, and **tortured** in
der of the treasures, 1781-82.

[*Mr. Fox's* **India Bill** *rejected* 1783: *Mr.* **Pitt's Act**

Mr. Hastings resigns the Gov.-Generalship 1 Feb. 1785:—(
mons 13th *Feb.* 1788, acquitted by the Lords 23 April 1795).

Sir John Macpherson provisionally *Governor-General*, 1 February 1

Earl CORNWALLIS (Marquess 1792) **Governor-General,** 12 Septembe

War with TIPPOO SAIB 1790. Lord Cornwallis storms Tippoo's
Seringapatam in the night of 6 Feb. 1792: prelim. of peace
sons received as hostages 26 Feb.: *definitive treaty* 19 March 17
of his dominions to the English and their allies, the Nizam of
Mahrattas.—Pondicherry and the other French settlements reduc

Sir *John Shore* (lord *Teignmouth* 1797) **Governor-General** 28 Octob
Tippoo's sons restored March 1794.—The Dutch settlements i
peninsula of Malacca, in the island of Ceylon (Trincomale and
the isles of Banda, and Amboyna, reduced 1795-96.

Sir Alured Clarke provisionally *Governor-General*, 6 March to 18 M

Earl of MORNINGTON (marquess WELLESLEY 1799) **Governor-Gener**
Tippoo Saib applies to the French Republic for aid against th
in Tippoo's favour in the isle of France 1798. Intelligence recei
to Egypt, Oct. 1798. 2nd **War** commenced **against Tippoo Saib,**
army arrives before Seringapatam 5 April; **SERINGAPATAM STORME**
TIPPOO slain 4 May **1799:** Partition of the Mysorean territories
restored to a *descendant of the Rájá deposed* by Hyder Ali, a sec
Mahrattas, and the remainder shared betw. the English and the
Seringapatam).—Sir John Malcolm's *embassy to Persia*, 1800,
further Inroads into India of *Zemán* Shah of Afghanistán.—*Tr*
(Mahratta) Peishwa of Poona, Dec. 31, 1802, by which the Peishw
army a British military force, assigning to the Company an equiv
expense. This treaty produces *a War with* Dowlut Rao **Sindia**
(Northward *in central India*, capital Gualior), who is joined by
General *Lake* takes the field *in the North*, and is opposed to th
Sindia's northern vicegerent, who has at this time the custody of

[* In the progress of **Sindia's** previously achieved conquests (of th
and other districts) in the North, the unfortunate Great Mogul having
with Sindia, is deprived of sight by his own Amír-ul-Umará, (who is
Sindia). *Sindia* takes possession of the city of Dehli 1788: from wh
altho' allowed the nominal authority over Dehli and a small adjacent di
watched as a prisoner. Gen. PERRON is appointed to the government of
1798.]

The fort of Allighur is stormed by the English 4 Sept. 1803.
vice, and is allowed by the English to retire, with his private pro
Lake defeats Perron's successor near Dehli 11 Sept.: enters Deh
the person and family of the Emperor: reduces Agra, 17 Octo
Laswaree Nov. 1, 1803, Major-general (sir **Arthur**) **Wellesley**
the South; defeats Sindia and the Rájá of Berar in the **battle of A**
with the Rájá Dec. 17: and with Sindia 30 Dec. 1803; Sindia resi
of territory, and renounces all claim to further interference in th

[* Shah Aulum II. is continued by the British in the nominal sove
and a surrounding district; and is (by the arrangement of 1804) to re
this territory, the annual sum of 90,000 rupees (£9,000 sterling) fr
himself and family. He **dies 1807,** and may historically be regarde
in Dehli by Akbar II. who dies 1837—as **THE LAST** who (from 15**25**)
as **GREAT MOGUL** of India.]

War with the **Mahratta** Chief Jeswunt Rao **Holkar** (Southwa
Indore) 1804. Holkar attempts, by a stratagem, to gain possessi
repulsed by lieut.-cols. *Ochterlony*, and Burn, Oct. 1804. Ma
Holkar's infantry at Deeg (but is himself mortally wounded) 13
Holkar's cavalry at Furruckabad 17 Nov. 1804. Prospect of a

Marquess CORNWALLIS 2nd time **Governor-General** 30 July 1805.
Opens a negotiation with Holkar, but *dies* 5 October 1805.

Sir *Geo. H. Barlow* provisionally *Governor-General* 10 October 180
Concludes a new treaty with Sindia Nov.; peace with Holkar
makes a considerable reduction in the camp, and other, allowan
army (Gen. *Macdowall*, repairing to England to remonstrate, pe
of great magnitude is threatened: averted by

Lord *Minto* (Earl 1813) **Governor-General** 31 July 1807-13.

Great conquests in the Eastern seas 1810-11.

Earl of MOIRA (Marquess of *Hastings* 1816) **Governor-General** 4 O

The East-India Company's **Charter renewed** 1813 for twenty
but the *Trade to* **India** and the Oriental Isles declared **open.** Wa
1814, terminated March 1816. War with the (Mahratta) Peish
tisement of the **Pindarees** (alternately mercenary or marauding Horse
on plunder during Peace—some of their Leaders have lands assigned
the Princes of Málwa). The **Spasmodic Cholera,** a severe epidemic
nostics, to be distinguished from virulent cases of the common Indian C
special notice at Jessore, about Aug. 1817, and thence gradually *extends itse*

John Adam, Esq. provisionally *Governor-General*, 9 January to 1 A

Lord *Amherst* (Earl 1826) **Governor-General** 1 Aug. 1823-28.

First **WAR WITH THE BURMAHN** empire 1824. Major-general sir A
nied by a naval force) takes possession of Rangoon 10 May. Ma
The main army of the Burmese is defeated, in various actions, ne
Dec.; is dislodged from a strongly-fortified position at the vil
1824; the British armament advancing up the river Irrawaddy
2, 1825; and occupies *Prome*, April 25, where it remains during
tice (and fruitless negotiation for peace) 17th Sept. to 2nd Nov.
d'armée surrounding *Prome*, successively routed 1st, 2nd, and 5t
loone are carried 19th Jan. 1826: and finally, after the British *vi*
Feb., a definitive *Treaty of Peace* is concluded at *Yandaboo* (with
AVA the Capital) 24th Feb. 1826: the Burmese cede, 1. the whol
Arracan mountains their Western frontier; 2. the provinces of
Tenasserim, taking the river Saluen as the line of demarcation
rupees (£1,000,000 sterling).

MUTINY AT BARAKPORE, Nov. 1824. The *first* **steam** *voyage* in the
from Falmouth 16 August to Bengal 9 Dec. (115 Days) 18**25,** is re
Combermere appears before **Bhurtpore** (northern capital of the *Jats*) 10
by storm 18 Jan. 1826. Treaty of commerce with the Burmese 1827.

[*Continued as Column* B, *No.* 3.]

HISTORY

...nued;

THE REVERSE).

TABLE XIV.

No. 2,
Continued from Sheet No. 1.

T Á N, INCLUDING the Dekan.

...n the Council. Mr. Hast-...nan, one of Mr. Hastings' ...d hanged 1776. ...icherry 1778. The expe-...abar, 1779, produces the *Saib*, invade the Carnatic, ...Are feebly opposed by sir ...Dutch settlement at Nega-... *Tippoo Saib*, his suc-...he English 1784; mutual ...e French by the treaty of

...raordinary requisition for ...d on his arrival *puts the* ...otion, which, after much ...he country, and deposes ...late in the fort of Bidge-...e Gov.-Gen. next despoils ...nues and treasures:—the ...rder to extort *the surren-*

...passed 1784.]

...s *impeached by the Com-*

...785-86.

...er 1786-93.

... entrenched camp before ...24 Feb., two of Tippoo's ...92; Tippoo cedes one half ... the Dekan State and the ...ed *the third time!* 1793.

...er 1793-98.

...n India (Cochin), in the ... Colombo), together with

...ay 1798.

...ral 18 May 1798-1805. ...e English. Proclamation ...ed of the *French expedn.* ... Feb. 1799. Gen. Harris's ...*by sir David Baird, and* ...:—a considerable part is ...nd portion is given to the ...Nizam (the English *retain* ...o prevent the threatened ...*eaty of Bassein* with the ...va substitutes for his own ...alent in territory for the ... powerful **Mahratta** chief ... the Rájá of Berar, 1803. ... French general PERRON, ...*Shah Aulum* II.

...e provinces of Agra, Dehli, ...ntered into a correspondence ...afterwards put to death by ...ich period the Great Mogul, ...strict, is kept in poverty, and ...Sindia's Northern dominions

...*Perron* quits Sindia's ser-...perty, to Europe. General ...li and gains possession of ...ber; and is victorious at ...conducts the operations *in* ...**ssye** 23 Sept. 1803. Peace ...gns a considerable extent ...e affairs of *Shah Aulum* II.

...reignty of the city of Dehli, ...ceive, besides the produce of ...m the English Company, for ...—tho' nominally succeeded ...ttempts to wield the sceptre

...d *in central India* capital ...n of Dehli: is gallantly ...or-general Frazer defeats ...ov.; Gen. Lake surprises ...w war with Sindia.

...-7. ...ec. 1805. Sir G. Barlow ...es of the officers of the ...rishes at sea)—*a mutiny*

...tober 1813-23. ...years (from April 1814), ... with the Nepaulese, May ...a of Poona 1817. Chas-... living on Pay during War, ...o them, on the Nermadá, by ...disease, difficult, by its diag-...olera Morbus, *first attracts* ...*f over nearly the whole globe.* ...ugust 1823.

...rch. Campbell (accompa-...taban is reduced October. ...r *Rangoon*, 1st to the 7th ...age of Kokeen 15th Dec. ... reduces Donoobew April ...the rainy season. Armis-...The enemy's three corps ...Dec.: the works at Mel-...*ory at Pagahm-mew* 9th ...n about 45 Eng. miles of ... of Arracan, making the ...eh, Tavoy, Mergui, and ... and also pay a crore of

...nterprise, captain Johnston, ...arded with £10,000. Lord ...Dec. 1825, brilliantly *carried* ...etition to Parliament against

[*Continuation No. 3 of Column* B.]

the imposition, by the Government at Calcutta, of a *Stamp Duty*. At Bombay the Chief-justice sir Edward West, and Mr. Justice Chambers refuse to register an arbitrary enactment against the Public Press 1827.

Lord WILLIAM C. BENTINCK, **Governor-General,** 4 July 1828-35.

Dreadful Hurricane and *inundation*, near Balasore, 31 Oct. 1831, the sea overflowing, to the depth of from 7 to 15 feet, an area of 150 miles, and destroying 300 villages and above 10,000 persons. Ably executed and interesting Official Missions (under the auspices of LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK the Gov.-Gen.) of Lieut. (sir Alex.) *Burnes*, 1831-33; who sails from Mandivee in Cutch 21 Jan. 1831, with a present of "*Elephant*" (that is *large Dray) Horses* from His Britannic Majesty to the Mahárájá *Runjeet Singh*, with which he safely arrives at the Court of Lahore 18 June 1831; having en route, besides gathering an extensive increase of military, political, and commercial information, effected the **earliest** British **Survey of the Indus** upwards *from Hydrabad to its junction with the five Streams of the Punjab*. He next skilfully executes a seldom tried, difficult, and hazardous—but politically and scientifically most important—**Journey in Central Asia** 1832-33, leaving Lodiana on the Indo-British Frontier, with Dr. James Gerard, 3 Jan. 1832; and from Attok on the Upper Indus proceeding Westward through Peshawur, *Kabul*, and Bamian; thence Northward to Kúnduz and Khulúm; N.N.W. through Balkh or Bactria, the *southern*, to Bukhárá on the Sogd (Westward of Timur's Capital Samarkand) the present *northern* chief City of Great *Bukhárá*. From Bukhárá travelling S. S. W. crosses part of *Kharismia or Khiva* (passing near *Meru* or Merve the early Capital of the *Seljuks*, and *Burial place* especially of *Alp-Arslan*) through Shurukhs to Meshed in Khorasan; thence (23rd Sept.) N.W. along the Frontier Line of Khorasan and Kharismia through the Kurdish Colonies (of Shah Abbas the Great); and W. to the *Caspian Sea;* reaching Tehran, the present Capital of Persia, 21 Oct. 1832. From Tehran returning through Ispahan and Shiraz, embarks at Bushír on the Persian Gulph, for Bombay, 10 Dec. 1832.—The projected **Culture of Tea** in the Himalayan Mountains (Mr. Gordon sent to China for Seeds, Plants, and Cultivators) 1834, is superseded on Captain Jenkins and Lieut. Charlton (7th and 17th May 1834) fully confirming the (in 1826 by Major and Mr. Bruce) reported indigenous Existence of the Tea Plant in the British Territory of *Assam;* (first Shipment of the *Assam Tea* produce received in Leadenhall-street 1st Oct. 1838).

The East-India Company's **REMODELED CHARTER** comes into operation 4 April **1834:** the Trade to **China open;** the Company's *Commercial* Functions gradually expire, but the *Government of India*, under new Regulations, *to continue vested in the Company* for 20 years; Revenues and Liabilities are transferred to (and the Financial Administration placed under the control of) the King's Government [See Tab. XIII. Col. Eng. 1833].

Sir Chas. Theophilus Metcalfe provis. *Gov. Gen.*, March 1835-36.

Lord AUCKLAND (Earl 1839) **Governor General,** March 4th 1836.

Agra a (4th) Presidency from 1834, is re-constituted, 1837, a Lieut.-Governorship under the direct orders of the Gov. Gen. **New Anglo-Indian Criminal Code** (by Mr. T. B. Macaulay and other Law Commissioners) made public 1837.

The **Sikhs** ("Disciples") *of the Punjab*, after being overrun by the Afghans under *Zemán* Shah 1795-7, gradually rise into a powerful State under **RUNJEET SINGH** (capital Lahore), who by his Victories in Chuch near Attok (Eastward) 1811; and at Noushero (Westward) 1823, gains the Ascendant on both sides of the Upper Indus, and wrests large Provinces (Kashmir, Peshawur, &c.) from the Afghans.

To countervail the *crafty Policy of* **Russia,** and hostile Attitude of (West) PERSIA, Indo-British **League with Runjeet Singh** for the *Overthrow of the usurping Baruhzye Chieftains* of Kabul and Kandahar, and the *Re-instatement of Sujah-ul-Mulk* the exiled Sovereign of Afghanistán. *Manifesto of the Gov. Gen.* dated Simla, 1st Oct. 1838. The Bengal Quota of the **Army of the Indus** concentrates in Nov. under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fane at Firozepore on the Sutlej (below its Junction with the Beyah or Upper-*Hyphasis*). *Interchange of* Reviews and *splendid Hospitalities* between the *Gov. Gen.* LORD AUCKLAND and *the Mahá-rájá* RUNJEET SINGH on the banks of the Sutlej, 28 Nov.—4 Dec. 1838. *The Bengal Contingent* (considerably reduced on receipt of the News that the Persian *Siege of Herat was raised* 9 *Sept.*), following a hastily organised Indian Levy, of a Troop of native Horse Artillery, 2 Regts. of Cavalry and 5 of Infantry, under the *Shah Sujah-ul-Mulk*, breaks up from Firozepore, under Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, 10 Dec. 1838; arrives at Roree near Bukkur 1 Feb. 1839; diverges (to co-operate with the advancing Force from Bombay) *toward Hydrabad* 2nd to 7 Feb.; but countermarches on receiving Intelligence of the *entire Submission of the* previously hostile *Amírs of Sinde*, who transfer their feudal Allegiance from Afghanistán to the British Government, surrender Karachia and Tatta, and *fully open to British Enterprise the Navigation of the Indus;* is the first British army that **crosses the Indus** (at *Bukkur* the Gibraltar of the River, on a Bridge of Boats) 14th and 15th Feb. 1839; comes into Communication 4th March with *the Bombay Contingent* conducted up the right Bank of the Indus from Tatta, through the Lukee pass, Sehwun, and Larkhanu, by M. Gen. *Sir John Keane*. The severe and long-continued Endurances from toilsome difficulties of the march, privations, and Climate, with harassing Attacks of the *Beloujees* (whose Khan *Mehrab* at *Khelat* is treacherously professing to negociate a friendly Treaty), commence in Cutch Gundava (part of Beloujistan or *Gedrosia*) between Shikarpore, near the Border of Sinde, and Dadur; and are greatly aggravated in the seven Days' defiling through the *Pass of Bolan*, into which the Bengal Column leads 18 March 1839, followed by Shah Sujah's levy as the Central Division (which becomes reduced from 6,000 to 1,500 effective men); the Bombay contingent enters the pass 9th April. At Kwettah 7th April *sir John Keane* personally assumes the Command in Chief of the united *army of the Indus*, on joining the advanced Bengal Column; which **enters Kandahar** without resistance 25th April 1839, one of the Dil Khan ex-chiefs having abandoned it and fled toward Persia the previous Day. *Solemn Recognition of Shah Sujah-ul-Mulk as* (the restored) *Sovereign of Afghanistán* 8th May 1839. The army breaks up from Kandahar 27 June [the day of *Runjeet Singh's Demise*]; arrives before **GHAZNA** [capital of the **Ghaznavides 1000**] 21 July, splendidly **carried in a two Hours' Assault** 23 **July 1839** *(Capt. Geo. Thomson* chief Engineer blows in the Kabul Gate, *Lieut.-Col.* (the Brigadier) *Dennie* leads the Storm). Finally *Shah Sujah*, after 30 years of Exile and adventurous Vicissitude, is triumphantly re-seated in the palace of his ancestors at **Kabul** 7 Aug. 1839;—the Bengal Quota of the Army having, since leaving Firozepore 10th December 1838, **performed a March chiefly through difficult and untried Countries of above 1700 Eng. Miles.** *Dost Muhammad Khan*, ex-chief of Kabul, pursued by Major Outram 3 to 9 August, escapes into Kúnduz from Syghan.

During the Advance and operations of the main army from the South, Col. Wade from the (Eastward) Punjab with the Shah-zada Timúr, Shah Sujah's eldest son, and sustained by the Sikhs, forces *the Khyber* or Teera *Pass.*

The *Bombay* Contingent commences its homeward Movement from Kabul under Major-gen. Willshire 16 Sept., and in its Progress **storms Khelat** (the treacherous Khan *Mehrab* slain in the Assault) 13 Nov. 1839. Part of the *Bengal* Force, together with sir John Keane, (created *Baron Keane of Ghuznee* 20th Dec.), commencing their retrogressive march from Kabul toward British India 15 Oct. 1839—by way of Peshawur (first Sikh Station where sir John Keane remains 7th to 23rd Nov.), Attok on the Indus, and across the Punjab—arrive at *Firozepore* 2 Jan. 1840; as the Conqueror of the Afghans, the inveterate Foes of the Sikhs, sir John is throughout the Punjab treated with the utmost distinction and cordiality, is especially invited and magnificently received by the Court at Lahore.

The Dost re-enters Afghanistán with 6 to 9,000 chiefly Usbek Troops; but he and his ally the Walee of Khulúm are *totally defeated by Brigadier Dennie*, with about 800 Men and 2 Guns, *at Bamian* 18 Sept. 1840; being again *routed by M.-Gen. Sir R. Sale at Purwur* 2nd Nov., he voluntarily surrenders himself to sir Wm. Hay Macnaghten the British Envoy at Kabul 3 Nov. 1840; (arrives as a prisoner of War, and is treated with every generous Courtesy by the Governor-General, at Calcutta about May, 1841).

After the *Death of Runjeet Singh* (aged 60) 27 June 1839, and of his immediate Successor (through an accident at his Coronation) followed by a disputed Succession, a temporary *disorganization of the* SIKH *power in the Punjab* (estimated to comprise a population of about 20,000,000) takes place; the Governor of Kashmír is murdered by his own Troops 1841; Capt. Broadfoot, escorting Shah Sujah's wives across the Punjab from British India, narrowly escapes, about May 1841, a threatened perilous attack from an army of marauding Sikh Soldiery.—Symptoms of Disaffection, and extensive Conspiracy, *in the Dekan*, lead to the Deposition, by the British, of the (Mahratta) *Rájá of Satara*, Sept. 1839, in favour of his Brother; also to the Occupation of *Karnoul*, Oct. 1839, in which an immense accumulation of Military Stores, Cannon, and Equipments, is found *secreted;* the Nawab and his *Rohilla* or Patan Mercenaries, who quit the Fortress, made prisoners.—*Jodhpúr*, a Rajpút Capital, surrenders to the British, September 1839.

Aden in Arabia, important Maritime Entrepot and principal Key to the passage from India up the Red Sea, although made over to the British by the Sultan of Turkey, being refused to be surrendered by its Garrison, is *taken possession of by Storm* 19 Jan. 1839; the *third* Attempt of the Arabs forcibly to recover it is repulsed with great Slaughter 5 July 1840.

FIRST Military and Maritime Indo-British **EXPEDITION AGAINST CHINA** 1840 [See China].

Monthly STEAM PACKET COMMUNICATION with Bombay via **Egypt** and the Red Sea **1838:** the merit of opening this *earliest Line of regular Steam Intercourse* between England and India, may be

[*Concluded on the Reverse.*]

CHINA.

[**Continuation from Sheet No. 1.**]

and, being aided by treachery, threaten the whole country with subjugation, when the death of the Man-tchu king Tieng-tsung, 1627, puts an end to the war. But tranquillity is not restored; Li-tching rises in rebellion, and at last gains possession of Peking, driving the emperor to self-destruction **1644.** *One* Chinese prince only, still holds out (in Leao-tung) and invites the **Man-tchu Tatars** to his succour. The rebel Li-tching is subdued. But,

11. THE MAN-TCHU Tatars—Tsing *(Pure)* Dynasty—keep possession of and rule over China as a conquered country from 1644.

[*Isolated* commercial Transactions with the English *commence* in 1637, but no settled or systematically regular Intercourse exists until nearly a Century later. The *Man-tchu* Rulers, inimical to foreign Trade, exclude the English from Ning-po and Amoy.]

Shün-tchi, 1644-61.
Kang-hi, 1661-1722—61 Years.
Yung-tching, 1722-35; expels, 1723, the internally distracted catholic missions.
KIEN-LUNG, 1735 resigns 1796—61 Yrs.; dies 1799.

[On the Chinese, in sign of their Submission, the Man-tchus impose *the long plaited Tatar Tail and shaven Crown.*

At this Period the Nation may be classed into *Han*-ites or Chinese, and *Man*-ites or *Man*-tchu Tatars.]

Commodore *Anson* in his voyage round the world enters the Canton Waters in the Centurion, the first British man-of-war ever seen in China 1741.

Lord Macartney's embassy—(quits England Sept. 1792, re-lands in England Sept. 1794).

The Man-tchu Tatars are by this time (1792) wholly amalgamated with the Chinese nation. Besides ruling over China and the Man-tchu Tatary, they have subjected the Kalkas (a tribe of the Mogul Tatars), the Kalmuks, and Little Bukhárá (or Kashgar). The Man-tchu superiority is also acknowledged in Tibet, and the Corea.

Kia-king, 1796—**1820.**

Lord Amherst's embassy—(leaves England Feb. 1816, returns August 1817).

Taou-kwang from **1820,** still *reigning* 18**41.**

The Indian *Spasmodic Cholera* enters China on the north-west, and south-east, causing dreadful ravages 1820-21. Great Fire at Canton, 1st—3rd Nov., 1822, abt. 10,000 houses destroyed, estimated loss to the British East-India Company 5, to 600,000*l.*—A *Muhammadan* insurrection, in Western Tatary, under *Chang-kih-urh* (captured and sent in a cage to Peking), suppressed 1828. Threatening revolt, under Le-tih-ming, in the northern mountain-borders of Canton, March 1832: and formidable rising in the island of Formosa 1832-3.—A British *Experimental* Trading Voyage (in the Lord Amherst small Country Ship), accompanied by Mr. *Gutzlaff* as Interpreter, northward along the Coast from Canton to Shanghai in Keangnán, thence to the Corea, and returning by Loochoo, 26 Feb. to 4 Sept. 1832; although hospitably received by the natives, is, in its commercial objects, so effectually obstructed by the Mandarins, as wholly to discourage Repetition.

In April 1834 *the East-India Company's* (exclusive) *Trade with China* ceases. Lord *Napier* His **Britannic Majesty's** *first* "chief superintendent" at Canton, under the remodeled Indian charter, arrives at Macao 14 July, 1834; is *refused to be acknowledged by the Chinese authorities;* the Imogene and Andromache British Frigates *forcibly* pass the Bocca Tigris Batteries 7th and 9th Sept. up to Wham-poa; Lord Napier, to prevent protracted Interruption to the Trade, is induced to retire from Canton 21st Sept.; although ill, is subjected to insulting and harassing Detentions in the River: *dies at Macao* 11*th Oct.* 1834—this Issue is regarded by the Chinese authorities as an achieved Triumph. (The Rev. Dr. Rob. Morrison, able Chinese scholar, dies at Canton 1 Aug. 1834.) The prohibited, tho' "*most openly and undisguisedly*" connived at, **Traffic in Opium** having greatly increased after the opening of the Trade to China, a course of violence and outrage for its forcible and total Suppression is commenced 23rd March 1839 by the Imp. Commissioner *Lin*, who, after summoning Mr. Dent to his Tribunal, suddenly arrests all the other British merchants at Canton, and extorts from the chief Superintendent Capt. C. Elliot (who is *himself made prisoner* and *threatened with public Execution*) as the price of his and their *Safety* and Liberation, the *Surrender to the Chinese of the whole of the Opium* then upon the Coast of China, valued at £2,000,000 *Sterling*. Early in May the whole of the Opium having been delivered up, the merchants, released from Imprisonment, *quit Canton for Macao*, followed 25th May by the chief Superintendent. On the 26th Aug. 1839 the Eng. are compelled in conseq. of the Death of a Chinese in an affray with Eng. and American Sailors at Hong-kong, to *flee from Macao*. The Chinese massacre five Lascars, and barbarously wound Mr. Moss a passenger, on board a defenceless English schooner.—Climax and Anti-Climax of annihilative Decrees, and the Discomfiture of 29 War Junks under Admi. Kwang, "descended from the God of War," by the Volage 28 guns! Capt. Smith, and the Hyacinth 18 guns! 3 Nov. 1839—one Junk blown up, three sunk, and several water-logged.

First British Expedition and **EARLIEST EUROPEAN WAR against China.**

An Indo-British Armament under R. Adm. G. Elliot and Brigadier Burrell leaves its first Rendezvous at Singapore 30th May 1840; captures the Fort and Town of *Tinghai* in the Isle of **Tchusan** 5th and 6th July—first British Conquest in the Celestial Empire; meanwhile Capt. Bourchier in the Blonde Frigate *(his Flag of Truce being fired upon)* destroys the Chinese Fort and War Junks at *Amoy* 3rd July. The Expedition arrives off the mouth of the Pei-ho or **Peking River,** in the Gulf of Pe-tchi-li, 9th Aug. 1840; a negociation is opened between Capt. C. Elliot (Chief Superintendent from Canton) and *Keshen*, a Chinese Red Button 3rd Class, in Tents near the Pei-ho 30 Aug.—15 Sept. 1840; but all hopes of speedy adjustment are dissipated by the Chinese obtaining the astounding concession of having the *Seat of Negociation* **removed** to an opposite Extremity of the Empire viz. **from the Pei-ho** *to the* **Canton** *River!* R. Adm. Elliot (from ill health) resigns his Command to Commodore *Sir J. G. Bremer* 29th Nov. 1840, on which Day also the *Imperial Commissioner* **Keshen** arrives at Canton. The Negotiation with Capt. C. Elliot tardily resumed, and diversely procrastinated, being at length broken off, *Commodore Bremer* storms Chuenpee and Tykok Tow, *Outer* Forts of the Bocca Tigris, 7th Jan. 18**41,** but his further operations are suspended by a Flag of Truce, and the Resumption of diplomatic Conference ending 20th Jan. in a *Preliminary Treaty of Peace*, followed by the Restoration, 21st Jan., of the two captured Forts, and an order for the Brit. Evacuation of Tchusan (carried into effect 25th Feb.); a Fête is given, in celebration of the Treaty, by Keshen 26th January. On the 14th Feb. Capt. Elliot, as arranged with Keshen, sends the draft of a Treaty, for the final Adjustment of outstanding Details, in the Iron Steamer Nemesis, which, being fired upon from North Wangtong, fruitlessly returns to the Superintendent 19th Feb. This decisive Act, in addition to infuriately hostile Decrees previously issued at Canton, as well as the unremitted prosecution of warlike preparations along the whole line of the River, being sufficiently confirmatory of the perfidious Character of the Chinese Negotiation, a **brilliant Series of British Achievement** on the Canton River commences by the Storming of the (Wangtong and Anunghoy) inner **Bocca Tigris** or **Bogue Forts** and Batteries 25th and 26th Feb. 18**41** (the Chinese *Adm. Kwang* slain). *The Batteries* at **Wham-poa** (12 or 14 miles above the Bocca) the *final Anchorage for all European Vessels*, are next destroyed, forty War Junks, together with the Cambridge previously East-India-man of 900 Tons, blown up, and 2,000 Troops scattered before the British Fire. After which fall, among others, within sight of Canton, the formidable Howqua and "Napier" Forts (the "Napier" having been erected to commemorate the Expulsion from Canton, and subsequent Death of Lord Napier 1834). Finally in all *thirty* forts or Batteries mounting 800 Cannon, every War Junk, Fire Ship, *sunken Defence*, or other devisable Barrier, as also every natural obstacle, along a tedious extent of River Navigation, are swept away or overcome; and by *the* 18*th March* the British Fleet is *triumphantly moored along the Quays of Canton*, and the Union Jack of Eng. hoisted on the Walls of the British Factory as the ascendant Standard over the Second Capital of the vast Chinese Empire; the immense population of which City (by some estimated at nearly a million) as well as its entire wealth then being completely at the mercy of the victorious armament, *with no other Casualties on the British Side from* 24*th Feb. to* 18*th March* 1841 *than* 1 *Lieut. and* 25 *men killed, and* 26 *men wounded!*

Commodore Bremer proceeds to Bengal for personal Conference with the Governor-General, Earl Auckland; re-sails from Calcutta, after a month's stay, with Expeditionary Re-inforcements 26 May. Capt. C. Elliot's diplomatic Proceedings, as well as the proffered Terms of the abortive Treaty, being disapproved, *Sir Henry Pottinger* (as announced in the Commons 6 May 1841) is nominated by Her Majesty's Government in England to succeed him.—Meanwhile one of the Vengeance-breathing Celestial Decrees published at Macao 31 March 1841 orders the Chinese to "*Seize* the Barbarians" ['seize Zatanai'] "and make an entire Extermination and end of *the whole of them.*" The "Foo, Chow, and Heen Magistrates" of the Canton districts are disgraced from their Rank, but retained in office to redeem by superlative Deeds the past Reverses.—Horrid treatment by the Chinese authorities at Ning-po of Mrs. Noble (shipwrecked wid. of a Brit. mariner) kept in a Cage of the Cube of 3 ft. by 3 ft. 2 in. until nearly giving Birth to an orphan child. Capt. Stead (R.N.) commdg. a Provision Ship, who ignorant of the British evacuation, lands at Tchusan, is seized and murd. by the Mandarins.

The Chinese, in Breach of a Local Armistice concluded in March, having assembled about 40 or 45,000 Troops and erected new Defences at **Canton,** and otherwise strongly exhibited hostile Demonstrations, the British Armament re-ascends the Canton River from Hong-Kong under Capt. *Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse* and M. Genl. *Sir Hugh Gough*. The advanced Vessels after arriving off Canton are simultaneously assailed by *Fire-rafts*, Boats filled with Troops, and Batteries bet. 10 and 11 O'Clock *at night* 21 May. Early on the 22nd the Shamien heavy Battery is speedily silenced; while a large Flotilla of Fire-Rafts together with abt. 35 War-Junks and Fishing Vessels filled with Tatar and Chinese Troops, above Canton, are rapidly annihilated by the *Nemesis Steamer* (with 32-pounders) under Mr. *Hall*, and armed Boats. After a successful Reconnoissance, under Commander *Belcher*, on the 23rd: a general Landing of abt. 2,223 Land Troops with abt. 1,000 Seamen and Marines, is effected, from a River Branch abt. 4 Miles North-Westward above Canton, on the 24*th May* (Her Majesty's Birth-Day). On the 25th under all the disadvantages of an unknown Route partly thro' inundated Paddy (Rice) Fields, and the Assailment on the right by heavy Columns debouching from the Western Suburbs of Canton, on the left by formidable numbers from a strongly entrenched Camp, the British Forces steadily advance, and brilliantly carry all the exterior Defences of Canton, firmly planting themselves within 100 Paces of the City Walls; into two forts *Northward* of Canton the 49th Regt. are the first to penetrate; two Forts *North-Westward* are carried by the Seamen under Capt. *Bourchier* R. N.; and into the *Entrenched Camp* of 4,000 Men to the *North East* (said to be encouraged by the Presence of the Tatar Genl. *Yang*), approachable only by two narrow Foot-Paths, exposed to heavy and incessant Fire, Capt. *Grattan* 18th Foot valiantly leads. Meantime *South-Westward* Major Pratt, with the 26th Foot, holds the Factories which he captured on the 24th May; Commander *Warren* storms the French Fort, and silences all Resistance along the River, from the Factories to the Westmost Fort. On the Morning of the 26th the Chinese, hoisting a Flag of Truce, offer to treat. On the 27th (but 45 minutes before the Hour fixed to carry, by Battery and Storm, the City-Walls and interior Mound) the well-planned and eagerly-desired finishing Attack, on the now for the *second time* **prostrated Canton,** is prevented by a most unwelcome Dispatch from the British Plenipotentiary Capt. Elliot; who finally, 27*th May, concludes the following Convention*, viz., 1. The Chinese are, within a week, to pay 6,000,000 Dollars to the Crown of Eng.; as well as Compensation in full for

[*Concluded on the Reverse.*]

TABLE XIV, **Concluded.**

INDIA, *concluded from Sheet No. 2.*

mainly, if not solely, ascribed to the skilful Enterprise, the unremitting Exertions, (and, as it is said, the severe *personal Sacrifices*) of Mr. *Thomas Waghorn;* who in 1829, under the orders of *Lord Ellenborough*, inspects and reports upon ("the perfect practicability and usefulness of") the whole Route, which he again fully traverses, in 1832, under the direction of Mr. Charles Grant (Lord Glenelg). In Oct. 1835, Mr. Waghorn, having intermediately met with *no* Encouragement from *the Court of Directors*, and with little beyond Promises from the Board of Control, proceeds at last *on his own Resources* to Egypt, where he *so-perfectly* secures the friendship of the Pacha and *organises the Land-Transport across the Desert*, that his private Line of Transit from London via Marseilles and Suez to Bombay occupies but 49 Days!—gradually and ultimately leading, in 1838, to the immeasurable Benefits of a regular *Monthly* Line of 35 Days!! Transit. *This Route is* **not** *interrupted even during the Syrian war* 1840. Packet-Steamers, of 1600 Tons and 500 Horse-power, *from* **Calcutta** *to Suez*, touching at Madras and Ceylon, will commence running in **1842.**

Colonel Chesney's Mission, 1835, to explore a Packet-Route *by way of the* **Euphrates,** supported by a public Grant of 20,000*l.*, has not produced any practical Issue up to January 1842: (the 22 Shipwrecked-Survivors of the Expedition return to England January 1837).

Successful Irruption, during the disorders in the Punjab, of an independent Body *of Sikh Soldiery into* **Tibet** 1841. *Vast Armament* and threatening Aspect *of the* **Burmese** under the Emperor *Tharawaddie;* against which, *Indo-British Reinforcements* are rapidly despatched *to the Irrawaddy*, Nov. 1841.

A general **COMMERCIAL transit through Egypt** is accorded to the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* by **Muhammad Ali** 15 September 1841, *to commence 1st January* **1842.**

CHINA, *concluded from Sheet No. 2.*

TABLE XIV, **Concluded.**

all Losses from Fire or Plunder in the Factories, and the Destruction (in 1839) of the Spanish Brig Bilbaino; 2. All Troops not belonging to the Province of Quang-tung are, within six Days, to evacuate Canton (without either Banner flying, or Music sounding) and retire, together with the Imperial War-Commissioners, to above 60 Miles from Canton; 3. Conditions No. 1 and 2 being fulfilled, the British are to retire beyond the Bocca Tigris; are to restore Wang-tong and all other fortified places within the Canton River, but these are not to be re-armed until Peace between the two Nations.

On the 30th May during the Evacuation of Canton by the Chinese Forces many thousands of irregular Troops, having threatened the British Rear, are forcibly dislodged from various Positions. On the Re-concentration before Canton of the Troops employed in this Day's successful Operations (in which *the 26th Foot* take a spirited part) a Company of the *37th Madras Seapoys* under Lt. *Hadfield*, detached, late in the Day, to keep open a Communication with the 26th Regt., are found to have been, amid a terrific Thunder-Storm and Torrents of Rain, wholly lost sight of. Two Companies of Marines with *Percussion*-Musquets are instantly dispatched in search of them: and, in the dusk of night, they are happily discovered by the Discharge of a Musquet, which is heard and answered by the hard-pressed Seapoys; three hearty Cheers from the Marines, rapidly returned, confirm the Recognition; and two Vollies, on arriving at the Scene of the perilously unequal Conflict, from the Percussion-Musquets, suffice to liberate the gallant little Square, which, with dauntless Energy and Perseverance has had by the Bayonet alone (the Flint Musquets being, as Fire-Arms, almost wholly useless from the Rain) to keep at Bay the encompassing *thousands* of Chinese Lance-men.

On the 1st of June (the Conditions No. 1 and 2 having then rapidly approximated to entire Fulfilment) the whole of the British Forces re-embark for Hong-Kong. The brave and able Capt. *Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse* dies of Fever (brought on by long Exposure to the Sun, over-Exertion, and Anxiety) 14 June 1841, is buried at Macao.

Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer from Calcutta, rejoins the Armament 18 June. *Sir Henry Pottinger* & Rear-Adm. *Sir Wm. Parker* arrive from England at Macao in 67 Days (including 10 Days' Stay at Bombay) on the 9th August. The Ex-Plenipotentiary Captn. Elliot, and Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer return to England. A large Division of the Armament under Sir Wm. Parker and Sir Henry Pottinger, leaving a formidable Squadron of Observation at Hong-Kong, sails Northward 21st or 24th August 1841.

[The late Rev. Dr. Morrison estimates the population of the Chinese Empire, 1824, as not exceeding 150 to 200 millions.]

INDIA, PERSIA, AFGHANISTAN, AND CHINA,

in latest Continuation (subsequently to the Oriental Sheets being printed off) will be found on the Reverse of Sheet No. 3, Table XIII.

TABLE XV.

RETROSPECT OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

FROM 3984 BEFORE CHRIST TO A TOTAL PERIOD

ANCIENT HISTORY.

FROM **3984** BEFORE TO **476** AFTER CHRIST. A PERIOD OF 4460 YEARS.

I.

The earliest Traditions, and most ancient History.

YEARS before CHRIST.	
3984 according to Petavius.	**CREATION OF THE WORLD;** and Man in his primitive state.

II.

Assyrio-Babylonian Monarchy. Golden Period of Egypt and of Phœnicia. Mythological History of the Hellenes. Rome. **From 2000 to 555.**

YEARS before CHRIST.	
2000	NINUS and SEMIRAMIS: The great **Assyrian** Monarchy. **INACHUS,** in Argos and Sicyon.
1756	**SIDON,** a commercial State. THE DESCENDANTS OF ABRAHAM **in Egypt.**
1680	*Œnotrus* and *Peucetius,* from Arcadia, in Italy.
1556	*Cecrops,* from **Egypt,** in Attica.
1500	MOSES. *The Deluge of Deucalion.* **HELLEN.** **CADMUS,** from **Phœnicia,** in Thebes.
1300	*Mœris. Sesostris.* **OBELISKS.** *Pelops,* from Lydia, in Southern Greece.
1260	*Egypt's Golden Period.* The **ARGONAUTS; ORPHEUS.** *Evander* in Italy.
1184	DESTRUCTION OF TROY. **PYRAMIDS.**
1104	**SAUL.** The **HERACLIDÆ** and *Dorians.* *Utica* and *Gades* (Cadiz) founded by the **Phœnicians.**
1044	**DAVID.** *Ionians* in Asia-Minor. **ETRURIA** flourishes. *Cumæ.*
1000	**SOLOMON.**—*Tyre* powerful. **Greek Republics.**
944	**HOMER.**
888	SARDANAPALUS. DIDO in **Carthage.** **LYCURGUS.** **New-Assyrian** MONARCHY.
777	Computation by *Olympiads.*
754	**ROME** founded.
684	Annual Archons in Athens. *Assyria declines.*
614	NECHO's vessels are said to circumnavigate Africa.
600	NEBUCHADNEZZAR: The great **Babylonian** Empire.
594	**SOLON.**
585	THALES. CYAXARES. ALYATTES.
560	PISISTRATUS. CRŒSUS.

III.

Persian Monarchy. Golden Age of Grecian Science. Rising Power of Rome. **From 555 to 333.**

YEARS before CHRIST.	
555	CYRUS: The great **PERSIAN** Monarchy, from the Archipelago to the Tigris, and from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf.
510	**HIPPIAS** expelled from Athens; and **TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS** from Rome.
490	**THE BATTLE OF MARATHON.**
480	**THERMOPYLÆ: SALAMIS.** *Themistocles.* **ÆSCHYLUS. SOPHOCLES.**
478	*Hiero* in *Sicily:* **PINDAR.**
452	Laws of the Twelve Tables.
449	*Cimon* dies in Cyprus.
444	**PERICLES.** **HERODOTUS:** Thurii.
431 to 404	THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.
401	Cyrus revolts against Artaxerxes.
399	**SOCRATES** dies.
	Veii besieged.
	Dionysius I. in Sicily.
	Agesilaus in Asia.
390	Defeat of the Romans on the *Allia* by the Gauls.
387	*Peace of Antalcidas.*
363	**EPAMINONDAS** dies.
	PLEBEIAN CONSULS in Rome.
346	**PHILIP** of Macedon, Member of the Amphictyonic Council.
338	**PHILIP'S VICTORY AT CHÆRONEA.** *The Latins and Campanians subjugated by the Romans.*

IV.

Macedonian Monarchy. Decline of Greece. Rome acquires the Sovereignty of the world, but loses her own Freedom. **From 333 to 30.**

YEARS before CHRIST.	
333	ALEXANDER, carries the **MACEDONIAN** conquests from the Ionian Sea to the Hyphasis. d. **323.** His vast empire dissolves into minor States.
300	The PTOLEMIES. **ALEXANDRIAN LEARNING** and **COMMERCE.**
280	**PYRRHUS** in Italy. The **ÆTOLIAN** and **ACHÆAN** Leagues. Gauls in Asia.
264 to 241	THE FIRST PUNIC WAR.
	Livius Andronicus.
222	**CLEOMENES,** the Reformer of Sparta, retires into Egypt. **ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT** in Syria. **UPPER ITALY, ROMAN:** Asdrubal victorious in Spain.
218 to 201	**THE SECOND PUNIC WAR. HANNIBAL.**
189	*Asia cis Taurum, Roman.* *The Ætolian League dissolved.* **Pergamenian Library.**
168	*Macedonia, Roman.*
146	**CORINTH AND CARTHAGE DESTROYED.**
133	Pergamus, Roman.
88	*Mithridates. Sylla.*
63	**CICERO.** Catiline.
55	**CÆSAR INVADES BRITAIN.**
48	**CÆSAR'S VICTORY AT PHARSALUS** over Pompey.
44	**CÆSAR** assass. in the Senate.
42	**BRUTUS** DIES. ANTONY. CLEOPATRA.
31	**BATTLE OF ACTIUM:**
30	**ROME A MONARCHY.**

V.

The Universal Monarchy of the Romans, overthrown by the Great Migration of Nations. **From 30 *before* Christ to 476 *after* CHRIST.**

YEARS before CHRIST.	
30	**1. GOLDEN PERIOD OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.** AUGUSTUS. **VIRGIL. HORACE.**

YEARS after CHRIST.	
	BIRTH OF CHRIST.
9	Varus defeated by Hermann.
14	TIBERIUS.
54 to 68	NERO.
70	*Titus destroys Jerusalem.*
43 to 84	**CONQUEST OF BRITAIN.**
100	**TRAJAN:** the Tigris the Eastern Boundary.
180	*Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus* dies. The Marcomanni.
	2. Decline of the Roman Empire. SOLDIERS DISPOSE OF THE THRONE.
226	*New-Persian Empire of the* SASSANIDES. Odin.
270	**AURELIAN,** Restitutor Orbis, repulses the *Alemanni, Goths,* and *Persians.*
333	CONSTANTINE **Christian.** **Constantinople,** the Imperial Capital. New distribution of the Empire.
363	JULIAN.
374	**The Huns** cross the Wolga. **THE GREAT MIGRATION OF NATIONS.** **Alani. Ostro-Goths: Visi-goths.**
395	THEODOSIUS dies: **3. EASTERN** and **WESTERN** Empires.
408	*Alaric* re-enters Italy.
416	The **Visi-Goths** in Spain.
429	The **Vandals** in Africa.
449	The **SAXONS** and **ANGLES** in Britain.
451	*Attila,* king of the Huns, defeated in Gaul.
476	**4.** *Romulus Augustulus* abdicates: **END OF THE WEST-ROMAN RULE.**

YEARS after CHRIST.	
500	CLOVIS, Franks.
555	**JUSTINIAN.** **Belisarius. Tribon**
	KHOSRU NOS New-Pe from the Sea to the the Iaxartes
600	KHOSRU II. rules from the Nile, to Bosporus.
622	MUHAMMA **THE ARABS** or vert the Empire.
711	**The Arabs in S** The *Sma* Europe.
732	*Charles Ma tory over at Tours.*
800	CHARLEMA rules betwee Tiber, Raab, HARÚN-UR-R *Irene* tributa Arabs. Northern Euro
827	**EGBERT** subjects **Saxon Kingd**
843	*Treaty of at Verdun;* Germany, France, Italy.
863	*Gorm the Old* Danish Isl
888	*Charles the* (deposed 887) **THE FRANKISH DISSOLVES.** ALFRED THE **THE KHALIFAT**

IVERSAL HISTORY.

TO 1841 AFTER CHRIST.

F 5825 YEARS.

TABLE XV.

MODERN HISTORY.

FROM 476 AFTER CHRIST TO 1841. A PERIOD OF 1365 YEARS.

VII

Middle Ages.
Papal Power.
Crusades.
Golden Age of Upper-Italy.
Turks.
From 888 to 1453.

YEARS after CHRIST.	
900	THE NORTHMEN (NOR-MANS, DANES, Ost-mans, and Warǣgi,) in England, France, Ireland, and Russia.
	THE HUNGARIANS in Germany and Italy.
962	OTTO I. THE GREAT, Roman Emperor. Silver Mines discovered; and the Vine planted in Germany.
987	*Hugh Capet.*
1000	Christianity in the North.
1013	Swen of Denmark.
1066	WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.
1072	Malek-Sháh Jalal-ud-dín.
1073	HILDEBRAND (GREGORY VII.) Celibacy. Henry IV. of Germany. Robert Guiscard.
1095	CRUSADES. Golden Period of Venetian Commerce.
1150	Aragon. Castile. Portugal.
1154	*Henry* II. Plantagenet. IRELAND 1172.
1183	Peace of Constance: Upper-Italy divided into small Republics.
1190	SALADIN. RICHARD CŒUR DE LION. Philip Augustus.
1200	*Innocent* III.
1204	Constantinople conquered by the Latins.
1215	MAGNA CHARTA.
1220	JENGHIS-KHAN rules from the Dnieper to the Ganges. Mariner's Compass. Inquisition.
1250	Club Law in Germany.
1272	EDWARD I. *Longshanks.* Wales 1282. Roger Bacon, d. 1292.
1273	*Rudolph of Habsburg.*
1279	Kublai-Khan completes the CONQUEST OF CHINA.
1300	OSMAN. Boniface VIII. UPPER-ITALY FLOURISHES. CIMABUE. DANTE; PETRARCA, BOCCACCIO.
1305	*Papal Exile* to 1377. Will. Wallace. Will. Tell.
1315	Switzerland free. Gun-powder.
1327	EDWARD III.
1337	Hundred Years' War bet. England and France. Edward THE BLACK PRINCE. Cregy. Poictiers. *Wickliffe.* Chaucer.
1378	*Schism in the Western Church.*
1397	UNION OF CALMAR.
1400	TIMUR spreads his conquests from the Indus to the Dnieper.
14 14	Council of Constance. Three Popes. Huss.
1415	HENRY V. Azincourt. Ceuta.
1440	PRINTING.
1453	CONSTANTINOPLE TAKEN BY THE TURKS (learned Modern-Greeks in Italy, Cosmo de Medici:) END OF THE EAST-ROMAN RULE.

VIII

Revival of Learning.
Great Geographical Discoveries.
Reformation.
Austro-Spanish Preponderance in Europe.
From 1453 to 1648.

YEARS after CHRIST.	
	PORTUGUESE DISCOVERIES on the Western Coast of Africa.
1455	*Civil Wars of York and Lancaster* (to 1485).
1463	*Prince* HENRY THE MARINER *of Portugal* dies.
	Matthias Corvinus in Hungary.
	Letter-Post in France.
1479	Ferdinand (the Catholic), and Isabel.
1485	*Henry* VII. Tudor. Cabots 1497.
1486	DIAZ REACHES THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
1492	COLUMBUS, d. 1506. Opulence and Power of Spain.
1498	VASCO DE GAMA discovers the passage to INDIA from the Cape of Good Hope. *Portugal* a great Commercial State.
1517	LUTHER. Zwingli. Henry VIII. CHARLES V. and FRANCIS I. DA VINCI. RAFFAEL. TITIAN. CORREGGIO. Italy the sport of Foreign Powers. Sulimán II. Bábar.
1540	Ignacio de Loyola.
1555	*Philip* II.
1579	The Independence of the Protestant Netherlands (or Republic of Holland) begins by the Union of Utrecht.
1558	ELIZABETH. Foundation of the Naval and Commercial Greatness of Britain.
1588	DESTRUCTION OF THE "INVINCIBLE" SPANISH ARMADA. SHAKSPERE. Shah Abbas, the Great.
1600	*The Dutch make Conquests in India.*
1603	James I. Stuart: Union of the Crowns of Great Britain.
1610	*Henry* IV. of France assassinated. *Galilei.*
1618	THIRTY YEARS' WAR.
1632	*Gustavus Adolphus:* Great power of *Sweden* in the North.
1648	PEACE OF WESTPHALIA, the preponderance of Austro-Spain annihilated; the Protestant Religion finally protected. Standing Armies. Coffee. Tea. Tobacco.

IX

Preponderance of France in Continental Europe.
From 1648 to 1721.

YEARS after CHRIST.	
1649	*Charles* I. beheaded. Commonwealth.
	LOUIS XIV. overawes the Continent of Europe.
1653	*Oliver Cromwell.* MILTON.
1660	*Charles* II. restored. *Habeas Corpus Act.*
	The Peace of Oliva, confirms the Predominance of Sweden in the North. Aurungzebe.
1668	Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1678 and 1679	Peace of Nimeguen. *Prussia.*
1683	Louis XIV.'s Chambers of Re-Union. The Turks besiege Vienna.
1688	REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND: *William* III. and *Mary.* *Bill of Rights.*
1697	Peace of Ryswick.
1699	The Peace of Carlowitz, breaks the power of the Turks.
1700	Northern War.
1701	SPANISH SUCCESSION-WAR.
1704	Battle of Blenheim: *Marlborough.* NEWTON.
1706	Parliamentary Union of England and Scotland.
1709	*Charles* XII. defeated at Pultawa.
1713	The Peace of Utrecht, destroys the preponderance of France.
1714	George I. BRUNSWICK-Hanover.
1721	The Peace of Nystadt, annihilates the Swedish ascendency in the North. Peter I. the Great, Russia powerful.

X

Balance of Power of the five principal States of Europe.
Revolution in France.
System of Prepotency.
From 1721 to 1811.

YEARS after CHRIST.	
	The Pragmatic Sanction of the Emp. Charles VI.
1727	George II. Nadir Shah, despoils *Delhi* 1739.
1733	Stanislaus Lesczinski of Poland.
1740	*Austrian Succession-War.* MARIA THERESIA. FREDERIC II.
1756	SEVEN YEARS' WAR.
1757	Chatham. Plassy.
1760	GEORGE III. Paniput 1761.
1762	Havana. Manila.
1763	Peace of Paris and of Hubertsburg. ENGLAND RULES THE OCEAN: AND SWAYS THE DESTINIES OF INDIA. Australasia explored: COOK.
1774	Peace of Kontschak-Kainardge: The Porte without power. Catharine II.
1775	Bunker's Hill.
1776	The *Independence of North America declared:*— acknowledged 1783. Washington. Franklin.
1779	Siege of Gibraltar, to 1783: Eliott.
1789	FRENCH REVOLUTION.
1792	France a Republic. Wars to 1814—22 years.
1793	Louis XVI. guillotined.
1795	POLAND PARTITIONED.
1799	Buonaparte, first Consul. Seringapatam, Tippoo slain.
1801	Union of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland.
1804 (to 1814)	NAPOLEON Emperor of the French:—1805 King of Italy: 1806 Chief of the Imperial Family; Protector of the Rhine. Austerlitz. Jena. Wagram.
1805	BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR: *Nelson.* ENGLAND ERECT AGAINST A WORLD IN ARMS.
1807	Sháh Aulum II. dies, last of the Great Moguls.
1808	PENINSULAR WAR (to 1813).
1810	Revolution in Spanish America. CONTINENTAL DICTATORSHIP, and utmost extension of the federative Emp. of NAPOLEON.

XI

Revival of the principle of Equipotency.
General External Peace, and Internal Ferment.
From 1811 to 1841.

YEARS after CHRIST.	
1811	George Prince Regent.
1812	Conflagration of Moscow.
1813	BATTLE OF LEIPZIG.
1814	Capitulation of Paris. Napoleon's Abdication: Restoration of the Bourbons. General Pacification of Europe: Recurrence to the Principle of an Equipoise of Power.
1815	BATTLE OF WATERLOO: *Wellington.* Second Capitulation of Paris. Napoleon's surrender to the British: Exile in St.t Helena. General International Peace in Europe (to 1840—25 years).
1820	GEORGE IV. STEAM NAVIGATION, to India 1825. In many states, popular Discontent, and internal Efforts for political Amelioration.
1829	*Catholic Relief Bill.* Peace of Adrianople. Contraction of the Osmánic Sway: Greece independent; *Egypt* only nominally subject.
1830	WILLIAM IV. RAILWAYS: The Liverpool and Manchester opened 15 Sept. *Algiers* occupied by France. Dethronement and Exile of *Charles* X:— Louis Philippe I. (of Orleans), King of the French. *Belgium* separates from Holland. POLAND gallantly struggles to shake off the Russian Yoke.
1832	*Parliamentary Reform Bills.*
1837	VICTORIA I. Canada in Revolt: reorganized.
1839	Ghazna captured.
1840	First British COLLISION WITH CHINA.

TABLE XVI.

LITERAT

ANCIENT LITERATURE of the

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO

IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENTS.

HEBREWS,
AND OTHER EASTERN NATIONS, TERMED BY THE GREEKS
BARBARIANS.

Olympiads.

Man's earliest meditations are directed to external objects (his latest to himself).
Rude knowledge of Astronomy and Geometry. Inundations of the Nile. Egyptian (Canicular) year. The constellations of the Bear observed by the Phœnician mariners. Magic practised amongst the Chaldeans. Theories of the Hebrews concerning the Creation, Man's first Condition, and the first State of Society.

MOSES, about 1470, lawgiver and historian.
Sanchoniathon, Phœn., about 1200: (fragments of Philo's Greek trans. in Eusebius's Evangelical Prepar. lib. 10. ? ?)
GENEALOGIES registered by the Jewish Priests.—Battle songs.
Samuel's **School of Prophets,** about 1100.—**PYRAMIDS** in Egypt.

Period of the Judges, 1400 to 1100.

1050 **DAVID,** Psalmist.—**Solomon** dies 975.

Golden period of Hebrew Poetry.

After the partition of the Jewish monarchy, the **PROPHETS,**

888 *Lycurgus*, Dido, Sardanapalus.

(777) *Amos, Hosea,* ISAIAH, and (754) *Micah,* reprehend in the language of Inspiration, the idolatry and perverse politics of their kings.

600 *Nebuchadnezzar.* SOLON.

The misfortunes of the Hebrew nation are deplored by

(600) *Jeremiah ;*—and by *Ezekiel* and *Daniel,* during the captivity in Babylon.

Hanno, the Carthaginian ; voyage through the Straits of Gibraltar, probably about 1000, according to some about 500.

46, 3 (594)

555 CYRUS.

Pisistratus.

The Hebrew language remains unpolished; no Prose, no Grammar.

56, 2 (555)

490 *Marathon.*
480 *Salamis.*

72, 3 (490)
75, 1 (480)

Pilpay (probably *Veeshnoo-Sarma*) Hindu fabulist.
Lokman, Arabian fabulist.

444 PERICLES.

Cimon.

ZOROASTER, Founder, or Reformer, of the Magian religion. (The *Zend-Avesta.*)
CONFUCIUS or CON-FU-TSE, the Chinese philosopher, fl. abt. 500.

During the 70 *years' captivity in Babylon* (to 536) the *Chaldaic* intermixes with the Hebrew.

84, 1 (444)

404 Termination of the Peloponnesian war.
Cyrus the Younger.
Agesilaus.

468 *Ezra* compiles **THE BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.**

444 *Nehemiah* founds the holy library. Synagogues.
410 ? *Samaritan* temple on Mount Gerizim, near Sichem.

94, 1 (404)

Among the Hebrews, every trace of even Poetic Culture disappears. The priests are absorbed in religious controversies.

387 *Antalcidas.*

98, 2 (387)

363 *Epaminondas.*
Dionysius II.

104, 2 (363)

338 Philip at Chæronea.

110, 3 (338)

333 ALEXANDER.

333 *Berosus*, Chaldean Priest, history in fragments.

112, 1 (332)

300 **The Ptolemies in Egypt.**
Seleucus in Syria.

From 300, the Jews (subject to the **Ptolemies**) **under the influence of the Greco-Alexandrian learning:** hence the Greek language prevalent in Palestine.

120, 1 (300)

280 *Pyrrhus.*
Achæan and Ætolian leagues.

280 The SEPTUAGINT **Translation** of the Old Testament **into Greek** (Aristeas?).—*Manetho,* Egyptian priest.

125, 1 (280)

222 *Cleomenes* of Sparta.
Antiochus of Syria.
Hannibal.
Philopœmen.

129, 1 (264)

189 *Pergamus.*
168 Macedonia, Roman.
146 **Corinth and Carthage destroyed.**

180 *Jesus* the son of Sirach, moral aphorisms (the Greek version alone extant).
150–100 The compilers of the *four Books of the* **Maccabees.**

139, 3 (222)
150, 1 (180)
158, 3 (146)

Sakuntalá, and various other beautiful Indian (Sanskrit) Dramas and Poems by KALIDASA (100 before Christ?)

173, 1 (88)

88 *Mithridates. Sylla.*
48 *Cæsar* at *Pharsalia.*
31 *OCTAVIAN* off *Actium.*
30 Rome a Monarchy: AUGUSTUS

70 The Pharisees; Sadducees; and Essenes.—Sanhedrim. The language, Greek and Syro-Chaldaic.
20 *before Christ. Hillel* and *Schamai*, founders of two Sects of Scripture Expositors.

187, 3 (30)

JESUS CHRIST.

d. 14 **after Christ.**
Tiberius 14 to 37.
Caligula d. 41. — Claudius d. 54.—*Nero* d. 68.
70 *Jerusalem taken.*
81 to 96 *Domitian.*
98 to 117 Trajan.

40 *after Christ.* PHILO *Judæus* of Alexandria, skilled in Greek philosophy, (at Rome).
60 FLAV. JOSEPHUS 37 to 93, Jewish Hist.

Age of the RABBINS.

In the second century celebrated schools at Tiberias. (The Masora.)

120 Rabbi *Akibha* dies: Jezirah, (Cabbala?)
120 AQUILA, translator of the Old Testament into Greek.

195, 1 =

From this period, Consular *(Roman)* years are substituted for the computation by Olympiads.

138 *Adrian* dies.

160 SYMMACHUS, translator of the Old Testament into Greek.
The *Targum* or Chaldaic paraphrase of the five Books of Moses, by Onkelos (of uncertain date).

161 *Antoninus Pius* dies.

180 THEODOTION, translator of the Old Testament into Greek.

180 *Marcus Aurelius Philosophus* dies.
193 to 211 *Septimus Severus.*
211 to 217 Caracalla.

200 The MISCHNAH, compilation of Traditional laws, by Rabbi Judah the Holy.

222 to 235 *Alex. Severus.*

The GEMARAH (commentary on the Mischnah) in two Parts, viz.

1st. The GEMARAH, or TALMUD OF JERUSALEM, compiled in the 3rd century by Rabbi Jochanan.

2nd. The GEMARAH, or TALMUD OF BABYLON, compiled in the 5th (and completed by the commencement of the 6th) century by Rabbies Asche and Jose.

270 to 275 AURELIAN.

320 *Hillel* the Younger, inventor of a 19 years' cycle.

284 to 305 Diocletian.

306 to 337 CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

Poetry cultivated by the *Arabians.*

361 to 363 *Julian* the Apostate.

375 THE MIGRATION OF NATIONS.

395 *Theodosius* dies: **the Empire divides.**

[Of venerable, but vague, antiquity are

The U-KING of the Chinese;—The VEDAS, or sacred writings, of the Hindus;—The MAHÁ-BHÁRATA, the great Epic Poem of the Hindus; and the Sanskrit Writings called PURÁNAS.]

GREEKS.

In the spontaneous developement of the faculties of the human mind, the imagination is the first to display itself: invents the four-stringed lyre; *Amphion,* the lyre of seven strings; *Marsyas,* the flute.
Oracles. Hymns. Dædalus, about 1260, makes walking images.
Pieria in Thrace, the birth-place of the Muses; Olympus.
ORPHEUS: *Musæus:* (the poems under their names are spurious).
From *Thrace* the Muses wander into *Bœotia;* Helicon, Parnassus.
Cultivation of *Epic Poetry* by the Ionians in Asia Minor.
HOMER, about 1000, *sang* his poems (Wolf's Prolegg.) Ὁ τῶν ἐποποιῶν κύκλος.
HESIODUS, probably not earlier than about 800 (Voss's Mythol. Lett. 2, p. 95).
LYCURGUS 888, legislator of Sparta.—Homer more known in Hellas (Plut. Lyc. 4).
680 *Tyrtæus* of Athens, battle dances.—*Terpander,* festive songs.
666 *Zaleucus,* lawgiver of the Epizephyrian Locrians: *The first Written Laws.*—*Charondas* legislator of Catana.
600 ARCHILOCHUS of Paros, Iambics. ALCÆUS and SAPPHO of Lesbos, Æolian odes.—*Epimenides* of Crete, Vates
SOLON 594 legislator (in verse or prose?), and poet.—*Thales* of Miletus, cosmology (water); predicts the
SEVEN WISE MEN. *Mimnermus,* elegy.—*Thespis,* inventor of tragedy, in Athens.—*Susarion* inventor of com
PROSE cultivated from 600.

555 Æsopus (Babrius, under Aug.; and Maximus Planudes, in the 14th century).—ANAXIMANDER of Miletus, p
air and water), geographical maps.—*Anaximenes* of Miletus, philos. (air).—CADMUS of Miletus, hist.—*Phe*
philos.—THEOGNIS of Megara, Gnomes.—*Phocylides* of Miletus, Gnomes.
PYTHAGORAS of Samos, 580 to 500, teaches political philosophy in Lower-Italy, (universal soul).—*Xenophan*
Elea, eternity of the universe.
530 ANACREON of Teos, (Songs?).—510 *Phrynicus,* trag.
500 *Parmenides* of Elea, philos.—*Zeno* of Elea, *dialectics.*—*Heraclitus* of Ephesus (fire).—EPICHARMUS of Cos,
of comedy.—*Scylax,* Περιπλοῦς, (al. 150).
490 PINDAR of Thebes.—*Simonides* of Ceos, lyric poet (Hiero, Xen.).
480 ÆSCHYLUS of Athens, trag.—**SOPHOCLES** of Athens, a youth 480—d. 405.—*Ion,* trag.—*Melanippides,* d
Pythagorean philos.—*Cratinus* and *Crates,* comœd. antiq.
444 EURIPIDES of Salamis, 480 to 406.—*Achæus,* trag.—*Antiphon* Rhamnusius, rhet., put to death 411.—
teaches in Athens, deist, d. 428.
HERODOTUS born at Halicarnassus 484, Thurii **444,** hist.—*Empedocles* of Agrigent., Eleat. philos.—432 M
429 HIPPOCRATES of Cos, 460 to 350, med.—427 (embassy to Athens) GORGIAS of Leontium, rhet.—*And*
Cephalos, (Plat. Rep.), born 459, rhet.
ARISTOPHANES, com., dies about 390.—THUCYDIDES, son of Olorus of Athens, born 471, hist. (Oropus
disciple of Leucippus, Atoms.—*Archelaus,* philos.
SOCRATES 469 to 399.—*Protagoras* of Abdera, *Hippias* of Elis, *Prodicus* of Ceos, SOPHISTS.—*Æschines*

400 XENOPHON of Athens, about 444 to 359, hist. and philos.—*Ctesias* of Cnidos, resides in Persia, hist.—*Anti*
born in Athens 436, rhet.—*Aristippus* of Cyrene, Ἡδονικοί.—*Euclides* of Megara, Ἐριστική.—*Phædo*
Eretria.—*Antisthenes* of Athens teaches in the Cynosarges, Κυνικοί.
380 *Timæus* of Locris, and *Archytas* of Tarentum, Pythag. philos.—PLATO of Athens, 429 to 348, teaches
Cnidos, astron.——After 380, the works of many authors lost.
350 *Alexis* and *Antiphanes,* com. med.—*Theopompus,* Philipp.—*Ephorus,* hist. (Olymp.).—*Isæus,* preceptor of
orat.—*Æschines,* rival of Demosthenes.—ARISTOTELES of Stagira, 384 to 322, teaches in the Lyce
sciences in separate branches.
330 *Calippus* commences his reformed cycle of 76 years.—*Diogenes* of Sinope, the cynic, at Corinth, d. 323.—
geogr.—PYRRHO of Elis, sceptic.
The Histories of *Alexander the Great* by ARISTOBULUS, PTOLEMÆUS LAGI, and *Onesicritus* lost, as also the
others.—*Nearchus,* Alexander's admiral, Περιπλοῦς 325. (St. Croix's Examen.)
322 *Theophrastus* of Lesbos, 392 to 288, Peripatetic philos., nat. hist.—EPICURUS of Gargettus, 342 to 270.—
teaches in the Στοᾶ ποικίλη (whence *Stoics*).—*Evemerus,* Hist. of the Gods.—*Timæus* of Sicily (Ἐπιτίμ
geogr.—*Aristoxenus,* music.
300 MENANDER (d. 291) and *Philemon,* new comedy.—*Cleanthes,* hymns.—EUCLID of Alexandria, Στοιχεῖα.—
orator.—*Herophilus* and *Erasistratus,* anatomists in Alexandria.
280 *Lycophron* of Chalcis, lyric poet.—*Zenodotus* of Ephesus, primus διορθωτὴς Homeri.—*Manetho,* in Egypt,
astronomy: (Cic., Germanicus, Avienus).—*Callimachus* Battiades of Cyrene, poet, in Alexandria.—THE
Philinus of Cos, and *Serapion,* empirics (methodical).
264 The *Parian Chronicle,* or *Arundelian Marbles* (at Oxford).—250 *Apollonius* of Perga, mathem.—*Ctesibi*
Antigonus of Carystus, compiler.—*Æneas,* tactics (?)
222 ARCHIMEDES of Syracuse, math., slain 212.—ERATOSTHENES, 270 to 190, librarian in Alexandr
Homeromastix.—*Apollonius* (in Rhodes), librarian, Argonautics.—*Aristarchus* of Samos, astronomer.—
thes, stoic.—200 *Aristophanes* of Byzantium, invents the Greek accentual marks.
180 *Apollonius* of Alexandria, on Syntax.—170 ARISTARCHUS, critic.—BION, and MOSCHUS, idyls.—*Crates* Mallotes
160 *Nicander* of Colophon, phys. and poet.—*Diogenes* of Babylon, 155 in Rome.—*Carneades,* philos.—HIPPARCHUS
146 POLYBIUS of Megalopolis, hist.—APOLLODORUS, chron. in verse, and mythol. (Heyne).—*Agatharchides,* He

100 *Meleager,* anthologia.—*Skymnus,* Περιήγησις.—*Ezekiel* (?) Greek Jew, dramatist.—80 *Ænesidemus,* of Cn

70 *Posidonius,* and *Geminus,* astron., geogr.—*Panætius,* stoic.—*Sosigenes,* astron., *corrects the Calendar* at Ro
30 DIONYSIUS of Halicarnassus, Roman antiquities, critic, (born about 66).—DIODORUS Siculus, historian, dies a
Antonius Musa, phys. in Rome, 23 before Christ.—*Didymus* Χαλκέντερος.

(CHRIST BORN.) STRABO of Amasea, geogr.—*Nicolaus* of Damascus, history in fragments.—*Parth*

40 AFTER CHRIST. *Philo* Judæus.—*Onosander,* tactics.—*Ann. Cornutus* (Phurnutus) stoic, mythol.
69 *Musonius Rufus,* stoic.—*Apollonius* of Tyana, Pythag. visionary, (Philostratus).—PEDANIUS DIOSCORIDES of Cilicia, botany and medicine.—*Flav. Josephus,* Hist. of the Jews.
90 EPICTETUS, Phrygian slave, stoic, Arrian's Preceptor; (Simplicius, in the 6th century).—*Dio Chrysostomus* of Prusa, rhet.
Dionysius Periegetes, (Eustathius).
100 *Philo* of Byblus, (translates Sanchoniathon).—*Aretæus* of Cappadocia, physician.—*Rufus* of Ephesus, anatomy.—*Menelaus* of Alex., sphærica.—PLUTARCH of Chæronea, born 50, (resides at Rome) hist. and moralist.—*Cleomedes,* astron.
130 *Theon* of Smyrna, astron.—*Ælianus,* tactics(?).—*Marinus Tyrius,* geogr.—Claud. PTOLEMÆUS of Pelusium, astron., geogr., (Theon of Alex.).—*Apollonius Dyscolus,* grammarian.
149 FLAV. ARRIANUS (resides in Rome) disciple of Epictet., Ἀνάβασις Ἀλεξάνδρου, Περιπλοῦς.—*Phlegon* o
Antoninus Liberalis, mythol.
160 GALENUS of Pergamus, 131 to 200, phys. and philos.—APPIAN, in Rome, hist.—*Hephæstion* of Alex.,
Tarsus, rhet.—*Aristides Quintilianus,* mus.—165 *Polyænus* of Macedonia, stratagems of war.
170 *Æl. Aristides* of Smyrna, rhet.—*Pausanias* of Cæsarea, Ἑλλάδος περιήγησις.—M. AUREL. ANTONINUS Ph
180 LUCIAN of Samosata dialogues.—*Marcellus* of Side, Poem on Medicine.—*Maximus Tyrius,* philos. rhet.
cratis, Onomasticon.—*Phrynichus* of Bithynia, eclogues.—*Æl. Mœris,* Lex. Att.
200 *Oppian* of Cilicia, nat. hist., poet.—*Sextus Empiricus,* phys., and scept. philos.—*Alexander* of Aphrodis
mentator.—The PHILOSTRATI, rhet., descrip. of pictures.

220 DIO CASSIUS *Coccejanus* of Nicæa, resides at Rome, Hist. of Rome (Xiphilin in the 11th century).—*Claud.*
various Hist., and Hist. of animals.—ATHENÆUS, Egyptian, table-talk of the Sophists.—AMMONIUS Sac
lectics, or New-Platonics, in Alexandria.—HERODIAN, Roman Hist.—SEXT. JUL. AFRICANUS of Syria,
250 *Plotinus* of Egypt, New-Plat., d. 270.—*Agathemer,* geogr.—*Menander,* rhet.—DIOGENES of Laertes, His
260 CASSIUS LONGINUS, New-Plat. rhet.

300 *Hesychius* of Alex., Greek Glossary.—*Timæus,* Lex. Plat. (?).—*Alciphron,* epistles.—*Porphyrius* of S
of Plotinus.—EUSEBIUS, chron.—*Jamblichus* Syrus, New-Platonic visionary.—320 *Aphthonius,* rhet.—A

350 LIBANIUS of Antioch, rhet., Julian's Preceptor.—*Harpocration* of Alex., lex. rhet.—*Himerius,* rhet.

360 JULIAN Cæs. d. 363.—*Themistius* Euphrades.—DIOPHANTUS of Alex., algebraic arithmetic.—*Aristænetus,* epistles.

380 *Pappus* of Alex, math.—*Theon* of Alex., comment. on Euclid and Ptolemy.

Ammonius of Alex., de Synonym.—*Eunapius,* Hist. of the Eclectics.—*Heliodorus* of Emessa, novels.—*Longus,* Daphne and Chloe.—*Xenophon* of Ephesus, and *Chariton* of Aphrodisium, novelists.—*Quintus Calaber* (from the MS. found in Calabria) properly *Smyrnæus,* Cont. of Homer.

U R E. (A)

JEWS, GREEKS, and ROMANS.

400 YEARS AFTER CHRIST.

TABLE XVI.

self: thus poetry, song and music, *Mythology. Apollo*

Republican strife gives birth to legislation, politics, philosophy, and composition in prose.

na.
tes in Athens.
e solar eclipse of 585.—The
medy in Athens.

The Hellenian colonies carry intellectual culture into Græcia Magna.
The Ionian, Poetic **Philosophy,** properly Cosmogony.

poet. philos. (medium between
herecydes of Syros, hist. and

anes of Colophon teaches, in

Pythagorean Political Philosophy.

os, resides in Sicily, the Homer

dithyramb.—*Ocellus Lucanus,*
.—*Anaxagoras* of Clazomenæ,

Golden period of **Tragedy** in Athens.

Meton, 19 yrs' cycle of the moon.
ndocides, rhet.—Lysias, son of
is).—Democritus of Abdera,
es and *Cebes,* discip. of Socrat.

Rhetoric is brought from Sicily to Athens.
Golden period of the **Old Comedy.**
Sophists.

timachus Thebais.—*Isocrates,*
don of Elis, and *Menedemus* of
in the academy.—*Eudoxus* of
f...Demosthenes, 382 to 322,
ceum περιπατῶν, arranges the
—*Pytheas* of Massilia, astron.,
Day-Books by Alexander and
—Zeno of Citium, 362 to 264,
μαιος).—*Dicæarchus,* peripat.,
—*Demetrius Phalereus,* flowery
t, hist.—270 *Aratus,* poem on
heocritus of Syracuse, idyls.—
bius and *Hero,* hydrostatics.—

Golden period of philosophy and eloquence in Athens.
Systematic division of the sciences into branches.

The New Comedy.

dria, geogr. the βῆτα.—*Zoïlus*
—*Chrysippus,* disciple of Clean-

Alexandrian Learning: grammar, criticism, astronomy, geography, and history.

es, in Rome, grammatica cloacina.
s of Nicæa, latitude and longitude.
Περιπλοῦς.

Creta, sceptic, in Alexandria.

From this period, Rome becomes the central point of union for learned men: and Greek the language of the Roman Court.

ome 46.—*Conon,* mythologist.
about 10 after Christ.

rthenius, mythol.

pristine talent of the
reeks languishes; and
oetry ceases. Particular
ranches of science more
arefully cultivated (medi-
ine)—History with the
ost success. An affected
tyle prevails. Compilers
re numerous.

of Tralles, compiler.—

metre.—*Hermogenes of*

Philos., stoic, d. 180.
et.—*Jul. Pollux* of Nau-

disias, Peripat., the com-

ud. Ælianus of Præneste,
accas, founder of the Ec-
, chron.

list. of Philos.

Syria (Malchus) disciple
—*Achilles Tatius,* novelist.

ubsequent to Julian the most important writers are the expositors of the works of earlier antiquity. Grecian genius dwindles into puerility—*Novels.*

GREEK ECCLESIASTICAL WRITERS.

The compilers of **THE NEW TESTAMENT** in the first century.

Several, but probably not genuine, epistles of Clemens Romanus, Ignatius, Hermas, and Polycarpus.

Justin Martyr d. 163.

Athenagoras, and *Tatianus,* apologists, of the Eclectic school.

180 *Irenæus,* at Lyons. *Theophilus* of Antioch.

200 Clemens of Alexandria; his writings contain many fragments from the classics.

220 Origenes, 185 to 254, Eclectic.

319 Arius denies the divinity of Christ.

325 The Council of Nice: Eusebius Pamphili, Eccles. Hist., d. 340.

Athanasius 298–373 (or 371).
350 *Basilius Magn.,* at Cæsarea.
Gregor. Nyssæus, Basil's brother.
Gregor. Nazianzen 318 to 389.
Cyrillus of Jerusalem 315 to 386.
Epiphanius, a Jew, controverts the opinions of Origen.
380 *Joh. Chrysost.,* 347 to 407, Cic. gr. eccl.

ROMANS.

Numa 700.

452 Laws of the Twelve Tables.

Roman Literature is derived wholly from the Greeks. Poetry, History, and Oratory are the most successfully cultivated.

300 *C. Fabius Pictor.*
290 *Papirius,* sun dial.

240 Livius Andronicus, Slave from Hellas, translates Greek Tragedies (ab. U. c. 514).
222 *Fabius Pictor,* hist.—*Cn. Nævius* Campan., hist. poet, d. 202.
200 M. Acc. Plautus, of Sarsina in Umbria, comedies, d. 183.
180 *Stat. Cæcilius,* com.—Qu. Ennius, of Rudiæ in Calabria, 239 to 168, trag., and hist. poet.—Crates, Grecian, in Rome, d. 183.
168 *Sulpic. Gallus* predicts an eclipse of the Moon.—P. Terentius, the African, 192 to 155, com.—*Scipio Africanus,* and *C. Lælius,* patrons of the Greek Literature;—opposed by M. Porc. Cato, the censor, of Tusculum: Origines, and De Re Rusticâ, d. 149.—*Piso Frugi,* hist.

157 *Scip. Nasica,* clepsydra.—155 *Carneades, Diogenes,* and *Critolaus,* amb. to Rome, (Oropus).—*Pacuvius* and *Attius,* trag.—*C. Lucilius,* satir., d. 130.—110 *Sext. Turpilius,* and *Afranius,* com.—100 M. Antonius and L. Crassus, orators.
60 T. Lucretius, Epicurean poet, 95 to 51.—*Catullus* of Verona, poet, 86 to 49.—Julius Cæsar 100 to **44,** hist.—*Hirt. Pansa,* hist., d. 43.—CICERO, of Arpinum, 106 to 43, orat.—Varro, 116 to 27, De Re Rust. and De Ling. Lat.—*Corn. Nepos,* hist., dies about 30.—C. Sallustius, of Amiternum, hist., d. 34.—*Mut. Scævola, Labeo, Æl. Gallus,* jurisconsulti.—*Nigid. Figulus,* astrologer.
31 **VIRGILIUS MARO,** of Andes near Mantua, 70 to 19.—*Corn. Gallus* (Virg. Ecl. 10.) d. 27.—Alb. Tibullus, eleg., d. 20.—Propertius, the Umbrian, eleg., d. 16.—**Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS,** of Venusium in Apulia, 65 to 8.—*P. Syrus,* Mimus.
10 *Vitruvius,* architect.—*Trogus Pompeius,* Philipp., (Justin.).—*Verr. Flaccus,* gram., Fasti Capit., d. 4.
(**CHRIST BORN.**) Titus Livius of Patavium, 59 *before* Christ to 19 *after* Christ, hist.—P. Ovidius Naso of Sulmo, 43 before Christ—dies at Tomi 17 after Christ.—*Hyginus,* compiles fables.—*Catullus,* auct. Pervigilii Ven.—*M. Manilius,* poet, astron.—*Cæs. Germanicus,* Aug. nep., son of Drusus, translates Aratus: dies 19, aged 35.—The Mimics (Bathyllus and Pylades) usurp the place of the noble Drama.—*Phædrus.*
20 *after Christ.* Celsus, med.—*Velleius Paterculus,* 19 before Christ to 30 after Christ, hist.—*Masur. Sabinus,* (disciple of C. Atteius Capito) jurisconsult, Sabinians.—Pompon. Mela of Bætica (in Spain), De Situ Orbis.—*Valer. Maximus,* anecd.
44 *Columella* of Cadiz, De Re Rust.—*M. Annæus Seneca* of Corduba, pater Lucii, rhet. (under Augustus), dies about 64.—*Curtius Rufus,* Hist. Alex. (?)
60 Persius of Volaterræ, 34 to 62, stoic. satir., (pupil of Annæus Cornutus).—*Lucanus* of Corduba, 38 to 65, Pharsalia.—L. Ann. Seneca, son of Marcus, philos. and trag., Nero's preceptor, d. 65.—T. Petronius Arbiter of Massilia, satir., d. 67.—*Proculus,* jurisconsult, (Ant. Labeo), Proculians, 69.
70 C. Plinius Secundus, the Elder, of Verona, hist., 23 to 79 (*Vesuvius*).—*Valer. Probus,* gram. (Terent. and Virg.).
80 Valerius Flaccus Setinus, Argonautics.—*Silius Italicus,* Punica, d. about 100 (Virg., Cic.).—*Asconius Pedianus* of Padua, Comment. Cic.
90 *Papin. Statius,* Neapol., Epicur. poet; d. 96.—Valerius Martialis of Bilboa, epigr.; d. about 100.—Juvenal of Aquinum, satir. (al. later).—Mar. Fab. Quintilianus of Calagurri, in Spain, born 42, Institut. orat.
100 Cornel. Tacitus, son-in-law of Agricola.—C. Plinius Secundus, the Younger, of Como, adopted by Pliny the Elder; Panegyr. on Trajan, and Epistles.
110 *Frontinus,* Stratag.—Suetonius, hist. and gram.—Florus, Epit. of Rom. Hist.—*Cœlius Apicius,* De Obson. (Names
131 *Salvius Julianus,* **Edictum perpetuum.** Rising reputation of the Jurists. [and Date?)
160 *Aul. Gellius,* Noct. Att.—*L. Apuleius* of Madaura, the Golden Ass.—*Justinus,* Epit. of Trogus Pomp. (?)

LATIN ECCLESIASTICAL WRITERS.

Tertullian of Carthage, d. 220.
Minut. Felix, African.
250 *Cyprian* of Carthage, d. 258.
300 *Arnobius* African.
Lactantius, the Christian Cicero; Heterodox.
360 *Ambrosius,* d. 398, opposes the Arians.
380 *St. Jerome,* 329 to 420.
Rufin, St. Jerome's Adversary.
Augustin, 354 to 430, Head of the Orthodox Dogmatists: defends the doctrine of original sin and supernatural grace against *Pelagius,* 411.

200 *Æmil. Papinianus,* slain 212; and Ulpian slain 228, jurisconsults.—The following are of uncertain date; viz. *Dionysii Catonis* disticha; *Palladius Rutil.,* De Re Rust.; *Jul. Obsequens,* De Prodig.; and *Solinus,* Epit. Plin. Maj. (Salmasius).
220 *Serenus Samonicus,* phys. and poet.—*Terentian. Maurus,* De Arte metr. carm.
238 *Censorinus,* De Die Natali.
280 *Olympius Nemesianus* of Carthage, Cyneget. Carm.—*Jul. Calpurnius* of Sicily, Bucolic poet.
300 *Æl. Spartianus, Jul. Capitolinus, Æl. Lampridius, Vulcat. Gallicanus, Trebell. Pollio, Flav. Vopiscus,* Scriptores hist. R. Augustæ.—*Commodianus of Africa,* Christian poet (?)
320 *Septimius Romanus.* Dictys Cret., and Dares Phryg. (?).—*Lucius Ampelius,* memorial.—*Hermogenianus,* jurisconsult.
330 *Aquilinus Juvencus,* Christ. poet.—*Ælius Donatus,* gram., (Æneis and Terent.).—*Aurel. Victor,* hist.—*Firmic. Maternus* of Sicily, mathem., 340.
360 *Flav. Eutropius,* Hist. Rom. c. metaphr. gr.—*Itinerarium Antonini Augusti.*
370 *Marius Victorinus,* the Maccabees in Verse.—*Fest. Avienus,* poet, De Ora Marit.—Ammianus Marcellinus, hist.
380 *Flav. Vegetius Renatus,* De Re Milit. ad Valentinianum II.—*Dec. Magn. Ausonius,* poet and Orator, of Bordeaux.—*Theodorus Priscianus,* phys., Gratian's preceptor.
395 *Aurel. Theodos. Macrobius,* Saturnalia.—*Symmachus,* Epistol.—*Claudius Claudianus,* of Alex., poet.
400 *Aurel. Prudentius Clemens,* Christ. poet.

Influence of the Christian religion upon philosophy and Poetry. New Platonics. The Narratives of the Old and New Testament versified.

LEADING FEATURES OF THE ROMAN HISTORY.

Years of Rome.

Rome Founded 754 years before Christ = Olymp. 6, 3.
Numa 39 to 81 ab U. c.

244 U. c. Tarquinius. Brutus.

302 U. c. The Decemvirs.

364 U. c. The Gauls in Rome.

464 U. c. Samnium subjugated.
474 Pyrrhus in Italy.
490 to 513 The first Punic War.
536 to 553 Second Punic War.
The Scipios encourage a taste for Greek Literature and Manners.
608 **Carthage and Corinth.**

621 to 633 The Gracchi.
668 *Sylla in Athens.*
691 Cicero Cons.—*Pompey* victorious in the East; and *Cæsar* in the West.
712 Battle of Philippi.
723 *Battle of Actium.*
724 **Rome a Monarchy.**
THE AUGUSTAN AGE—*the golden period of Roman poetry,* of the Grecian School.
AUGUSTUS dies 14 after Christ (767).
Tiberius 767 to 790.
Caius Caligula 790 to 794.
Claudius 794 to 807.
Nero 807 to 821.
Galba. Otho. Vitellius.
Vespasian 822 to 832.
Titus d. 834.
Domitian d. 849. *Nerva* d. 851.
Trajan 851 to 870.
The study of the *Jus civile privatum,* peculiar to the Romans, is chiefly promoted by the *Edicta Prætorum.*
Adrian 870 to 891.
Antoninus Pius, d. 914.
Marc. Aurel. d. 933.

Septim. Severus, d. 964.

Alex. Severus, 975 to 988.

The Millennial duration of Rome is celebrated 248 after Christ:—
the computation of time *(a. U. c.) from the foundation of Rome ceases.*

306 after Chr. to 337 Constantine the Great.

361 to 363 *Julianus Apostata.*

375 THE MIGRATION OF NATIONS.

395 *Theodosius dies:*
Partition of the Roman Empire.

TABLE XVII.

LITERA

OF

MIDDLE, or dark, AGES; or of the INTERMEDIATE period betwe

FROM 400 TO 1300.

REMARKABLE POLITICAL EVENTS.

400

410 The Visi-Goths (under Alaric) in Italy;
416 in Spain.
429 The Vandals in Africa.
449 *The Angles and Saxons in Britain.*
451 *Attila* defeated in Gaul.
476 ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS abdicates.
DISSOLUTION OF THE WEST-ROMAN EMPIRE.
493 Theodoric, the Ostro-Goth, in Italy.

500

CLOVIS.
527-65 JUSTINIAN: Belisarius.
554 Italy conquered.
568 The barbarous *Longobards* in Upper Italy, extinguish science. The Greeks in Ravenna and Lower-Italy. *Khosru* of Persia.

600

613 *Chlotaire* II. *Khosru* II. of Persia. *Heraclius.*
622 MUHAMMAD: The Hejira.
The Arabs conquer Syria 638; take *Alexandria* 640; conquer Persia 651; and threaten Constantinople.

700

712 *Spain* under the *Arabs.*
732 *Charles Martel* defeats the Arabs at Tours.
752 *Pepin.* Al Mansúr.
786 HARÚN-UR-RASHÍD.

800

CHARLEMAGNE.
812-33 Al Mámún.
827 EGBERT.
Ravages of the *Danes*, or *Normans*, in the British isles.
843 *The treaty of Partition at Verdun.* During nearly 100 years civil discord in Germany, France, and Italy.
861 Separation of the Eastern and Western churches.
ALFRED THE GREAT.

900

Leo VI. Philosophus.
919 Henry the fowler.
936 *Otto I.*
955 Defeat of the Hungarians.
987 *Hugh Capet.* Northern Europe more known.

1000

The Arabian power declines.
1055 The *Seljuks.*
1066 WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.
1072-92 *Jalal-ud-din.*
1073 GREGORY VII.
1084 Carthusian order.
1095 The CRUSADES.
1098 The Cistercians.

1100

1100-35 *Henry* I. Beauclerc.
The first Charter.
1118 The order of Knights Templars.
Chivalry.
Tournaments.
The *Hohenstaufens* in Germany.
1135-54 *Stephen.*
1152 *Frederic Barbarossa.*
1154-89 *Henry II.* (Plantagenet).
The Constitutions of Clarendon 1164.
1183 Peace of the Italian republics, at Constance.
1187 SALADIN (1171-93) enters Jerusalem.
1191 RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.
1198 *Innocent* III.

1200

Jenghis-Khan.
1204 *The Latins in Constantinople.*
The *Dominican* and *Franciscan* orders.
1214-50 *Frederic* II.
1215 MAGNA CHARTA.
1216-72 *Henry* III. of Winchester.
1272-1307 EDWARD I.
1273 *Rudolph of Habsburg.*
1282 The Sicilian Vespers.
1282 *Wales* united to Eng. Striking-Clocks. Spectacles. Mariner's compass.
1294 *Boniface* VIII.

JEWS AND ARMENIANS.

400

The Jews dispersed —but still maintain schools of celebrity in Asia; and are full of zeal for their language.
400 *Miesrob, John Ekelensis, and Joseph Planensis* translate the Bible into the Armenian language.
462 *Moses of Chorene*, hist. Armen. et Pappi, geogr.

500

Polycarpus: Versio *Philoxeniana* of the New Testament.
THE TALMUD OF BABYLON (Mischnah and Gemarah, Amsterdam 1644, 12 fol.).

600

700

The Jews participate in Arabian science.

800

900

950 *Saadias Hagaon*, Hebrew gram. The Jewish schools in the East decline.

1000

Spain becomes the seat of Jewish learning.
1034 *Ben Ascher* and *Ben Naphthali*, critics.
Judah Ching, "the Prince of Gram."
Hebrew Universal History by Joseph *Gorionides. (?)*

1100

Nathan ben Jechiel, at Rome, Lex. Talmud, d. 1106.
Aben Esra, of Toledo, polyhist., d. 1165.
Benjamin of Tudela, travels from Spain, by way of Constantinople, to India, and returns through Egypt, d. 1173.
Jarchi (Raschi) expounder of the law, dies at Troyes 1180.
Moses Petachias, of Ratisbon, geogr.

1200

Maimonides, 1139-1205, (Saladin's physician) commentary on the Mischnah.
Moses and *David Kimchi*, gram. and lex.
The Jews, although oppressed and their books of religion burnt, have still flourishing schools at Sevilla, Corduba, Arles, and Kahira.
About 1290 *Hatto or Hayto* Armenus, Hist. of the Tartars.

ARABS AND PERSIANS.

400

Astrology and history.
The Arabian language is polished by poetry, particularly the dialect of the

500

KORAISHITES. — Poetical competitions in the Occadh at Mecca :—
Muallakát, or *Modhabebat*, is a collection of the prize poems (seven are still extant: Ed. Jones, London, 1783).

600

622 MUHAMMAD.
The KURA'N compiled by Abu Bikr, in Cuphic characters, fixes the language of Arabian literature.
Schools of *medicine* established amongst the Arabians through Greek physicians.
650 *Aharun* of Alex., first writer on the *Small Pox.*
Poetry continues to flourish.

700

The Arabs have *woollen paper* from Bukaria: make use of **Cyphers.**
702 to 765 JAFAR, chemist.
The *Nestorians* (at Mosul and Bagdad) translate Greek into Syriac; teach writing; practise physic; and propagate Christianity as far as India, and China.
The *Abbassides* (from 753) patronise learning: —celebrated schools at Bagdad, Cufa, and Alexandria.
Theophilus translates the *Iliad* into Arabic.—The works of *Aristotle*, and of the Greek astronomers rendered into Arabic.

800

Harún presents a *Water-Clock* (*Clepsydra*) to Charlemagne.—*Muhammad ben Omar*, hist. —*Kendi*, Aristot. philos.
820 *Jahia ben Serapion* (Joh. Damascenus), physician.
833 *Ben Shaker* measures a geographical degree.
Abu Theman collects the greater Hamasah (anthology), and *Bochteri*, about 880, the lesser.
851-877 *Wahab* and *Abuzeid* travel through India and China.
880 *Thabet ben Korrah* translates Euclid, Apollonius's Conics, and Ptolemy. *Honain ben Isaac*, and his sons, *Isaac* and *David*, translate the Greek authors on medicine.
Ibn Kotaibah, hist., d. 889.
AL FARGANI, astron.—GEBER, from whom *Al gebra* derives its name.

900

Eutychius, 876 to 940, hist.
912 *Al Batani*, tables of fixed stars.
Abu Jafar, hist., d. 922.
Ibn Doraid, poet, d. 931 (ed. Scheidius).
940 *Said ben Batrik*, Christ., hist.
Masoudi, hist. and geogr., d. 950.
Al Farabi, Aristot. philos., d. 954.
Motanabbi, poet, dies 965 (ed. Reiske).
Ibn Haukal, geogr. (ed. Ouseley).
Ali Ibn Abbas, the magician, compend. of medicine, d. 994.—RHAZES experimentalist, treatise on the Small Pox.

1000

FERDUSI, the Persian Homer, d. 1020.
IBN SINA (Avicenna) 980-1036; his canons of physic supersede the works of Ali.—MESUE, d. 1028, also a distinguished writer on medicine.
1050 *Ola*, poet.—*Geber ben Aphla*, trigon. and astron.—*Al Nasafi*, didactic poet, d. 1067, (ed. Uri).
1079, 14 March, JALAL-UD-DÍN'S corrected Solar year.
1080 The *Toledan astron. tables* by *Arzachel.* —*Alhazen* on refraction.
Cotton paper in Europe. Schools and libraries in Arabian Spain.

1100

1120 *Tograi*, and *Hariri*, poets.
Abdallah Scharfoddin, panegyr. poem on Muhammad.—*Abu Kasem*, in Spain, chirurg., d. 1122.
Al Gazali, Aristot. philos., confuted by Averrhoes, d. 1127.
Zamachschari, anthology, d. 1143.
1150 AL IDRISI, Geographia Nubiensis (Rome 1592).—*Ibn Tophail*, philos., self-taught.—*Almansor*, teaches the obliquity of the ecliptic.
AL MEIDANI, collects Proverbs (ed. Schultens), d. 1164.
ABEN ZOHAR, in Andalusia, physc., d. 1168.
Abu Jafar, the natural, d. 1176.
1190 *Boahoddin Ibn Scheddad*, life of Saladin.

1200.

Ibn-ul-Wardi, Unio Rerum Mirab.
Abdollatif, topogr. of Egypt.—IBN ROSCHD (Averrhoes) at Corduba and Marocco, physician, comment. on Aristotle, polyhist., d. 1206.
Ibn Faredh, poet, d. 1234.
Ibn Baitar, botan., d. 1248.
1259-1269 astron. tables of *Hulacu Ilecan* (grandson of Jenghis-Khan), completed at Maraga, under NASIR-UD-DÍN, who translates Euclid into the Persian language.
1275 *Abdallah Abu Said*, Pearls of History, Persian. — *Saadi*, the Rose-Garden and Orchard, Persian.
ABUL-PHARAI Barhebræus, 1226-1286, History of Arabia and Syria.
Georgius Elmacinus, Christ., History of the Saracens, d. 1302.
Knowledge of the **Compass** from the Chinese.

GREEKS: by degrees MODERN-GREEKS.

400

The Heathen Philosophers banished from Alexandria.
400 *Oribasius*, phys. in Alex., medical collect.—*Nemesius* περὶ φύσεως.—NONNUS of Egypt, Dionysiaca.
412 *Cyrillus*, bishop of Alex., persecutes the heretics; d. 444.—*Socrates* and *Sozomenus*, eccles. hist.
430 *Codex Theodosianus* (Ed. Ritter, Leips. 1739).—*Synesius* of Cyrene, orat. and epist.—ZOSIMUS, Hist. of the Cæsars.—*Isidorus Pelusiota*, comment. and epist.
450 *Theodoret* of Antioch, ecclesiastical hist.—*Hierocles* of Alex.; Teacher of *Æneas Gazæus*, Platonic Christ.—*Plutarch*, new-platonic Philos. in Athens, (instructor of Syrianus and *Proclus*), comment. on Aristot. Metaph. —*Syrianus.*—PROCLUS Diadochus, Constantinople, 412 to 485, comment. on Plato and Euclid.—*Marinus*, Proclus's disciple.
477 The Imperial library at Constantinople burnt.

500

STEPHANUS of Byzantium περὶ πόλεων.—*Jn. Stobæus* Eclogues. —*Coluthus*, the rape of Helen.—*Tryphiodorus*, Destruction of Troy.—*Dionysius the Areopagite*, Christ. Myst.—*Aëtius Amidenus*, phys. and compiler.—*Procopius Gazæus*, comment.
Ammonius, son of Hermias, of Alex., disciple of Proclus.—*Damascius* and *Simplicius* (Epictet., Aristot.) banished from Athens by Justinian, find refuge with Khosru of Persia.—The Aristotelian philos. supersedes the study of Plato.
529 CODEX JUSTINIANEUS by Tribonianus (d. 545).
533 The PANDECTS or *Digests:* Latin INSTITUTES.
534 *Codex Repetitæ Prælectionis. Novellæ* (Greek). *Theophilus* of Constantinople, Antecessor, Paraphrasis gr. institut. *Joh. Scolasticus*, SYNTAGMA CANONUM.
550 *Olympiodorus*, Life of Plato.
555 *Procopius* of Cæsarea, Hist. of the Vandals, Goths, and Persians.—*Kosmas Indicopleustes* topogr., Christ.—*Alexander* of Tralles, physician.
590 AGATHIAS, Hist. of Byz., anthology.—*Evagrius*, hist. eccl. to 594.—*Mauritius*, d. 602, Art of War.

600

Palladius of Antioch, and *Theophilus* Protospatharius, phys. —HERO, geometr.
617 *John Philoponus* of Alex., gram., and Aristot. Philos., chief of the Tritheites.—*Stephen* of Athens, alchymist.—*Paul of Ægina*, chirurg.—(Geo. Pisides?).
630 *Theophylactus Simokatta*, Hist. of Byz., and epist.
640 The library in Alexandria burnt by Amru. (?)
Greek physicians among the Arabians.
676 THE GREEK FIRE (by Callinicus?).

700

726 The controversy concerning the *Worshiping of Images and Pictures* soon engages the universal attention (Iconoclastæ and Iconolatræ).
John Damascenus, dies about 750, in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem; Orthodoxæ fidei accurata expositio.

800

George Syncellus, chronogr.—*Theophanes*, d. 818; and *Nicephorus*, d. 828, Hist. of Byz.
870 The emp. *Basilius*, on government, περὶ τῶν νόμων.
PHOTIUS of Constantinople, d. 891, Μυριόβιβλον, Nomocanon.
887 Βασιλικαὶ διατάξεις, chiefly transl. of Justinian's Constitut. by Sabbathius.
890 *Guido* of Ravenna, chorogr.
John Malalas, Hist. of Byz.

900

LEO VI. Tactics, Novellæ, d. 911.
950 *Joseph Genesius*, Hist. of Byz.
CONSTANTINUS PORPHYROGENNETA, 905-959, hist.: causes extracts to be made; *Geoponica* by Cassianus Bassus (Ed. Niclas); Collection of Veterinary Works; Compendium of Medicine by *Nonus.*—*Constantinus Cephalas*, anthology (Jacobs).
Simeon Metaphrastes, hist.
LEO, gram. and hist.

1000

Etymologicum Magn. — *Œcumenius* Thrax, comment. — *Nicetas* coll. libr. chirurg.—XIPHILINUS, Extract from Dio Cassius, lib. 35-50.
1060 *Eudocia*, consort of the emp. Romanus Ἰωνιά.—*George Cedrenus*, Hist. of Byz.—*Simeon Seth*, Romance of Alex. the Great.
1080 *Joh. Skylitza, and Constantin. Manasses*, Hist of Byz. —*Mich. Attaliata*, jurist: glossæ nomicæ.
Michael Psellus, jun., 1020-1105, in Constantinople, πολυγραφώτατος.
Theophylactus, comment.
ALEXIUS COMNENUS, emp. from 1081-1118, theology.

1100

Eustratius, metropolitan of Nicæa; comment. on Aristotle's Analytics and Ethics.
1118 ZONARAS and *Nicephorus Bryennius*, Hist. of Byz.—EUTHYMIUS ZIGABENUS, theol.
1130 ANNA COMNENA, Alexias.
1150 (?) SUIDAS, Lexicon.—*Gregorius Corinthus*, De Dialectis.
1155 EUSTATHIUS, arch-bish. of Thessalonica, comment. on Homer and Dionys. Periegetes.
Isaac Comnenus Porphyrogenitus, De Prætermissis ab Homero. — *Eumathius*, Ismenias et Ismene; — and *Cyrus Theodorus Prodromus*, Rhodante et Dosicles (Ed. Gaulmin).—*Synesius*, on Fevers, from the Arabic.
1180 JOHN TZETZES, of Constantinople, gram. and poet. *John Cinnamus*, Hist. of Byz.—*Nicetas Acominatus*, hist. and theol.
WILL. TYRIUS, d. 1218, Hist. of the Crusades from 1100 to 1184.
1190 *Theodorus Balsamon*, of Constantinople, canonist.

1200

Joel, Hist. of Byz. to 1204.—*George Acropolita*, Hist. of Byz. from 1204 to 1261.
1250 *Nicephorus Blemmyda*, epitome log. et phys.
1290 *George Pachymeres*, Hist Byz., and Aristot. logic.
Eustathius Antecessor, jurist.
JOHANNES Actuarius, son of Zachariah; *Nicholas Myrepsus*, and *Demetr. Pepagomenus*, physicians.

ROMANS: from the year 1000, ITALIANS.

400

Vibius Sequester, geogr.—*Rutilius Numatianus*, poet, itinerar.
417 OROSIUS Hisp., Hist. adv. Pagan., School-book (translated by Alfred the Great into Anglo-Saxon).
430 *Salvianus*, on Divine Providence.
Schools destroyed.
450 *Cœlius Sedulius*, Christ. poet.
MARTIANUS CAPELLA of Madaura, Satyricon or De Nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii, et De Septem Artibus Liberalibus.
Sidonius Apollinaris, d. 488, poems and epist.
Paulinus Petrocorius, about 473, Poem on Martin of Tours.
Edictum Theodorici.

500

CASSIODORUS, hist., De Septem Disciplinis; the chief teacher of philos. in the middle ages.—*Boëthius* d. 525, translates Arist.; poet: regulates the *Trivium* and *Quadrivium.*—*Ennodius*, d. 521, Christ. poet.—*Diomedes, Charisius*, and PRISCIANUS of Cæsarea, gram.—*Fulgentius* Africanus, 468 to 533, theol. *Planciades Fulgentius*, Mythology, *Gordianus Fulgentius*, poet, De Ætatibus Mundi absque Litteris.—DIONYSIUS EXIGUUS, introduces **the computing of time from the Birth of Christ**; compiles a Body of Decretals; dies at Rome 536.
527 *Arator*, sent by the Dalmatians to Theodoric: Acts of the Apostles in Hexameter Verse, d. 556.
529 BENEDICT of Nursia (480 to 543) founder of the Benedictine order: commands books to be collected and copied.
555 JORNANDES, De Gothis.—*Tabula Peutingeriana*, of uncertain date (Ed. Scheyb. Vienna).

600

GREGORY the Great, d. 604, and Augustin or Austin, Dogmatists. Greg. *burns the Heathen Palatine Library* (?) encourages music.
643 *Code* of the, otherwise barbarous, *Longobards*, by Rotharis: Roman Law, nevertheless, retained.
Monks' Latin prevalent among the learned. *Lingua Rustica*, the common language. *Longobardic Characters.*
Cresconius of Africa, Canons.— *Geographus Ravennas.*

700

774 Pope Adrian presents Dionysius's Compilation of Decretals to Charlemagne.
PAULUS WARNEFRIDI, *Diaconus*, Hist. of the Longobards, d. 799.

800

The Union of the Eclectic Philos. and Christianity into a system, originates the SCHOLASTIC philosophy, so called from the *Scholasticis*, the teachers in the monastic schools.
Anastasius, librarian in Rome, dies about 886; Vitæ Pontificum (Ed. Blanchini, Rome 1718).
Erchempertus, monk at Cassino, Chron. of the Longobards, in continuation of Paul. Diacon.

900

950 *Luitprand of Corduba*, hist., (resident also in Germany).
A College of *Medicine* founded at *Salernum*, Civitas Hippocratica. (Monks practise as physicians, and as lawyers; hence physicians rank as ecclesiastics until the 13th century). Benedictine Monastery at *Monte Cassino.* Arabian physicians in Naples and Sicily.
Legendary tales in the ROMANCIC (Old Italian) Language, partly in Verse, popular Ballads, &c.

1000

Chronicon Paschale, or Fasti Siculi (found in Sicily); when and where composed?
Papias of Lombardy, elementarius or vocabulista.
GUIDO OF AREZZO, musician, *notes* invented.
Petrus Damianus, 1007-1072, cardinal, epist. and orat.
Greek physicians study at *Salernum. Constantine*, the African (d 1087) translates from the Arabic a Breviarium Viaticum.—*Medicina Salernitana*, poem.

1100

Donizo, Life of Matilda in Latin Verse.
1130 IRNERIUS (Werner), a German, explains the Pandects at BOLOGNA. His successors are called *Glossatores.*
1136 A copy of the *Pandects* is found at Amalfi and brought to Florence:—animated study of the law.
1150 The rigidly just *Bulgarus*, and the equitable *Gosias* (disciples of Irnerius), founders of two juridical sects at Bologna.
GRATIAN at Bologna, Concordia Canonum or *Decretum.*
1152 Two Decretists at Bologna take precedence of the Legists. Contest of the two parties.
1160 LIBER FEUDORUM, Anonymous, after *Obert v. Otto*, and *Gerard Niger.*
John Campanus translates Euclid from the *Arabic* into Latin.
Falcand, Hist. of Sicily.
1186 *Godfrey of Viterbo*, educated in Germany, Pantheon.

1200

Folco and SORDELLO, celebrated Provençale poets.
ACCURSIUS at Bologna, 1151-1229, compiles a perpetual Commentary to the Body of Law.
1220 College of *Medicine* at Naples.
Petrus de Vineis (Chancellor of Fred. II.) hist., Epistles, d. 1249.
1246 Innocent IV. sends Ascelino and Carpin, as missionaries to the Moguls.
1260 *Guido of Colonna*, the Greek Mythology in Romances.
THOMAS of Aquino, 1224 to 1274, styled "the Angelical Doctor," father of Morals, nominalist, (hence the *Nominalists* called also *Thomists*;—to which sect the Dominicans especially belong).
Bonaventura, styled "the Seraphical Doctor," schol. and myst.
1272 MARCO POLO (Paulus) of Venice, travels in the East as far as Pekin.
James Ardizzone, Summa in usus feudorum.
1295 *Lanfranchi* of Milan; and *William of Saliceto*, chirurg. —*Thaddæus* of Florence, phys.
1296 *William Durand*, at Rome, Jurisconsult, Pater practicæ.—*Simon de Cordo*, Clavis sanationis.—*John* XXI. pope, (previously physician) on Med.
James de Voragine, d. 1298, Legends of Holy Men.
Peter of Abano, 1250-1315, astrol., physician, and naturalist.
Torrigiano Rustechelli, plus quam commentator.
Peter de Crescentiis, d. 1307, Commoda rural.

T U R E, (B)

H E

n ANCIENT Literature ceasing, and MODERN Learning commencing.

A PERIOD OF 900 YEARS.

TABLE XVII.

FRENCH.

400

ialects of Gaul, the *Galic*, the *Aquitanic*, are superseded by shed language of the victorious Latin continues to be the only iage until the close of the 10th RENCH is then gradually out of the Aboriginal, the thic, and Francic or Frankish the German form.

rtus, Aristot. philos., dies at auphiny) 474.

500

RY of Tours, Eccles. Hist. of

r the clergy at Tours.

600

oictiers, the life of Martin in rse.

e scholastic, Chronicle.

on the first expedition of ace and date uncertain.

700

n York, resides at Tours; in- nools; Epistles (Opp. Ed. atisb. 1777); d. 804.

800

t Orleans, bish., and poet, d.

yons, d. 840, De Grandine et

ouis the German in the *West* iage 842.

at Ferrières, epist., d. 862.

ADBERT, dies about 865, iation.

, chron., d. 875.

ish. of Rheims, epist., d. 882.

900

of Clugny gives an impulse of science among the Monks.

ims, Chronicle 919-966.

Auvergne, instructed by the elestial Globe, ; Clock. Sus- rcery; yet afterwards raised Chair as Sylvester II., d.

rithmetic, and astron., d. 1004.

y, Geogr. of France, d. 1008.

1000

Language (formed out of the ingua Rustica) in Northern- ern-France, and Spain. In are the Ballads of the s.

of Chartres, epist., d. 1029.

TURONENSIS, controverts the ransubstantiation, d. 1088.

hools at Paris.

Pavia, 1005-1089, teaches Ro- he monastery of Bec; becomes f Canterbury; combats the Berengarius. Aristot. philos. the handmaid of theology.— Aosta, 1033-1109, *Scholast.*— m. De Gemmis.

divide into *Nominalists* (Ros- *alists.*

1100

Hist. de Hierosol. itinere.

POICTIERS, the first **Trouba-** çale, Langue d'*oc*) 1071-1126.

Tours, 1057-1133, scholast. *at Chartres*, d. 1115, epist. *Bechada*, Norman, poet, deeds of Godfrey of Bouillon, e.—(Pseudo-Turpin's) Life of : of Alex. the Great, and of nances.

ctoire, 1097-1140, the second UGER, Minister, hist.

CLARD, Anselm's disciple, 2, founder of the Aristot. osophy.

Law at Montpellier, through lso one of Medicine.—*Colleges hilosophy, and Law, at Paris.*

AIRVAUX, 1091-1153, Cister- ry of the Scholastics, intro- sm into theology.

ARDUS, d. 1164, "Magister ," Nihilianismus: first philo- em of faith.

ulis, "Doct. universal.," de

1200

ille-Hardouin, Conquest of le.

Bernai, in Northern France, im the *Alexandrian* Metre), *hil. Walter*, Alexandreida.— *iers*, Lombard's disciple.

idius, med. poet, translates *bic.*—*William le Breton*, Hist. gustus in verse.

Sorbonne.

from England, at Paris, *De i*, (a long esteemed Compend.

le Lorris, original romaunt of rench), completed by *Jean le* 1300, (Eng. trans. by *Chaucer*). 6-1270, causes the Institutes ted into French; sends *Wil- is* among the Moguls 1253; st *Vincentius of Beauvais* com- *culum*, an Encyclopedia.

e, Hist. of Louis IX., French. s, the last *Troubadour*. South- lesolated by the War against es.—The Provençale language, oc superseded by the (North- Dialect, or Langue d'**oui**.

GERMANS.

400

The *Mœsian Goths* (a branch of *Germanic Origin*) acquire, from their vicinity to the Greeks, some knowledge of science as early as the 4th century.

ULPHILAS translates the Four Evangelists into the Mœso-Gothic language, about 375, in Greek characters (Codex Argenteus. Ed. Zahn 1807).

In Proper Germany the missionaries from France and England introduce Roman characters.

500

The German **Bards.**

600

630 The *Code of the Franks.*

Compilations of Burgundian, Alemannian, Bavarian, Frisian, and Saxon Laws, of uncertain date (edited by Canciani, Venice 1781).

691 *Wilbrord*, first bishop of Utrecht.

700

Corbinian, founds the bishoprick of Freisingen.

Winfried of Wessex, (from 718 BONIFACIUS) apostle of the Germans; the first *Arch*-Bishop of Mentz 745; condemns *Virgilius* of Strasburg as a Heretic for his belief of the Antipodes; epist., d. 755.

The Lord's Prayer in Alemannic. Fragments of German Sermons.

800

CHARLES the GREAT, or CHARLEMAGNE, 768–814, causes the Songs of the Bards, Homilies, and Laws (Capitulars, ed. Steph. Baluz, Paris 1677) to be compiled; publishes a Grammar, and adopts the Francic as the court language.

EGINHARD, Life of Charles the Great, and Annal. Franc., d. 839.

NITHARD, Charlemagne's grandson, d. 858, Hist. Dissensus Filiorum Ludov. Pii.

The History of Charles the Bald in *German.*

RABANUS MAURUS, 776-856, Alcuin's pupil, at Mentz, Polyhist.

WALAFRID STRABO, at Reichenau, Glossæ Interlin. in the Old and New Test.; poet, Hortulus: d. 849.

OTFRIED, about 860, in Alsace, Harmony of the Evang. in *German* rhymes. Catechesis theodisca.

Gottschalk, Saxon, Predestination, d. 869.

881 GERMAN TRIUMPHAL SONG, on Louis III. of France.

Regino, at Pruyem, Chron. and Canon. Concil., d. 915.

900

Ratherius at Liége, epist., and orat.

946 *Otto* I. (34 years old) didicit *Litteras* in tantum, ut libros legere noverit.—His grandson *Otto* III. (980-1002) being instructed by his mother Theophania a Greek, by his grand-mother Adelaide an Italian, by Gerbert, and by *Bernward* (bishop of Hildesheim) acquires the appellation of "*Mirabilia Mundi.*"

980 *Hroswitha*, Nun at Gandersheim, writes Latin Comedies and Poems.—*Witikind* of Corvey, Saxon Annalist. — *Notker*, German translation of the Psalms.

1000

DITHMAR of Merseburg, Chron. of the Saxon Emperors (ed. Wagner), d. 1018.

About 1046, *Wippo*, Vita Conradi Salici.

1054 *Hermannus Contractus*, Universal Hist. continued by *Berthold Constantiensis* from 1053 to 1100.

1075 *German* Elogy on Hanno Bishop of Cologne.

1076 ADAM OF BREMEN, Hist. Eccles. Septentr.

1077 LAMBERT of Aschaffenburg, hist.

Willeram of Bavaria, Paraphrase of Solomon's Song in the Francic dialect.

Marianus Scotus from Ireland, hist., d. 1086.—*Siegbert* of Metz (Gemblacensis) chron.

Mangold, teaches philosophy and theology at Paris.

Kosmas of Prague, 1045-1126, Hist. of Bohemia.

BRUNO OF COLOGNE, founder of the Carthusian Order 1084, d. 1101.

1100

Waterrecht (Maritime Code) framed by the Merchants and Mariners at *Wisby.*

The *Swabian Dialect* is improved under the Hohenstaufens, particularly by the **Minnesingers.**

OTTO, bishop of Freisingen, d. 1158, (accompanies Conrad III. in his Crusade) Chronicle; Hist. of Fred. I. (continued by *Radewik*).

HELMOLD, pastor of Bosow in Holstein, d. 1170, Chron. of the Slavi, continued by *Arnold* of Lübeck to 1209.

HENRY OF VELDECK, the first *Minnesinger.*

Blazonry by Heralds.

Compilation of *Feudal Laws.*

Spiritual Dramas; and Farces.

1200

Günther, Ligurian poet.

FREDERIC II., 1196–1250, De Arte Venandi (ed. Schneider); collects MSS.—Golden period of the MINNESINGERS.

The Decrees of the Imperial Diets in *German.*

The SAXON MIRROR (of Laws and Customs) compiled about 1240, by Epko of Repgow.

JOHN SEMECA, d. 1243, collects Notes on the Canon Law (revised by *Bartholomew of Brescia*, d. 1258).

ALBERT THE GREAT, abbot of Stade, 1193-1280, chron., and naturalist, promotes the Study of Aristotle.

1277 *Martin Polonus*, Chron. of the Popes and Emperors.

1280 *Albert of Bollstädt*, at Cologne, mechan.—*Freydank*, poet.

1282 The SWABIAN MIRROR, by the counts of Grimmenstein.

From this period the Public Records are kept in the German language. The German Provincial and Imperial Laws are compiled: but the reverence for Justinian's Code is unabated.

ENGLISH, IRISH, AND SCOTCH.

400

OSSIAN (in the 3rd century), *Fingal*, and Temora, epic poems, in the Galic or Erse dialect (trans. by James Macpherson) (?)

Of the ancient British language but little is preserved in the modern ENGLISH, which is almost wholly derived from the Latin, *Anglo-Saxon*, Danish, and Norman-French.

500

Anglo-Saxon **Bards.**

Gildas, De Calamitate, Excidio, et Conquestu Britanniæ.

600

Cædmon, Anglo-Saxon poet.

Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ, (ed. Wilkins, London 1721).

Christianity.

Benedictines.

Numerous missionaries sent out from England and Ireland.

700

Aldhelme, or Adelmus, d. 709, Christ. poet (Latin).

BEDA, the Venerable, 673-735, eccles. Hist. of England (Latin).

800

825 *Dicuil*, geogr. (Latin).

JOHN SCOTUS ERIGENA, reads Plato and Aristotle in Greek; translates the Mystics of Dionysius the Areopagite into Lat.

882 ALFRED THE GREAT translates Beda, Orosius, Boëthius's de Consol. Philos., and other works into Anglo-Saxon.

Asserius or *Asker Menevensis*, d. about 910, Life of Alfred (Latin).

900

Ethelwerd, who compiles, in Latin, a Hist. of Britain to 977, designed for the use of a daughter of *Otto* I. of Germany, and niece of Athelstan of England, borrows (as do many of the Latin monkish hist.) largely, and almost exclusively, from the

SAXON CHRONICLE, or SAXON ANNALS, deemed to be the "*only original and authentic*" source of English hist. from the arrival of the Saxons in 449, to the close of the Chronicle in 1154 (Eng. trans. by rev. Mr. Ingram 1823).

1000

1066 WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. Laws. The *Domesday-Book.*

Ingulphus, 1030-1109, (secretary to William the Conq.) Hist. of Croyland Abbey from 664 to 1091 (Latin).

Eadmer, Chronicle from 1066 to 1122, and Life of his friend and patron Archbishop *Anselm*, (Latin).

Ordericus Vitalis, b. 1075, Eng. Hist. (Lat.).

Norman French becomes, in England, the language of the court, of law, and partially of literature; and continues so until 1307: thus its great influence on the English language, and hence the dissemination of romantic poetry. Latin is the language of the Church; Anglo-Saxon that of the people.

1100

The probably mere *traditionary* legends, in the ancient British language, of the exploits of *King Arthur* (6th century) and the *Knights of the Round Table*, are embodied in Latin prose, by

Geoffrey of Monmouth, about 1138, who, however, professes to translate his fabulous history (commencing with the imaginary *Brutus*, and closing with *Cadwaladyr* 689) from an ancient British MS., the existence of which has never been authenticated.

Philippe de Than (Le Bestiare), and *Samson de Nanteuil* (Proverbs of Solomon), *Anglo-Norman* poets.

Geoffroi Gaimar, Hist., in Anglo-Norman metre, of the Anglo-Saxon kings; with continuation to William Rufus. This fragment, written about 1146, serves as a continuation to

Wace's "Brut d'Angleterre," an Anglo-Norman metrical translation, about 1155, of Geoffrey of Monmouth's History. (Wace's version is rendered into *Anglo-Saxon* by *Layamon*).

William of Malmesbury, d. 1143, Hist. of Brit., in Latin, from 449 to 1143 (Eng. trans. by rev. Mr. Sharpe).

Florence of Worcester, Chron. of Eng. to 1118; afterwards contin. to 1141 (Latin).

Robert Pulleyn, d. 1150, theol. (Latin).

Richard de St. Victor, d. 1173, arca mystica.

John of Salisbury, d. 1182, Polycraticon.

Peter of Blois, d. 1200, theol. (Latin).

Ranulphus (or *Ralph*) *de Glanville*, collects, abt. 1180, the laws of Eng. into one body.

The *Maritime Laws of Oleron* (Richard I.).

Sylvester Girald de Barri, or *Girald of Wales*, b. 1146, topography of Ireland (Latin).

1190 *Walter Mapes*, satire on the religious orders (Latin).—*Nigellus*, Speculum Stultorum.

William of Newbury, b. 1136, Chronicle of England from 1066 to 1197 (Latin).

Joseph of Exeter, Trojan War, and the Crusade, in Latin Verse.

Mysteries or *Miracle-Plays*, i. e. Scriptural dramatic representations.

1200

MAGNA CHARTA 1215.

Albricus, philos., De Origine Deorum, (De Deorum imagg.?)

The *English* language improved by the *ballads of the* **Minstrels.**

Alexander de Hales, "the irrefragable doctor," Aristotelian, d. 1245.

Matthew Paris, d. 1259, Eng. Hist. (Latin).

ROGER BACON, 1214-1292, (Gunpowder. Calendar).

JOHN DUNS SCOTUS (Franciscan) "the most subtile doctor," Realist (hence the *Realists* also called *Scotists*): dies at Cologne 1308.

Robert of Gloucester completes, probably about 1280, the *earliest* chronicle in *Old English* rhymes.

Thomas Lermont of Ercildowne, called *Thomas the Rhymer* (Sc. poet), Sir Tristrem, a metrical romance (ed. sir Walt. Scott).

Plays, profane Farces.

SPANIARDS.

400

The *Latin* language and literature prevail. The Latin afterwards intermixes with the *Visi-Gothic.*

About 474 The *Visi-Goths* receive *written laws* from Euric.

500

506 ALARIC'S or Aniani Breviarium Cod. Theodos.

540 *Fulgentius Ferrandus* at Carthage, Breviar. canonum.

Martin, a Pannonian, Arch-bishop of Braga, moralist, and canonist, d. 580.

John of Biclair, chron., d. 620.

600

ISIDORE of Sevilla, d. 636, chron. de Goth.; Origines; collection of Papal decretals from 385, of canonical authority, (spurious decretals of more ancient date, viz. from 93 to 385, are ascribed to him in the 9th century), ed. Cenni, Rome 1741.

700

Forum Judicum, a collection of laws.

The Arabian language and science are not without influence on the Aborigines.

800

900

1000

1100

1160 ALFONSO (II.) of Aragon, the first poet in the *Limosinic* dialect (gradually identified with the Provençale).

1200

Peter II., of Aragon, poet, d. 1213.

Rodrigo Ximenez, Archbishop of Toledo, hist., d. 1245.

Raimundo de Penafort, 1175-1275, Decretalium extravagantium (Greg. IX.) libb. 5, (a sixth added by Boniface VIII. 1298).

ALFONSO X. of Castile, 1252-1284, astron. (Tabulæ Alfonsinæ, Aben Ragel and Alkabiz), the first CASTILIAN poet.

PETER III. of Aragon, d. 1285, poet.

Spanish records.

Laws compiled.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE.

400

Icelandic Sagas:

Northern mythology.

THE **Scalds.**

500

600

700

Kràkumal, Icelandic ballad of the Scalds.

800

Regner Lodbrok's Death-Song?

Scalds in Iceland; the EDDA.

850 *Cyrillus* preaches Christianity, and introduces the Glagolistical alphabet, among the Slavi.

900

1000

Thorwald, Icelandic ballads.

Theodosius at Kiow, Russian annalist, d. 1120.

1100

NESTOR, a monk at Kiow, National Chron. in the RUSSIAN lang. (German translation by Schlözer); continued by *Sylvester*, d. 1123; and by *Simeon of Susdal*, d. 1206.

Aro, d. 1148, and *Sæmund Frodi*, annals in the *Icelandic* language.

1186 *Sueno* at Lund (resident with the Archbp. Absalom), Hist. of Denmark.

SAXO-GRAMMATICUS, at Lund, d. 1204, Hist. of Denmark (*Hamlet*).

1200

Origg. Livoniæ sacræ et civilis 1184-1216, (Henry of Lettland?).

Vincenz Kadlubek, dies at Cracow 1226, Hist. of Poland.—*Martin Polonus*, Chron. Pap. et Impp.

Boguphalus, Bishop of Posen, Chron. of Poland, d. 1253.

1258 *Björn*, brings the record of German worthies to Norway.

The *Nieblungen* and *Hervarar Saga*, modern Icelandic legends.

Snorre Sturläson, Icelander, Hist. of Norway to 1241; continued to 1263 by *Sturla Thoridson*, Norwegian, the *last* of the *Scalds.*

The Chron. Daniæ Erici Regis, terminates 1288.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE LITERATURE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

400

In Italy, Gaul, and Spain, during the repeated ravages of the barbarians, the cultivation of intellect is suspended.

The Ancients continue to be read at *Constantinople* alone. The Greeks have compilers and commentators, but no original writers.

From the period in which Rome falls under the dominion of German mercenaries (476) the *Roman authors* may be considered as extinct: *Latin* is, however, retained as the main language of literature in South-Western Europe until the 13th century.

500

Justinian causes the Roman law to be compiled: yet, by his banishment of the Heathen philosophers from Constantinople, he powerfully cooperates with superstition to bring the Ancients into oblivion. Monks become the treasurers of all learning; Heathen books are burnt; and in the Conventual and Cathedral schools instruction is limited to the seven liberal sciences, viz. grammar, dialectics, rhetoric, (*Trivium*)—music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, (*Quadrivium*).

600

The *Arabians* (who spread their conquests from the Indus to the Atlantic Ocean) although devoid of creative talent, compile, read, and faithfully translate the works of the Greek physicians, and astronomers: and make, themselves, astronomical observations.

They travel and make geo-

700

graphical calculations: and in the 11th century become the preceptors of the South-Western Europeans.

800

The labours of CHARLEMAGNE, and his distinguished coadjutors (particularly from England and Ireland) are obliterated by succeeding anarchy:

ALFRED is without contemporary support:

The civilization of the British Isles is paralyzed by the torrents of Normanic Invaders:

And thus the *Hierarchy* is enabled, in the 10th and 11th centuries, to spread a cloud of mental darkness over Christian Europe, only pene-

900

trated by transient gleams of individual talent.

The Extracts made in Constantinople from the greater Works of antiquity bring the originals into disuse.

Zeal for science has already considerably abated even among the Arabians, when the republican strife in

1000

Northern Italy once more calls into action the dormant energies of man.

At the close of the 11th century, *Jurisprudence*, long under the oppression of scholastic philosophy, gives birth to liberal science, conducts to the study of the Latin language, and creates a desire for Grecian learning.

1100

Abélard's opposition to the Hierarchy, and the subsequent struggles of the *Albigenses* and *Waldenses* are of importance to the revival of literature.

The Western Europeans continue to gain knowledge from the Arabians; Aristotle is translated from the *Arabic* into Latin.

1200

By the CRUSADES (1095–1291), genius is stimulated: luxury and consequent industry are introduced into the West: a third estate arises, and the foundations of feudal tyranny are shaken. *Poetry* is cherished and inspired by *chivalry*, and from the Ballads of the erratic *Poets* is breathed the first harmony into the various dialects of Modern Europe: (Southern) *French* is improved by the *Troubadours*, *German* by the *Minnesingers*; and *English* by the *Minstrels.*

LEARNED INSTITUTIONS, PARTICULARLY UNIVERSITIES.

400

Colleges of Law at Berytus, Constantinople, and Rome, especially patronised by Theodosius II., who appoints *Antecessores* with rank and salary.

500

Monastic Schools.

600

Arabian Schools.

Seminaries of Christianity and learning in the British Isles.

700

Schools in France,

800

and Germany founded by *Charlemagne.*

OXFORD endowed, as a seat of learning by *Alfred*, about 886.

General decay of learned institutions.

900

College of Medicine at Salernum.

1000

Roman Law taught in Italy and France.

1100

Learning revived at CAMBRIDGE 1110.

Colleges of Law at

Bologna,

Montpellier,

and

Paris.

1200

Universities.

Paris 1206.

Padua 1221.

Salamanca 1222.

Toulouse 1228.

Montpellier 1289.

Lisbon 1290.

TABLE XVIII.

LITERA… OF T…

PERIOD of the REVIVAL of LEARNING, and FOR…

FROM 1300 TO 1600.

REMARKABLE POLITICAL EVENTS.

1300.

Osmán.
1305 Papal exile in France.
1307 The *Swiss* free.
1307-27 *Edward* II.
1312 *Philip* IV. of France, abolishes the Order of Knights Templars.
1316 *John* XXII. Pope.
1327-77 EDWARD III.
1346—56 Creçy: Poictiers.
1376 EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE dies.
WICKLIFFE. *Chaucer.*
1346 *Charles* IV. of Germany.
1356 Golden Bull.
Hanseatic League.
Turks in Europe.
1377-99 RICHARD II.
1378 Schism in the western church.
1397 Union of Calmar.
1399-1413 *Henry* IV. (Lancaster).

1400.

Timur.
1414-18 The Council of Constance.
1413-22 HENRY V.
1415 Azincourt.
The MEDICI in Florence.
1422-61 *Charles* VII. of France. *Henry* VI. of Windsor.
Civil Wars of York and Lancaster 1455-85.
1431 The council of Basel.

1436—40 PRINTING.
Henry, prince of Portugal.

1453 CONSTANTINOPLE TAKEN BY THE TURKS: THE MODERN GREEKS FIND REFUGE IN ITALY.

Matthias Corvinus of Hungary 1458-90.
1461-83 *Edward* IV. (York).
1462 Mentz besieged; the *Printers* disperse.
1471 Printing in England.
1469-92 *Lorenzo de Medici.*
1479 Ferdinand the Catholic.
1485 *Richard* III. falls at Bosworth.
1485-1509 *Henry* VII. (Tudor).

1492 COLUMBUS.

1493 *Maximilian* I.

1498 VASCO DE GAMA.

1500.

1508 The League of Cambray.
1509-47 HENRY VIII. Cardinal Wolsey.
1513-21 LEO X.

1517 REFORMATION.

1519 *Charles* V., and *Francis* I.
1524 Gustavus Wasa.
1525 Prussia a dukedom.
1530 The Confession of Augsburg.
1540 The Order of *Jesuits.*
1545-63 The Council of Trent.
1552 The *Treaty of Passau* (*confirmed at Augsburg* 1555).
1553-58 *Mary* (Catholic).
1558 to 1603 ELIZABETH.
1572 The Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Night.
1579 The Union of Utrecht.
1580 Formula Concordiæ.

1588 Annihilation of the "Invincible Armada" of *Philip* II. of Spain.

1598 HENRY IV. of France; *Edict of Nantes.*

ORIENTALISTS.

1300.

ABULFEDA of Damascus, 1273 to 1333, polyhist., particularly in hist. and geogr.
1307 *John De Monte Corvino*, arch-bishop of Pekin, translates the New Testament into the Mungalic.
1311 *The Council of Vienne* (in Dauphiny) directs Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Arabic, to be taught.

Ibn-ul-Vardi, d. 1358, geogr.

Túran Sháh, d. 1377, Persian hist.

HAFIZ, Per. odes.

1400.

Alhazen, an Arabian, and *Sharif-ud-dín*, a Persian, eulogists of Timur.

Aráb-Sháh, d. 1450, Life of Timur.

ULUGH BE'GH, Timur's grandson, assembles astronomers at Samarcand under Salah-ud-dín; and himself composes Astron. Tables; d. 1449.

1470 MIRKHOND, the Garden of Bliss, hist.

Khondemir, Mirkhond's son, hist.

1500.

Al Hasan Ibn Muhammad (baptismal name *Leo*) patronised by P. Leo X., Description of Africa, in Arabic and Italian.

Bábar, self-biographer (Mungalic), d. 1530.

GREEKS.

1300.

1320 *Thomas Magister* or *Theodulus*, De Dial. Att.—*Manuel Philes*, 1275-1340, De Animall., poet.—*Callistus Xantopulus*, Eccles. Hist.

1350 MAXIMUS PLANUDES, of Constantinople, Æsop, Anthology. — *Nicephorus Gregoras*, Hist. of Byz.

1370 *John Cantacuzenus*, Hist. of Byz.—*Constantinus Harmenopulus*, 1320-1380, J. C.; the canon law compiled from the apostolic and eccles. ordinances.
EMANUEL CHRYSOLORAS, from Constantinople, teaches Greek in Italy; dies at Constance 1415.

1400.

Simeon, d. 1429, composes a work against heresies.

John Argyropulus, teaches Greek in the Italian universities.

GEORGE GEMISTIUS, or PLETHO, d. 1450, hist.; revives the Plat. philos.

1453 *Emanuel Moschopulus*, gram. and comment., in Italy.
George Codinus, John Ducas, Mich. Glycas, and Laonicus Chalcondylas, Hist. of Byz.
BESSARION of Trebisond, cardinal at Bologna, 1395-1472, translates Xenophon, Aristot., and Theophr. into Latin; zealous Platonist.
George of Trebisond, 1396-1486, Aristotelian, translates Ptolemy.
Theodore Gaza of Thessalonica, Aristotelian, translates from the Greek into Latin, and from the Latin into Greek; d. in Italy 1478.
Demetrius Chalcondylas of Athens, at Florence, edits Homer, jointly with *Demetrius Cretensis*, 1488.
1480 *George Phranzes*, Hist. of Byz. (Ed. Alter).
Constantine Lascaris, gram. d. 1493.

1500.

John Lascaris, anthology, d. 1515.

Marcus Musurus, of Crete, d. 1517, Ed. Plato, Athenæus, and others.

Leo Allatius of Chios, 1586-1669, librarian of the Vatican.

ITALIANS.

1300.

FLAVIUS GIOJA, of Amalfi, improves the **mariner's compass,** received **from the Arabians.**
Boniface VIII. interdicts the dissection of human bodies; nevertheless MONDINI DE LUZZI, whose *Anatom. Corp. Hum.* is consulted during 200 years, flourishes at Bologna.—*Arnald Villanovanus*, d. 1315, alchemist and phys., De Regimine Sanitatis.
James of Ardizone, compiles Capitularia Extravagantia to the feudal law.
1313 *Clement* V. causes his own decrees to be compiled, lib. VIIus Decretal.
Cecco of Ascoli, astron., burnt 1327.—*Marchetti* of Padua, music.
DANTE Alighieri, of Florence, 1265-1321, la Divina Comedia.
JOHN ANDREAS, of Bologna, d. 1348, autor Juris Canonici.
1350 *Bartolus* and *Baldus*, jurisconsults, introduce scholas. philos. into civil law.—*Barlaam* of Apulia, teaches Greek, d. 1348: the study of ancient literature revives, particularly through
FRANCIS PETRARCA, of Arezzo, 1304-1374; crowned 1341: Laura.
JOHN BOCCACCIO, 1313-1375, il Decamerone; forms the *Italian prose.*
John de Dondis, d. 1380, skilled in Horology.
Petrus Vergerius, and *Maphæus.*
John of Ravenna, preceptor of celebrated pupils.—*James Angeli* of Florence, translates Plutarch.

The schools of Ancient Literature, and also the writers on *Pedagogy*, are yet confined to Italy.
Sonnetteers spread the *Tuscan* dialect.

1400.

Leonard of Pisa, introduces Algebra, from the Arabians, into Italy.
Gasparinus Barzizius, Ed. Cicero.—*Leonardo Bruni* Aretinus, hist. of Florence. — NICHOLAS TEDESCHI, papal law. — *Anthony Mincuccius* 1428, feudal law.—*Baraterius* 1442, feudal law.
1430 LORENZO VALLA, Roman, 1407-1457, translates from the Greek.
Gianozzo Manetti, 1396-1459, Greek and Hebrew.
Guarin of Verona, 1370-1460, translates Plutarch and Strabo.
POGGIUS of Florence, 1380-1459, promotes the study of ancient literature.
Mich. Savonarola, d. 1462; and *Barthol. Montagnana*, d. 1460, medd. — *Saladin of Asculo*, compend. Aromatariorum. — *Flav. Blondus*, 1388-1463, Hist. of Venice.—*Nicholas of Cusa*, d. 1464, hostile to the Pope.
ÆNEAS SYLVIUS (P. Pius II.), 1405-1464, geogr.—*John Gobelin*, Sylvius's Sec., hist.—*Benedict Accolti*, of Florence, 1415-1466, the Crusades. — *Beccatelli Panormita*, 1393-1471, Life of Alfonso of Naples.—*Pulci*, 1432-1487, il Morgante Maggiore.
LORENZO DE MEDICI, d. 1492.—Greek schools established in Florence, by the liberally-protected Modern-Greek refugees.
Nic. Perottus, d. 1480, translations.—FRANCIS PHILELPHUS, 1398-1481, studies the Greek language in Constantinople 1420.—BARTHOLI PLATINA, 1421-1481, de Vitis Pontiff.—*Francis Berlinghieri*, geogr. in verse (with Maps).—PAUL TOSCANELLUS, d. 1482, astron., *friend of Columbus.*
Hermol. Barbarus of Venice, 1454-1493, transl.—ANGEL. POLITIANUS of Florence, 1454-1494, translates Homer and Herodian; Orpheus, Italian Tragedy; educates celebrated scholars.
MARSIL. FICINUS, 1433-1499, Plato.—*Hieron. Savonarola* of Ferrara, 1452-1498, Homilet.
John Picus of Mirandula, 1463-1494, de Ente et Uno.
Lucas de Bergo, math.—*Pompon. Lætus*, dramat.
Bonfinio 1495, Hist. Ungarica; patronised by *Matthias Corvinus.*
Anthony de la Torre, at Padua, d. 1512, anatom.—*Alexander Benedettie*, physiolog.

1500.

Pius Manutius Aldus, 1446-1516, learned printer at Venice.—The family of *Junta*, printers, at Florence.—1505 Euclid's Elem., Ed. *Barthol. Zambretus* Venet.—1513 the Psalms and Canticle in *Ethiopic*, printed at *Rome*, Ed. *Potken*, a German.
1515 *Leo* X. imposes restrictions on the liberty of the Press:—*Petr. Pomponatius* (d. 1525), nevertheless preaches Infidelity with impunity.
Alexander ab Alexandro, Dies Geniales, d. 1523.
LEONARDO DA VINCI, 1445-1520, invents perspective.
Sannazaro of Naples, 1458-1530, Arcadia.
MACCHIAVELLI, 1482-1528, History of Florence, il Principe; *improves the Italian Prose.—Berni*, d. 1530, satirist, il Bernesco.
ARIOSTO, 1474-1533, Orlando Furioso.—*Cajetan*, Cardinal, d. 1534.
1525 Le Ciento Novelle Antike, supposed to be of the 13th century.
GUICCIARDINI, d. 1540, hist.
PETER BEMBO, 1470-1547, elegant prosaist.
1540 IGNACIO LOYOLA, founds the Order of Jesus (Jesuits).
Trissino, 1478-1550, tragedies.—*Hieron. Vida*, d. 1566, Latin poet.
ANDR. ALCIATUS, 1492-1550, chief of the humanity lawyers (who combine belles-lettres with the study of law).
1543 Venet. Euclide da *Nicolo Tartaglia*, and Archimed.
Fred. Commandinus of Urbino, 1509-1575, transl. Gr. Mathem. into Latin.
Franc. Maurolycus, of Messina, 1494-1575, Ed. Theodos., Menelaum, Archimed.—*Nizolius*, Thesaur. Ciceron.
JOHN DELLA CASA, 1503-1556, elegant prosaist, Galateo, Arts of Grandeur and Submission.
Angelus Caninius, d. 1557, Syr., Assyr., Talmud., Æthiop., Arab., and Gr. Gram.
ANDR. VESALIUS, 1514-1564, anatom.—*Eustachi*, d. 1570.—*Falopius*, 1523-1563.—*Columbus*, d. 1577, de Re Anatomica.
Dolce, d. 1568; and *Greg. Giraldi*, 1504-1573, tragg.
Bernard Tasso of Bergamo, 1493-1569, Amadis.
PAUL MANUTIUS ALDUS, the son of Pius Manutius, 1512-1574, printer at Venice, comment. of Cicero.—*Pet. Victorius*, 1499-1585, Aristot.
HIERON. CARDANUS, 1501-1576, math., algebr.
Pope *Gregory* XIII., under whom *Aloys* and *Greg. Llius* reform the Calendar: **the New (or Gregorian) Style** commences the 5th, counted the 15th, October **1582**: (this improvement is suggested in the writings of Roger Bacon).
Sperone Speroni, 1500-1588, Orazione.
Paul Lancellot, 1511-1591, Institut. Juris Canonici.
TORQUATO TASSO, 1544-1595, Gerusalemme Liberata; Aminta, Torrismondo.

Tragedy still subordinate to Burlesque, and extemporary Comedy.

1594 *Dafne*, by *Ottavio Rinuccini*, the first serious Opera.
1597 Ansio Parnasso, Comic Opera, by *Orazio Vecchi:* Music and Ballet chiefly attended to.
Silvio Antoniano, 1540-1603, improvisatore.
Manutius Aldus, son of Paul M., 1547-1597, on Lat. Orthogr.
Ursinus, 1529-1600, Rome, philol.
ANDR. CÆSALPIN, 1519-1603, author of Scientific Botany.—*Ulysses Aldrovandi*, 1522-1605, coadjutor of Conr. Gesner in Nat. Hist.
Jord. Brunus, burnt as an Atheist at Rome 1600.

FRENCH.

1300.

Bernard of Gordon, the monarch of Medicine.
John of Paris, d. 1306, de Potestate Papali.
1311 Laymen suffered to preside over hospitals.
1312 *Marsilius of Padua*, rector of Paris (and *John of Janduno* 1324), defensor pacis, against John XXII.
1324 Academie des Jeux floraux at Toulouse.
Will. Durand, a Dominican, founder of a new sect of Scholastics, dies at Meaux 1333.
WILLIAM OCCAM, d. 1347, Franciscan, Duns' disciple, defends Philip IV. of France, against Boniface VIII.

The French language is improved by translations from the ancients, and by Romances in prose.

1360 *Guy of Chauliac* improves the practice of surgery.
CHARLES V. 1364-1380, founds a college of Medicine and Astrology at Paris.
1380 "La Confrèrie de la Passion" exhibit sacred dramas: "Le Prince des Sots" is the manager of profane farces.

John Froissart, d. 1400, History of the *Anglo-French Wars* (Eng. trans. by *Johnes* 1810).

After the death of Joanna I. *the Provençale Ballads decline. Prose* is cultivated.

1400.

Peter d' Ailly, 1350-1425, de Correct. Calend.
JOHN GERSON, 1363-1429, versed in ancient literature, scholast.: Concilium œcumenicum supra Papam.
Raymund de Sebonda at Toulouse, d. 1432, Theologia Naturalis.
Henry of Balma, d. 1439, myst.

Alain Chartier, at the courts of Charles VI. and VII., poet and prosaist, d. 1458.

1460 CORBEUIL, satirist.

Gregorius Tiphernas, and *Hieron. Alexander*, pupils of Chrysoloras, teach *Greek at Paris* 1470.

Philip de Comines, 1446-1509, hist.

James le Fevre, 1436—1537, theol.

1500.

Will. Budæus, 1467-1540, Hellenist, and jurist.
JUL. CÆSAR SCALIGER, 1484-1558, philol., phys., chron., pub. jur., Ἀναγς. Ὀλυμπ.
Du Bois (Jas. Sylvius), 1478-1555, anatom.
FRANCIS RABELAIS, 1483-1553, satir., Gargantua and Pentagruel.
PETER RAMUS, 1515-1572, Logic.

Sebast. Castellio, d. at Basel 1563, Lat. translation of the Bible 1551; French 1555.
STEPHEN JODELLE, d. 1573, the first original trag. and com.
Lambin, d. 1572, Cicero.
MURETUS, 1526-1585, rhet. and poet.
JAS. CUJACIUS, 1520-1590, humanity lawyer.—*Balduinus*, 1520-1575, J. C.—*Brissonius*, 1531-1591, de Formulis Jur. R.—*Peter Pithœus*, 1539-1596, and *Francis Pithœus*, 1544-1621, Jus. Canon.
James Amyot (Plutarch), d. 1593, and MICH. DE MONTAIGNE (Essays), 1533-1592, improve the prose.
PETER CHARRON, 1543-1603, (Montaigne's secretary), Sur la Sagesse.
Rob. Stephanus (Etienne) d. at Geneva 1559.

HENRY STEPHANUS, 1528-1598, the most learned printer, Ed. several Greek authors; Thesaurus Ling. Græc. (*John Scapula*, his treacherous assistant).

Fran. Vieta, dies 1603, Logistica Speciosa, i. e. Algebra.
Joseph Juste Scaliger, 1540-1609, De Emendat. Temporum, (invents the Julian Period).
ISAAC CASAUBONUS, 1559-1614, philol.
De la Rivière, physician to Henry IV., Compend. of the Paracels. Med., d. 1605.
JAMES AUGUSTUS DE THOU (or THUANUS), 1553-1617, Hist. sui Temporis to 1607: continued by *Bulenger* to 1612.

G…

Diligent compil. of the Provi… of Bavaria 1346, and of the…
Hugh of Trymberg, the Runt… Minnesingers. — The char… *Meistersänger: Henry Fra…*
Boner, fabulist.

The first Universities …

1361 *John Buridan* (banished…
John Tauler at Strasburg, my…
Henry v. Rebdorf, and *Henry…*
GERHARD MAGNUS, 1340-138… is succeeded by *Florentius…*
James v. Königshofen of Stras…

John Schildberger of Munich…
1415 Huss burnt at Consta… *Reichenthal.*—1418 *Gobelli… Hämmerlein*, of Zurich, sati…
1436 JOHN GUTTENBE… SCHÖFFER, **the Inventors …**
Windeck, Life of Sigismund i…
1440 JOHN V. GMÜNDEN, astr… Theoria Planetarum, Sinus.… instructed in Greek by Bes…
John Stadweg, Chronicle in th…
1450 *Hans v. Rosenplut*, of N…
Peter v. Andlo, De Imperio R…
NICHOLAS V. CUSS, 1401-1464… the Earth round the Sun.
THOMAS À KEMPEN, 1380-147…
1470 *Reineke de Voss* (Reyn… said to be written by *Henry…*
RUDOLPH AGRICOLA, … at Paris and Ferrara (partic… Latin at Heidelberg.
John Wessel Gansfoet, 1419-… thence called "Magister … Mundi."
1484 *Martin Behaim*, Map of…
1488 *Breydenbach*, Mentz, Iti…
1489 *Conrad Botho*, Chron. i…
Geyler of Kaisersberg, 1445… *Seb. Brand's* "Bark of Fo… Sententionarius.
Maximilian, 1493-1519, patro… for the Press, 1514, by *Mar…*
Conrad Celtes, 1459-1508, the…
John Trithemius, 1462-1516, …
1500 The *Kammer-Gericht* … Law.

1508 *Grünbeck*, Lives of Fred…
Alb. Kranz of Hamburg, d. 15…
REUCHLIN, 1454-1522, teach… balistica.
1518 The first Hebrew Bible … literature.—FROBEN, d. 1525…
THOMAS MURNER, 1475-1536,…
MELCHIOR PFINZING, 1481-153… and theol.
HOLOANDER, d. 1531, promo… d. 1520, and *Pirkheimer*, d… 1456-1535, phys. and theol.
ALBERT DÜRER of Nürnberg, … by Rüxner.
1517 MARTIN LUTHER, … translates the Bible into Ge…
MELANCHTHON, 1497-15… ERASMUS of Rotterdam, 146… the New Testament.—THEO… theosophist.—*John Aventinu…*
1522 ZWINGLI or ZUINGL… *padius*, 1482-1551, comment… the doctrine of Election.—1…
Pirkheimer, the first German …
COPERNICUS of Thorn, 147…
1532 CARION, Compend. of Un…
Urbanus Regius, d. 1541; an… *Bugenhagen*, 1485-1558, at…
JOHN FISCHART, 1511-1581, … Fables.
1540 *Geo. Hartmann*, of N… AGRICOLA, 1494-1555, revi… 1565, born at Zurich, phi… Prætorius's Table.
1555 The first Syriac New … d. 1556, De Quatuor Sum… d. 1547, hist. (Chart of Rom…
HANS SACHS of Nürnberg, 1494-…
TSCHUDI at Glarus, d. 1572, He…
1560-1574 Historiæ Eccles. pe… *Matth. Flacius.*
Joach. Camerarius, 1500-1574… the Greek Phys.—BASIL FA… 1576, Heidelberg, philol.—… *Dasypodium.*
Simon Schard, 1535-1573: an…
1573 ANATOMIA COMPARATA, b…
Martin Chemnitz of Treuenbrie…
Weigel, 1533-1588, comment. …
WESENBECK, 1531-1586, Comm…
Gerhard Mercator, 1512-159… 1536-1596, philol.—*Laurent…* 1519-1609, comment.
Rollenhagen, 1542-1609, fros… tenberg, ingenious Latin poe…
Marquardus Freher, 1565-161…
Holland the school…

...TURE, (C)

...THE

...MATION of the MODERN LANGUAGES of Europe.

A PERIOD OF 300 YEARS.

TABLE XVIII.

...ERMANS.

1300.

...al and Civic Laws (of the Isle of Fehmern 1326, ...orth-Frisians 1426).

...—*Rüdger of Manesse* collects the ballads of the ...er of *Minnesinger* degenerates into that of ...lob.

Linen Paper. The earliest known Paper-mill in Germany at Nürnberg 1390.

...Germany.

...m Paris) nominalist, at Vienna.

..., *German* Sermons.

...*Hervorden*, chroniclers.

...t Utrecht, founds schools for boys and girls:—

...g, *German* chron.

1400.

... Timur's service, Hist. of Timur.

...—*Armorial Bearings* collected by *Ulrich v. Persona* of Westphalia, Cosmodrom.—*Felix*

..., at Mentz. d. 1466: *Faust;* and Peter **Printing.**

...*erman.*

...at Vienna.—George v. Peurbach, 1423-1461, ...ohn Regiomontanus, Franconian, 1436-1476, ...n: De Triang., Algebr., Tangents, Calendar.

...ower Saxon Dialect.

...berg, the cross-bow man, poet.

...ano.

...ilol. and mathem.; teaches the Revolution of

...ayst., at Zwoll.

...the Fox, a satire on the manners of the time) ...*Alkmar.*—*Albert v. Eyb* 1472, moralist.

...2-1485, born near Gröningen, instructed ...ly under Theodore Gaza): teaches Greek and

..., at Gröningen, adversary of the Scholastics, ...radictionum," but at the same time "Lux

...World (Vide v. Murr).

...y.

... Lower Saxon language.

...0, at Strasburg; delivers 110 Lectures on ...—*Gabr. Biel*, d. 1495, theol. at Tübingen,

...learning:—writes the *Weiss Kunig*, arranged ...*eitzsauerwein* (Ed. Vienna 1775, 2 Fol.).

... crowned German poet, teaches Greek.

...ist., and reputed necromancer.

...rial Chamber) finally introduces the Roman

1500.

...and Maximilian in *German.*

...hron. Polon. et Regnorum Aquilon.

...reek; Hebrew Grammar; De Arte Cab-

...d.—Ulrich v. Hutten, d. 1523, encourages ...ter at Basel.

...Rogue's Guild; Tyll Eulenspiegel (?)

...euerdank.—*Wimpfelingen*, d. 1528, pedagog.

...he study of the Roman Law.—*Glareanus*, ...0, geogr.—*Cornel. Agrippa* of Nettesheim, ... Incertitudine Scient.

...1528, painter.—1527 *Book of Tournaments*,

...1546, born at Eisleben, prof. at Wittenberg, ...his Works entire, 24 vols, by Walch 1740).

...oci Theolog., (*Confession of Augsburg*).— ...36, Satires, Encomium Moriæ, Paraphrase of ...stus Paracelsus, 1493 1541, chemist, and ...t., d. 1534.

...1484-1531, the Swiss Reformer.—*Œcolam-* ...hn Calvin, at Geneva, 1509-1564, teaches ...he Heidelberg Catechism.

...matographer, d. 1530.

...3, De Revolut. Orbium Cœlest.

... Hist., divided into four Monarchies. ...*latinus*, d. 1545, Protestant dogmatists.— ...enberg, supports the Reformation.

...t, translates Rabelais.—*Burkhard Waldis*,

...rg, invents the Bombarding-staff.—Geo. ...lineralogy.—CONRAD GESNER, 1516- ...nd nat. hist.—*Reinerus Gemma*, d. 1540,

...ent printed at Vienna. — *John Sleidan*, ...mperiis (55 Editions).—*Conr. Peutinger*, ...ads).

... *Meistersänger.*

... Chron.

...s in Magdeburgia Centur. XIII., chiefly by

...zig, philol.—*John Winter* translates from ...520-1576, Thesaur. Lat.—*Xylander*, 1532- ...rasburg 1571, Euclid. et Hero per Cunr.

... *Pistorius*, 1544-1607, coll. Hist. Germ.

...*her Coyter* of Gröningen, d. 1600.

...522-1586, theol., Examen. conc. Trident.

...acelsus.—*Thurneiser*, 1530-1596, alchem.

... Pandectas, Autor Scholæ Ramisticæ.

...lemæus c. Tabb. geogr.—*Fred. Sylburg*, ...omann, Hellenist, d. 1606.—*Theodore Beza*,

...sler.—*Fred., Taubmann*, 1565-1613, Wit- ...tter, 1563-1616, dogmatics.

... Hist.Germ. et Gall.

...e most distinguished philologists.

ENGLISH, IRISH, AND SCOTCH.

1300.

Walter Burleigh, Disc. of Duns Scotus, De Vita ac Morib. philos.

Peter de Langtoft, Chronicle in Anglo-Norman, from 689 to 1307. This Chronicle, together with the anterior one by *Wace*, is rendered into Old English Verse by *Robert de Brunne.*

Gilbert Anglicus (the earliest distinguished English physician) describes the leprosy.

Adam Davie, Life of Alexander, Romance in Old English.

All the Romances from 1300 to 1500 are metrical.

Nicholas Trivet, d. 1328, Hist. of the House of Anjou.

Richard Aungervyle, d. 1345, Philobiblos.

Ranulphus Higden, d. about 1360, Polychronicon, to 1357, (translated into English by *John de Trevisa.*)

Lawrence Minot, Old Eng. Poems, written abt. 1352, on interesting events in the reign of Edw. III. (Ed. Ritson, 1794).

John Maundeville, d. 1372, travels through Asia and Egypt (English).

1381 Court of Minstrels erected by *John of Gaunt*, at Tetbury, in Staffordsh.

The Vision of Pierce Plowman, by *Robert Langlande?* — (Pierce Plowman's Crede about 1390).

JOHN WICKLIFFE, 1324-84, trans. the Bible into English: combats the papal tyranny with acuteness and spirit.

John Gower, d. 1402, French Ballads, Latin Elegiacs, and Romances in English verse.

Geoffrey Chaucer, styled **the father of English poetry,** 1328-1400, Troilus and Cressida, Book of Fame, *Canterbury Tales* (Ed. Tyrwhitt).

John Barbour (*Scotish Poet*) 1326-96, The Bruce, a metrical Hist. of Rob. I.

It is worthy of remark, that there exists but little difference in the phraseology of the Scotish and English writers of this period, whereas, a century *later*, the discrepancy becomes obvious.

1400.

Andrew of Wyntown, "Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland" to 1408.

James I. (of Scotland) 1395-1437, the King's Quair.

The Scotish Music acquires celebrity.

Harry the Minstrel, or *Blind Harry*, (Scotish poet) Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace (Ed. Perth, 1790).

Thomas Walsingham, Hist. of (Neustriæ or) Normandy, Chronicle from Edw. I. to Henry V. (Latin).

John Fortescue (Chancellor to Henry VI.) De Laudibus Legum Angliæ.

Thomas de Littleton, d. 1487, Tenures, Natura Brevium.

John Hardyng, d. about 1465, Chron. of Eng.

1471 *William Caxton* (d. about 1491) **introduces printing into England;** compiles "the Chronycles of Englond," translates numerous works, principally romances, from the French, and the satire called "Reynart the Foxe" from the German.

1481 Lady *Juliana Berners*, one of the earliest female writers in England, Treatises on Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry.

Robert Fabyan (alderman of London) d. about 1512, Chron., or Concordance of Histories (Ed. Ellis 1811).

William Dunbar (Scotish poet) 1465-1530, the Thistle and Rose, the Goldin Terge.—*Gawin Douglas*, 1475-1522, translates Virgil's Æneid into Scotish Heroics.

Stephen Hawes, The Passe Tyme of Pleasure, the Comfort of Lovers.—*John Skelton*, d. 1529, Poet-Laureate to Henry VIII.

John and *Sebastian Cabot* explore the **coast of N. America,** and discover Newfoundland, **1497–8.**

1500.

Wynkyn de Worde:—*Richard Pynson:*—and (early in the 16th century) *Peter Treveris* succeed Caxton as eminent printers.

Walter Chepman (about 1508), and his partner, *Andrew Miller*, the earliest printers in Scotland.

Anthony Fitzherbert, styled the Father of English Husbandry, d. 1538, Books of Husbandry and Surveying.—*Thomas Elyot* d. 1546, philologist.—*Edward Hall*, d. 1547, Hist. of the Houses of York and Lancaster (Ed. 1809).—*Wm. Thomas*, d. 1553, Hist. of Italy.

Thomas More, 1480-1535, Utopia (Ed. 1809).—*John Leland*, d. 1552, Eng. Antiquities.—*John Bale*, 1495-1563, Lives of eminent British writers.—*Ralph Holinshed*, d. about 1580, Chronicles of England, Ireland, and Scotland, (Ed. 1807).—*Wm. Cavendish*, 1505-57, Life of Wolsey.

John Knox, the Scotish Reformer, 1505-72.—*Thomas Wilson*, d. 1581, Art of Logic and of Rhetoric (for which imprisoned at Rome as a "presumptuous and dangerous heretic").—*Abraham Fraunce*, Lawyer's Logike.

Geo. Gascoigne, d. 1577, Jocasta; "Supposes" one of the earliest comedies in the English language.—*Peter Bales*, b. 1547, micrographer.

Wm. Cecil, lord Burleigh, 1520-98, statesman.—*Roger Ascham*, (preceptor to queen Elizabeth), 1515-68, The Schoolmaster.—*Geo. Buchanan*, 1506-82, tutor to James VI., Hist. of Scotland.—*Thomas Cooper*, d. 1594, Thesaur. Ling. Rom. et Brit.—*Will. Whitaker*, 1548-95, dogmat.

Thomas Tusser, d. 1580, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.—*Wm. Gilbert*, 1540-1603, Magnetism.

John Stowe, 1525-1605, Summarie of Eng. Chronicles.—*John Pits*, 1560-1616, Eng. Biogr.—*Henry Savile*, 1549-1622, Scriptores post Bedam.—*John Speed*, 1555-1629, Hist. of Great Britain to James I.

The English literature first begins to flourish under Elizabeth, 1558-1603. Its rise is then rapid: in the 17th & 18th centuries Britain produces the greatest nat. philosophers, astronomers, and historians, and the finest belles-lettrists: and toward the middle of the 18th century exhibits a proud display of poetical talent of every description.

Edmond Spenser, 1553-98, Shepherd's Calendar, Faerie Queene.—*Philip Sydney*, 1554-86, Arcadia.—*Chris. Marlowe*, d. about 1593, dramatic poet.

1580 *Francis Drake* (1545-96) completes his voyage (being the second ever made) *round the world.*—*John Hawkins*, 1520-95, Voyage to Guinea and the West Indies.—*John Davis*, d. 1605, three Voyages for the Discovery of a Northwest Passage.

WILL. SHAKSPERE, 1564-1616.—*John Lylie*, d. abt. 1600, com.—*Francis Beaumont*, 1586-1615: and *John Fletcher*, 1576-1625, dram.—*John Davis*, 1570-1626, Acrosticke Hymnes.—*Mich. Drayton*, d. 1631, Poems.

Walter Raleigh, 1552-1617, Hist. of the world.—*Richard Hakluyt*, 1553-1616, Voy. and Discov. by Englishmen.—*Sam. Purchas*, 1577-1628, Coll. of Voy.—*John Smith*, d. 1631, General Hist. of Virginia, &c.—*Thos. Coryate*, 1577-1617;—and *Thos. Roe* (ambassador from James I. to the *Great Mogul*), 1580-1644, Travels in the East.

John Neper, or *Napier*, 1550-1617, inventor of *Logarithms*, improved by *Henry Briggs*, d. 1630.—*Edw. Wright*, Errors of Navigation corrected.

Edward Coke, 1550-1634, Institutes of the Law of England.—*William Camden*, 1551-1623, *Rob. Bruce Cotton* (*Cottonian* library) 1570-1631, and *Henry Spelman*, 1562-1641, eminent English antiquaries.

Robert Burton, 1576-1639, Anat. of Melancholy.

Ben Jonson, 1574-1637, dram. Poet (Ed. Gifford).—*Philip Massinger*, dram. (Ed. Gifford, 1813). — *John Owen*, d. 1622, Latin Epigrams.—*Jos. Hall*, 1574-1656, Satires.—*Will. Drummond*, of Hawthornden, 1585-1649, Poems. —*Geo. Wither*, 1588-1667, Mistresse of Phil'arete.

SPANIARDS AND PORTUGUESE.

1300.

RAIM. LULLIUS of Majorca, 1236-1315, called "the most illuminated doctor:" chemist and visionary scholast. (Ars Magna Lulliana).

Numerous ballads and romances in the *Castilian* dialect.

1390 *Academia de Gaya Ciencia*, by John I.

1400.

Rodrigo of Zamora, 1407-1470, Hist. of Spain.

Juan de Mena, 1412-1456, poet, el Laberinto. — *Lopez de Mendoza* of Santillana, Pt.

1450: **Henry, Prince of Portugal** (styled "**The Mariner**") causes *Charts* to be prepared by Joseph and Roderic.

Juan de Torquemada or (*Turre cremata*), canonist, d. 1468.

Fernando del Pulgar, hist. of Ferdinand and Isabel, *Spanish:* (translated into Latin, by *Nebrissensis*).

1492 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (1442-1506), a Genoese in the service of Spain, **discovers the New World.**

1497 *Americo Vespucci* (a Florentine) makes his first voyage to the New World, called after him **America**; d. 1516.

1498 VASCO DE GAMA, a Portuguese, discovers the passage from the Cape of Good Hope **to the East Indies.**

1500 *Cabral* discovers Brazil, for Portugal.

1500.

Francis Ximenez, 1437-1517, (Cardinal) arch-bp. of Toledo, causes a *Polyglot Bible*, with a Hebr. Chald. and Greek Dict., to be printed at Alcala de Henares, in 6 Fol. 1514-1517; (the original name of Alcala was *Complutum*, whence this *first* Polyglot Bible is called the *Complutensian*).

Juan de la Enzina, poet.

Ant. Nebrissensis, 1444-1522, at Alcala, Lat. Dict.

1520 Magellan discovers the Strait bearing his name. Is killed in one of the Philippine islands 1521. One vessel of his squadron returns to Spain 1522, having performed the *first voyage ever made* **round the world.**

Juan Luis Vives, 1492-1540, philol. and Philos.

Lopez de Rueda, and *Naharro*, fathers of the Spanish Comedy.—*Juan Boscan* (d. 1544) and Garcilaso de la Vega (d. 1536) sonnetteers.

Nonnius Pincianus, 1471-1552, the first who teaches Greek in Spain.

Saa de Miranda, 1495-1558, Portug. Lyric poet.

Rodriguez Lobo, Portug. pastorals.

Anthony Augustinus, arch-bishop of Tarragona, 1516-1586, De Emendat. Gratiani.

CAMOENS, Portug., 1524-1579, Os Lusiadas, or the Discovery of India by the Lusitanians (Eng. trans. by *Mickle*).

Luis de Leon, 1527-1591, improves the Spanish lang. as poet and prosaist.

CERVANTES, 1549-1616, allays, by his Don Quixote, the Thirst for Extravagant Romances.

Arias Montanus, 1527-1598, superintends the printing (by *Plantin*) of the Polyglot Bible at Antwerp, in 8 fol., 1569-1572.

Zurita and *Blanca*, classical hist. of Aragon under Phil. II.

Alonso de Ercilla, *Araucana* the best Spanish epic poem.

Sanctius, 1523-1600, Salamanca, Minerva.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE.

1300.

After the Scaldic Period: — Charles the Great, Arthur, the Knights of the Round Table, the Trojan war, Alexander, and other (chiefly German) romances are translated, and generally the names of northern heroes substituted.

Written laws in Poland.

1400.

Eric Olai of Upsal, d. 1468, Hist. of the Swedes and Goths.

The Russian chronicle of *Tzarstwennoj Ljetopisetz* (from 1014 to 1472).

1415-1480 *Jo. Dlugossus de Niedzielsko*, Hist. of Poland.

1500.

Siberia explored by the Russians.

1530-1584 *Kochanowski:* styled the Polish Pindar.

1542 The rude Russian code (Sudebnek).

1579 *Faustus Sozzini* (or *Socinus*) at Racow in Poland, founder of the *Socinians.*

1582 *Stryjkowski*, Chron. of Poland, Lithuania, and Russia, in the *Polish* language.

Tycho de Brahe, 1546-1601, (observatory on the Uranienburg by Fred. II. of Denmark): "Planets revolve round the Sun, but the Sun revolves round the Earth:" Comets.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1300.

The *Italian* poetry is the first that rises to meridian splendour (*Dante, Petrarca*), the Italian *prose* too is earlier formed than that of any other modern European language (*Boccaccio*).

For in *Italy*, amid the arousing influences of party collision, navigation, commerce, and manufactures, is the modern European mind earliest awakened to an interest in science and literature:—

England, Germany, and France, emulatively, and not unsuccessfully, obey the onward impulse.

1400.

The *Wickliffites* and *Hussites* prepare the way for the Reformation effected in the following century.

The fugitive modern Greeks under the munificent patronage of **the Medici** inspire all Italy (Milan, Ferrara, Rome, and Naples) with enthusiasm for Greek literature, which is gradually communicated, from Italy, to Germany, France, and England.

Printing multiplies the best works of the Greeks, the Romans, and Italians: while

the re-establishment of *Posts* facilitates reciprocal communications.

Columbus and **Vasco** discover New Worlds.

With the exception of the Slavonian and Northern nations, all Europe contributes to the interests of science.

1500.

By the cultivation of ancient literature, and **by the Reformation** (**1517**) a bolder train of thought is awakened.

Copernicus (1530) establishes a new system of astronomy.

Conrad Gesner and *Aldrovandi* (1550) labour successfully in natural history.

Vesalius and *Falopius* improve anatomy in Italy.

Cujacius combines the study of law with that of antiquities.

Peter Ramus reforms philosophy.

Italy, Portugal, and Spain, produce their greatest poets: — England has her Shakspere.

UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER LEARNED INSTITUTIONS.

1300.

1300 Lyons. Lerida.
1303 *Avignon.*
1307 Perugia.
1308 Coimbra.
1312 Orleans.
1339 Pisa. Grenoble.
1343 Cracow.
1346 Heidelberg.
1348 Prague.
1361 Pavia. *Vienna.*
1382 Pesth.
1388 Cologne.
1389 Erfurt.
1391 Ferrara.
1398 Angers.

1400.

1400 Turin.
1403 Würzburg: (revived 1589).
1409 *Leipzig.* Aix.
1410 Ingolstadt. Valencia.
1411 St. Andrew's.
1419 Rostock.
1426 Louvain.
1430 Caen.
1431 Poictiers.
1433 Florence.
1441 Bordeaux.
1445 Catania.
1450 *Glasgow.*
1451 Triers.
1456 Greifswalde. Freiburg.
1460 Basel.
1463 Bourges.
1474 *Saragossa.*
1477 Mentz: (revived 1784). Tübingen. Upsala.
1479 Copenhagen.
1494 Old Aberdeen.
1499 Toledo.

1500.

1500 *Complutum*, or Alcala.
1502 Wittenberg (united to Halle 1817).
1503 Sodalitas literaria rhenana.
1506 Francfurt on the Oder (united to Breslau 1811).
1521 Geneva.
1527 Marburg.
1532 Compostella.
1539 Lausanne.
1544 Königsberg.
1547 Rheims.
1548 Jena. Messina. Ossuna, in Spain.
1551 Mexico.
1552 Dillingen. Orihuela.
564 Besançon.
1565 *Milan.*
1571 Altorf.
1573 Pont à Mousson (removed to Nancy 1768).
1575 *Leyden.*
1576 Helmstädt (dissolved 1810). Wilna (remodelled into a medical Institute 1832).
1578 Evora.
1582 *Edinburgh.* Academia della Crusca, at Florence.
1585 *Franecker.*
1591 *Dublin.*
1593 New Aberdeen.
1596 Barcelona.

TABLE XIX.

LITERATURE of the L

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FROM 1600 TO 1841.

REMARKABLE POLITICAL EVENTS.

1600.

1603-25 *James* I. (Stuart).
Gunpowder-plot.
1604 *Charles* IX. of Sweden.
1611 GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.
1618 THIRTY YEARS' WAR.
1619 Synod of Dort.
1619-37 Ferdinand II.
1625 *Charles* I. (beh. 1649).
PETITION OF RIGHT.
1642 *Richelieu* dies.
1643-1715 LOUIS XIV.
1648 *Peace of Westphalia.*
1651 Navigation act.
1653 *Oliver Cromwell* protector.
1659 Peace of the Pyrenees.
1660 Peace of Oliva.
1660 *Charles* II. restored.
HABEAS CORPUS ACT.
1661 Mazarin dies.
1668 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1675 Frederic William of Brandenburg.
1678 Peace of Nimeguen.
1685 Edict of Nantes revoked.
1685 *James* II.
1688 REVOLUTION.
1689 WILLIAM AND MARY.
BILL OF RIGHTS.
1689 *Peter the Great.*
1697 Peace of Ryswick.
1699 Peace of Carlowitz.
1700 Charles II. of Spain dies.

1700.

1700-21 NORTHERN WAR.
1701-14 SPANISH SUCCESSION-WAR.
1702-14 *Anne.*
Marlborough.
1704 Battle of Blenheim.
1706 Union of England and Scotland.
1709 Defeat of Charles XII. at Pultawa.
1711 Peace on the Pruth.
1713 *Peace of Utrecht.*
1714-27 GEORGE I. (Elector of Hanover).
1715 Louis XV.
1718 Peace of Passarowitz.
1721 *Peace of Nystadt.*
1727-60 GEORGE II.
Dettingen.
Scotish rebellion.
1733 Augustus II. (through Russia) king of Poland.
1739 Peace of Belgrade.
1740 Chas. VI. of Germany d.
1740-86 FREDERIC II. of Prussia.
Maria Theresia.
Elizabeth of Russia.
Benedict XIV.
1743 Peace of Abo.
1745 Peace of Dresden.
1748 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1750 *Joseph Emun.* of Portugal. Pombal.
1756-63 SEVEN YEARS' WAR.
1760 GEORGE III.
Earl of Chatham.
1762 CATHARINE II.
1763 Peace of Paris, and of Hubertsburg.
British Ascendency in India.
1765 JOSEPH II.
1768-74 Russian War against Turkey.
1772 First *Partition of Poland.*
1773 *The Order of Jesuits suppressed.*
1779-83 Siege of Gibraltar.
1783 *North-American Independ.*
1788-91 Turkish War.
1789 FRENCH REVOLUTION.
1792 War against France.
1794 Robespierre.
1795 **Final partition of Poland.**
1797 Fred. Will. III. of Prussia.
1798 The French in Egypt.
1799 **Buonaparte.**

1800.

1801 Union with Ireland.
Alexander of Russia.
Peace of Luneville.
1804 NAPOLEON.
1805 **NELSON: TRAFALGAR.**
Battle of Austerlitz.
1806 The *German Empire* dissolved.
Battle of Jena.
1807 Peace of Tilsit.
1808-14 PENINSULAR WAR.
1809 The Pope deprived of his temporal sovereignty.
1811 GEORGE PR. REGENT.
1812 Conflagration of Moscow.
1813 *Battle of Leipzig.*
1814 **Napoleon deposed.**
181 **WELLINGTON: WATERLOO. 2nd Surrender of Paris.**
Napoleon in St. Helena.
1816 Ld. Exmouth at Algiers.
1817 THE PRSS. CHARLOTTE dies 6 Nov.
1820 GEORGE IV.
1830 WILLIAM IV.
1837 VICTORIA I.

GERMANS.

1600.

Conr. Rittershusius, 1560-1613, Jus Justinian. cum Novellis.—*Caspar Schwenkfeld* of Silesia, d. 1616, Hist. Stirpium et Fossil. Silesiæ.—*Hieron. Fabricius*, d. 1619, anatomia comparata.
John Arnd, 1555-1621, Theosoph. moralist.—*James Böhm*, 1575-1624, shoemaker at Görlitz, mystics.—*John Buxtorf*, the father, 1564-1629, at Basel, Lexicon Hebr.
1611 Gesta Dei per Francos ed. *Bongarsius*, Hanover.—*Phil. Cluver*, 1580-1623, geograph.—*Melch. Goldast*, d. 1635, coll. of German hist.
1611 *Dan. Sennert*, 1572-1637, founder of the Chemical school in Medicine.
1614 VALENTINE ANDREAS, 1586-1654, founder of the *Rosicrucians?*
1617 Literary Society at Weimar, instituted by *Casp. Tentleben* (d. 1629).
1622 The Heidelberg library sent to Rome, by Tilly, in the 30 years' war:—other German libraries sent to Sweden.
JOHN KEPLER, 1571-1631, Prague, telescope: teaches that the planets describe elliptical courses; the Rudolphine tables.—*Bapt. v. Helmont*, 1577-1644, chemist.—*Bernard of Weimar*, d. 1639, light cavalry.—*Khevenhüller*, 1589-1650, (councillor to Ferd. II.).—*Casp. Scioppius*, 1576-1649, Ars Critica.
MARTIN OPITZ of Silesia, 1597-1639, poet.—*Gryphius*, father and son, dramatists.—v. LOGAU, 1604-55, epigrams.
1643 *Philip v. Zesen* founds the Patriotic German Society at Hamburg.
1644 *Philip v. Harsdörfer* inst. the Pastoral and Passion-Flower orders on the banks of the Pegnitz. *Calixtus*, d. 1656, eccles. hist., separates morality from dogmat.—*Limnæus*, 1592-1663, de Jure publ.
1650 OTTO v. GUERIKE, 1602-86, Magdeburg, invents the Air-pump.—*John Bayer*, Celestial Maps.—*Glauber*, d. 1668, Glauber-*Salts*.—*Rachel*, 1618-69, satir.
Sol. Glass, 1593-1656, philolog. sacra.—*Casp. Barth*, d. 1658, philol.—*Freinsheim*, 1608-60, philol.—*James Weller*, 1602-64, gram. Græc.—JAMES BALDE, d. 1668, Latin poet (Herder).
Olearius, 1604-85, Travels in Persia,—in company with—*Paul Fleming*, poet and phys., 1609-40.—*Paul Gerhard*, 1606-76, spiritual songs.
1660 HERM. CONRING, d. 1681, author of Statistics; Germ. International Law.—The **Elzevirs,** printers at Leyden and Amsterdam, 1595-1681.
John Rist, songs, institutes the order of the Swan.
Lohenstein, 1638-83, proverbial for poetical bombast; as also *Hofmannswaldau*, 1618-79.—*Abraham Calov*, d. 1686, Biblia illustrata.
1682 *Acta Eruditorum*, commenced by Otto Menken.
SAMUEL v. PUFENDORF, d. 1694, Heidelberg, Law of Nature and Nations, General History (the Ex-European States by *La Martinière* 1736).—*v. Seckendorf* (at the court of duke Ernest of Gotha) publicist, d. 1692.—*Morhof*, 1631-91, Kiel, polyhist.
CANITZ, 1654-99, and WERNIKE, 1660-1710, poets.—*Stieler*, d. 1707, Treasure of German Language.—*Ezek. Spanheim*, 1629-1702, Numismat.—*v. Löwenstern*, d. 1702, physics.—JOHN SCHILTER, d. 1705, Thesaurus Antiqu. Teuton.—*Spener*, d. 1705, pietist.—*Benedict Carpzov*, d. 1699, dogmat.—CHRPH. CELLARIUS, 1638-1707, geogr. ant.—*Sam. Stryck*, 1640-1710, practical jurist.—*Job Ludolf*, 1649-1711, Gram. Æthiop. et Lexic.—*Hollaz*, d. 1713, rigid orthodox dogmat.—*Godfrey Arnold*, 1665-1714, History of the Church, and of Heretics.—*Aug. Herm. Franke*, 1663-1727, founds the Orphan-house at Halle 1695.

Germany under the influence of French Literature.

1700.

LEIBNITZ, 1646-1716, Monades, Theodicee, Harmonia Præstabilita; Script. Brunsvic.
CHRIST. THOMASIUS, 1655-1728.—*Henry Coccejus*, 1644-1719, Law of Nations.—*Lewis Küster*, 1670-1717, Suidas.—*Danz*, 1654-1727, Hebr. Gram.—*Christ. Stock*, 1672-1733, Lex. Hebr.—*John Henry Michaelis*, 1668-1738, Bibl. Hebr.—*Korte*, 1698-1731, Sallust.—*John George v. Eccard*, d. 1730, collegit Hist. Germ.—*Peter v. Ludwig*, 1670-1743, Halle, German hist., and Public law; opposed by *Gundling*, 1671-1729.—TSCHIRNHAUSEN, d. 1708, constructs the great Burning-glass.
GÜNTHER of Silesia, 1695-1724, poet.—*Benj. Neukirch*, 1665-1729.
1722 *Hilmar Curas*, Universal Hist.—1724 *Hieron. Freyer*, Univ. Hist.—1729 *Zopf*, Univ. Hist.—1726 *Mascov*, 1728 *Bünau*, Germ. Hist.—*Petz*, coll. Hist. Austriacos.—*Fran. Budæus*, d.1729, philos.
STAHL, 1660-1734, Becher's disciple, Phlogiston; Organic System of Medicine.
FRED. HOFFMANN, 1660-1742, Halle, author of the Mechanic Theory of Medicine.
J. A. FABRICIUS, d. 1736, Biblioth. Gr. (new ed. by *Harles*).—*Struve*, d. 1738. Hist. of Literature.—*Joach. Lange*, d. 1744, Latin Grammar.—1727 The United Brethren or *Moravian Brothers* (originally *Taborites* [1421] a sect of Bohemian Hussites) form a settlement at *Herrenhut*, in Lusatia, under Count *Zinzendorf* (1700-60).
1730 FAHRENHEIT, at Danzig, improved *Thermometer.*—*Leon. Frisch*, 1666-1743, Germ. & Lat. Dict.
1732-54 Universal Lexicon, in 68 fol., Zedler at Leipzig.—*Chronicon Gottwicense*, by Hahn.—*Jablonski*, 1660-1741, Bibl. Hebr.—1740 *Liscov*, satirist.
CHRIST. WOLF, 1679-1754, Halle, reduces Leibnitz's principles to a system.—*Gust. Reinbeck*, 1682-1741, Berlin, Wolfian.—*Canz*, 1690-1753, and *Bilfinger*, 1693-1750, Wolfians at Tübingen.—*Hollmann*, 1696-1787, and CRUSIUS, 1715-75, examine the Wolfian system.
John Heineccius, 1680-1741, Halle, Humanity lawyer.—*Ulric v. Cramer* applies the Wolfian philos. to Jurisprudence.—*Christian Hr. Eckhardt*, 1716-51, J. C.—*Bach*, 1721-58, Hist. Jur. Rom.—*Gebauer*, 1690-1773, Corpus Juris.—*De Westphalen*, d. 1759, Hist. Cimbr. et Megapol.
Hermann von der Hardt, 1660-1746, Orientalist.—*Benjamin Hederich*, philol., d. 1748.—*Reineccius*, d. 1752, Bibl. Hebr., Janua.—*John Bernoulli*, 1667-1747, Basel, hydraulics.—*Böhmer*, Jus Canon. 1747.
v. Mosheim, d. 1755, *disting. preacher*, eccles. hist.—BAUMGARTEN, d. 1757, theolog., critic, and hist.—*Wachter*, 1673-1758, Gloss. Germ.—JOHN MATTH. GESSNER, at Göttingen, 1691-1761, Thesaur. Lat.
1740 GOTTSCHED, 1700-66. Leipzig, expels harlequin from the stage: but advocates the imitation of French literature. The Swiss, particularly *Bodmer* (d. 1783), and *Breitinger* (d 1777), awaken a purer taste.—HAGEDORN, 1708-54, poet, fables and tales.—HALLER, 1708-77, the Alps; system of Excitability.—*John Elias Schlegel*, d. 1759, dramatist.
1748 The Messiah by KLOPSTOCK, 1724-1803, odes.—*Achenwall*, statistics.—*Lieberkühn*, d. 1757, reflecting concave mirror.—KLEIST, 1715-59, the Spring.—GLEIM, War Songs 1758 (d. 1803).—*Uz*, 1720-96, poet.—GELLERT, 1715-69, fables.—RABENER, 1714-70, satirist.—*Zachariæ*, 1727-77, comic epopee.—1760 CHRISTIAN FEL. WEISSE, comedy and tragedy.

Influence of English Literature upon Germany.

Heumann, 1681-1764, Literary History.—*J. Carpzov*, 1699-1768, dogmat.—*Simonis*, d. 1768, Bibl. Hebr.—*Tob. Damm*, 1699-1778, Berlin, philol.
JOHN AUG. ERNESTI, 1707-81, Latinist.—JOHN WINKELMANN, 1718-68, antiquary; the arts among the ancients.—*J. J. Reiske*, 1716-74, Græc., and Arab.—*Klotz*, 1738-71, Halle (Lessing).—*J. G. Zimmermann*, 1728-95, Solitude.
v. SEGNER, 1704-77, mathematics.—LAMBERT, 1728-77, Berlin, bold perspective, speaking trumpet, photometry.—*Mengs*, painter; d. 1779.—*Götz*, 1721-81, pastorals.
LESSING, 1729-81, improves the German prose, and criticism: *Literary Letters*, 1759-64, to which *Thomas Abt* (1738-66), *Moses Mendelssohn* (Prussian Jew, d. 1786), and *Nicolai*, contribute.—*Sulzer*, 1719-79.—*Just. Möser*, d. 1794.—*Iselin*, Swiss, 1728-82, Hist. of Humanity.—*Jerusalem*, 1709-89, and *John Joach. Spalding*, popular theologists, and eloquent preachers.—*Lichtwer*, 1719-83, fables.—*John Andr. Cramer*, 1723-88, sacred hymns.—*Dusch*, 1727-88, poet.
LEON. EULER, 1707-83, algebra, mathem. geography.—BÜSCHING, d. 1793, geography.—*Basedow*, 1724-90, pedagogy.—*Fulda*, 1724-88, German radicals.—*Pütter*, Law of Nations.—ADELUNG, d. 1807, German Dictionary and Grammar.
Solomon Gessner, 1730-88, Idyls.—WIELAND, 1733-1813, Idris, Musarion, Oberon.—*v. Thümmel*, Wilhelmine 1764.—*Ramler*, 1725-98, odes.—*Hölty*, 1749-76.—*John Benj. Michaelis*, d. 1772.—*Bürger*, 1748-94, ballads.—*Klinger's* theatre 1786.
GÖTHE, 1749-1832, Sorrows of Werther 1774, Iphigenia.—J. H. Voss, 1751-1826, Louisa, Homer, Ancient Geogr.—SCHILLER, 1759-1805, tragedy, and hist.—PFEFFEL, 1736-1809, epigrammatic fables.—*J. W. v. Archenholz*, 1745-1812, England and Italy, Seven Years' War.—1785, the *Universal Literary Journal* under *Schütz* at Jena, from 1804 at Halle.
Walch, d. 1784; *Schröckh*, d. 1808, Ecclesiastical History.—*Febronius* (v. Hontheim), Apologist of the Bishops against the Pope.—*Semler*, theol., d. 1791.—*David Michaelis*, 1717-91, Hebr. and Chald. Grammar.—*Griesbach*, critical Examination of the MSS. of the New Testament.
Frank, chronol., d. 1784.—*Christ. Gatterer*, d. 1799, hist.—*A. L. v. Schlözer*, d. 1809, hist.—*J. Reinh. Forster*, d. 1798, geogr.—*Blumenbach*, classification of the human species by the format. of the scull.—*Kästner*, 1719-1800, math. and epigr.—*Breitkopf*, inv. music-types.—*Lavater*, 1741-1801, physiog.

1800.

KANT, d. 1804, Review of pure Reason 1781;—of practical Reason 1788;—of the transcendental Judgment.—HERDER, 1741-1803, Philosophy of History.—*Fred. Henry Jacobi*, d. 1819, Spinoza 1785, Idealismus and Realismus.—*Reinhold*, theory of the Imagination 1789.—*J. G. Schulze*, Ænesidemus 1792.—FICHTE, d. 1814, metaphysicks.—*Schelling*, natural philos.—*Bardili*, d. 1808, primary logic.—*Schleiermacher*, philos. theol.—*Fred. v. Schlegel*, 1772-1829, Hist. of Literature.—AUG. WILL. v. SCHLEGEL, d. 1836, translates Shakspere and Calderon: Sanskrit classical literat.—*Jean Paul Fred. Richter*, humorist.—*Aloys Senefelder*, Munich, d. 1834, invents the *lithographic* art about 1796.
C. G. Heyne, 1729-1812, critic of the anc. mythol., hist., and archæol.—*Fr. Aug. Wolf*, critic of the Homeric poems.—*J. Gottl. Schneider*, Saxo, Greek Dict., Nat. Hist. of Amphibious Animals, and ed. Greek Natural Hist.—*Godfrey Hermann*, Metres of the Ancients, and Philosoph. Gram.
Kurt Sprengel (Halle), *Rudolphi* (Greifswalde), and *Link* (Rostock), Anatomy and Physiology of Plants.—*John Joseph* GALL, 1758-1828, Anatomy of the human Brain, *Theory of Sculls* (disseminated by his assistant *Spurzheim*, d. in America 1832).—*Schröter*, Selenotopography.—*Alex. v. Humboldt*, Nat. Hist. (in *South America* 1800-5).—*Olbers*, discovers the *Pallas* 1802, the *Vesta* 1807.
John v. Müller, Hist. of Switzerland, Universal Hist., d. 1809.—*Haydn*, musician, d. 1809.
Pestalozzi in Switzerland, d. 1827, *the reformer of Elementary Instruction.*
P. S. Pallas, 1741-1811, Travels, and important Researches in Natural History in Russia.—*F. V. Reinhard*, d. 1812, distinguished preacher.
Theodore Körner, styled "a German Tyrtæus," b. 1791, slain 1813; Lyre and Sword.
J. F. Reichard, and *F. H. Himmel*, musicians, die 1814.—*A. W. Iffland*, 1759-1814, celebrated actor.
G. G. Bredow, d. 1814. Chronicle of the 19th Century, Tables of Universal Hist. and Literature.
A. F. F. v. Kotzebue, dramatist, born 1761, assassinated at Manheim, 23rd March, 1819.
Chas. Louis, Arch-Duke of Austria, born 1771, Art of War, illustrated by the campaign of 1796 in Germany.—*J. G. Meusel*, 1820, Guide to the Hist. of Literature.—*J. G. Eichhorn*, d. 1827, hist.—*L. v. Beethoven*, d. 1827; *C. M. v. Weber*, 1786-1826; and *J. N. Hummel*, 1778-1837; musical composers.
B. G. Niebuhr Rom. Hist.; *F. v. Matthisson*, b. 1761, Lyric Poet; *Aug. Lafontaine*, Novelist; die 1831.

FRENCH.

1600.

Dionys. Gothofredus, 1549-1622, jurist, Ed. Autores Ling. Lat.
Francis Malherbe, 1556-1628, Odes.
1630 DES CARTES, 1596-1650, at Stockholm; Refraction; Theory of Vortices; "Ego cogito, ergo sum" ("I think, therefore I am").—*Jansen*, Augustinus.
1635 *Académie Française* through Richelieu.
Peiresc (d. 1636), employs learned men to collect natural and artificial curiosities from every part of Europe.
Andrew Du Chesne (*father of French History*) 1584-1640, Normanorum Hist. Scrip.; coll. Hist. Gall., 5 Fol.
Henry Spondanus (d. 1643), continues Baronius to 1640.
Fran. Vigerius, 1591-1647, De Idiotism. Ling. Græc.
DIONYS. PETAVIUS (Petau), 1583-1652, Rationarium temporum, A. M. 3983.—CLAUD. SALMASIUS, 1588-1653, Plinius.—PET. GASSENDI, 1592-1655, Epicurean.
1645 *The first Ital. Opera*, through Mazarin.—PASCAL improves the Prose, d. 1662.—BOCHART, d. 1667, Phaleg.—*Phil. Labbé*, 1607-67, coll. Concil.—Duke de *Rochefoucault*, 1603-80, Maxims.
1666 Academy of Sciences at Paris: and 1667 the first Observatory, thro' Colbert.—1669 The Academy of Music (or serious Opera) by Perrin and Quinault.—*Jean Chapelain*, 1595-1674, La Pucelle.
PET. CORNEILLE, 1606-84, Com. and Trag.—MOLIÈRE, 1620-73, Com.—LA FONTAINE, 1621-95, Tales and Fables.
Le Jay, Ed. of the Parisian Polyglot Bible, 10 Fol., d. 1675.—*Du Fresne*, 1610-88, Glossar. Mediæ et Infimæ Græcitatis.—*D' Herbelot*, 1625-95, Bibliothèque Orientale.—*Richelet*, d. 1698, French Dict.—*Tillemont*, d. 1698, Eccles. Hist.
J. RACINE, 1639-99, Trag.—*Thomas Corneille*, 1625-1709, Trag.
St. Evremont, 1613-1703, prosaist.—*Marie de Sevigné*, 1626-1694, Epist.—*Babet*, 1638-1701, Epist.—*Ninon de l'Enclos*, 1615-1706, Epist. (?)
Des Houlières, the Mother, d. 1694, Elegies.—*Renaud de Segrais*, 1624-1701, Idyls.—*Regnard*, 1647-1709, Com.
De la Bruyère, 1636-1696, Theophrast.—*Bourdaloue*, 1632-1704, eloquent preacher.—*Flechier*, 1632-1710, Elogy on Turenne.—*Bossuet*, 1662-1704, Funeral Orations, Univ. Hist.—*Charles Perrault*, d. 1703, parallel of the Ancients and Moderns.
PETER BAYLE, 1647-1706, Hist, Crit. Dict.
Mabillon, Benedictine, 1632-1707, De Re Diplomat.
Steph. Baluzius, 1630-1718, Ed. Capitul. of Charlem.
TOURNEFORT, 1656-1708, System of Botany—in which he makes use of *Bauhin's* (1600) nomenclat.
BOILEAU, d. 1711, critic and Satirist.
Bernard de Fontenelle, 1657-1757, Plural. of Worlds.

In the reign of Louis XIV., French the Universal court language of Europe:—regarded as the model of excellence, its further improvement neglected.

1700.

Cassini, 1625-1712, astron.—*Malebranche*, 1638-1715, Cartesian.—FENELON, 1651-1715, Telemaque, Ed. ancient Authors in usum Delphini.—*Galland*, 1646-1715, Mille et une Nuits.
1710 Pantomimic Ballets with Vaudevilles.
Paschal Quesnel, 1634-1719, Jansenist.—*Huet*, 1630-1721, De la Faiblesse de l'Esprit Humain.
Andr. Dacier, and *Anna Dacier*, philol., about 1710.
Fleury, d. 1723, Eccles. Hist.—*Saurin*, d. 1730; and *Massillon*, d. 1742, celebrated preachers.
Hardouin, 1646-1729, Ed. Pliny: (Paradoxical System concerning the writings of Antiquity).
Chas. Rollin, 1661-1741, Anc. Hist.; continued by *Crevier* (d. 1765): and by *Le Beau* (d. 1778).—*Vertot*, 1655-1735, Hist. of the Roman Revolutions.—*Paul Rapin*, 1661-1725, History of England.—*Montfaucon*, d. 1741, Palæolog.
From 1717, Histoire de l'Académie des Inscriptions, avec les Mémoires de Littérature.
Jean Bapt. Rousseau, 1671-1741, Odes.—*Grecourt*, 1683-1743, voluptuous poet.—*René le Sage*, 1677-1747, Gil Blas.—*Destouches*, d. 1754, Com.—*Fagan*, d. 1755, Farces.
Capperonnier, 1671-1744, Prof. Ling. Gr. at Paris.—*Steph. Fourmont*, 1683-1745, Arab and Chinese Lang.—*Houbigant*, 1686-1783, Bibl. Hebr. c. not. crit.—*Girard*, d. 1748, Synonymes Franç.—*Pelletier*, Dict. de la Langue Bretonne.—*Folard*, 1669-1752, Polyb., Tactics.
MART. BOUQUET, d. 1754, Recueil des Hist. de la France, 13 Fol.—MONTESQUIEU, 1698-1755, Esprit des Loix.—REAUMUR, d. 1757, improved *Thermometer.*—*Goguet*, d. 1758, hist.—*C. I. F. Hénault*, 1685-1770, Chron. Abrid. of the Hist. of France.—*N. Vuttel*, of Neuf-chatel, d. 1770, Law of Nations.
Crebillon, the Elder, 1674-1762.—(*Louis*) *Racine*, the Younger, d. 1763, poet.—*Prevot d'Exiles*; and *Marivaux* (die 1763); and *Crebillon*, the Younger (d. 1777), Novelists.
1750 *La Caille*, at the Cape of Good Hope.
1751 and fol. Yrs. *Encyclopédie* par Diderot (d. 1784), et d'Alembert (d. 1783), 25 Fol.
1761 Transit of Venus over the Sun's Disk.
1763 *Marmontel*, Poetique Française, Contes Moraux.
1768 *D'Anville*, Geogr. ancienne.—*Jos. de Guignes*, 1721-1800, Hist. of the Huns.—*Francis Quesnai*, 1694-1774, Physiocrat.
1771 *Raynal*, 1711-96, Hist. Philos. des deux Indes.
Louis le Sage, born 1724, author of the Atomistical System.—*De Luc*, 1727-1817, Le Sage's Disciple.
HELVETIUS, d. 1771, de l'Esprit.—*De Brosses*, 1709-77, on the mechanical Formation of Languages, Sallust.
Gresset, d. 1777, Idyls, and Epist.—*Dorat*, d. 1780, Fab., Novels.
VOLTAIRE, 1695-1778.—J. J. ROUSSEAU, 1712-78.
Batteux, 1713-80, Critic.—*C. F. X. Millot*, 1726-85, Hist.
BUFFON, 1707-88, Natural History.—D'AUBENTON, 1716-99, Buffon's Assistant.
1774 *Gluck*, a German musician (d. 1787), Iphigenia in Aulis.—*Berquin*, Idyls in Gessner's style.—Cardinal *Bernis*, 1715-94, Poems.—*Moissy*, Proverbes Dramatiques.—*Favart*, d. 1792, Comic Operas.
J. J. BARTHÉLEMY, 1716-95, Anacharsis, (Cabinet of Medals in Paris).—*Bailly*, 1736-93, Hist. of Astron.—*Montucla*, d. 1799, Hist. of Math.
Charles Bonnet, 1720-93, naturalist.—*Tissot* of Lausanne, 1725-97, physician.
Florian 1755-94, Fables.—*Beaumarchais*, d. 1799, Com.
1783 *Montgolfier* invents the *Air Balloon.*
LAVOISIER, 1743-94, founder of the Pneumatic or Antiphlogistic System of Chemistry.—*Fourcroi*, d. 1809, Système des Connaissances Chemiques.—*Guyton-Morveau*, Fumigation with Muriatic Acid against Contagion.—*Saussure*, of Geneva, 1740-99, Meteorology.

1800.

CUVIER, 1769-1832, Comparative Anatomy, Fossil Remains of Animals.—*Hauy*, d. 1822, Mineral System founded on the Configuration of Crystallized Bodies.—*La Place*, d. 1827, Mécanique Céleste, 1799.—*La Marck*, d. 1829, Meteorology.
Necker, 1734-1804, Financier.—*De Lolme*, 1745-1807, Constitution of Eng.—*L. P. Anquetil*, 1723-1808, hist.
Mirabeau, d. 1791, orator.—*Camille Jordan*, 1771-1821, orat. (1802).—*De Lille* d. 1813, poet.—*Sièyes*, d. 1836, legislator.—*Degerando*, Hist. of Philosophy.—*Chateaubriand*, Poetical Apologist of Catholicism.—1803 *Villers*, prize Essay on the Consequences of the Reformation.
P. H. Larcher, 1726-1812, Herodot.—*St. Croix*, Examen des Hist. d'Alex.—*Coray*; and *Chardon la Rochette*, philol.
Koch, 1764-1813, Revolutions.—*Volney*, d. 1820, Ruins of Empires.—1803 *Denon*, d. 1825, Travels in Egypt.—Mémoires sur l'Egypte.—*Péron*, Voy. de Découv. aux Terres Australes.
Mad. de *Stael-Holstein* (Necker's daughter), 1768—1817, Corinne, l'Allemagne, *Révolution Française.*—Mad. *de Cottin*, 1772-1807, Matilde, Elisabeth.—Mad. *de Genlis*, d. 1830.
The Abbé *Sicard* who succeeds DE L'EPÉE (d. 1789) as instructor of the *Deaf and Dumb*, d. 1822.—*L. M. Langlès*, d. 1824, Orientalist.—*De Lacepède*, d. 1825, Nat. Hist.—*F. J. Talma*, Tragic actor, d. 1826.
Champollion, Egyptian Antiq.; & *J. B. Say*, Polit. Econ.; die 1832.
Prince *Talleyrand*, 1754-1838, Skilful Diplomatist.

ENGLI

FRANCIS BACON, LORD VER
Herbert, d. 1648, Hist. of Hen
Henry Hudson, navigator (Hud
1619 HARVEY, 1577-1657, d
Tasso.—*Sam. Daniel*, d. 1619, H
1620-66, Songs and Poems.—*Izaa*
1640 *Gascoigne* invents the Microm
1584-1654, Jus Nationum secund
—*Thomas Fuller*, 1608-61, Worth
Earl of *Clarendon*, 1608-73, Hist.
1651 MILTON, 1608-74, Paradis
SAM. BUTLER, 1612-80, Hudibra
London), dram.—*Abraham Cowle*
1657 *Polyglot Bible*, 6. Fol. Lond.
1588-1679, De Cive, Leviathan
1663 *Marquis of Worcester* inv. the
to propel vessels, by *Jonathan H*
1669 *Castell*, Cambridge, Lexicon H
Ed. Æschylus, Hist. of Philos.—
1674 *First Opera in London*, French
Edm. Waller, 1605-87, Poems.—Earl
THOS. OTWAY, 1651-85, Orphan, V
ALGERNON SYDNEY, polit., execute
Prose.—*Cudworth*, 1617-88, Intell
in the time of Cromwell, and of C
THOMAS SYDENHAM, 1624-89, imp
1748-90, Apologist) of the Societ
ROB. BOYLE, 1627-91, Physics and
Thomas Gale, 1636-1702, coll. (in co
of Richard I. by Vinsaufe, &c.—
ner, 1674-1735, Bibl. Brit. Hiber
Eccles. Hist., Biogr.
JOHN DRYDEN, 1631-1701, poet.—
Shilling (Parody on Milton).—
J. LOCKE, 1632-1704, On Hum. U
Josh. Barnes, d. 1712, philol.—*Hea*
Rob. Brady, d. 1700: *Jas. Tyrrell*, 16
Jos. Grove, d. 1764, hist., (reprint
Ashley Cooper, Earl of *Shaftesbury*
prosaists.—*George Hickes*, 1642-1
England (ed. rev. Dr. Routh).—
Geo. Farquhar, 1678-1707, Com.—
Christ. Wren, 1632-1723, **archi**
1698 Italian Opera.—*G. F. Handel*,
John Harris, 1667-1719, First Dict.

NEWTON, 1642-1727, Fluxions,
Greenwich Observ. (built 1679).—
1705-6, Italian Operas rendered into English.
John Hudson, d. 1719, Geogr. minor
of Pub. Acts, State Letters, &c.).—
Maittaire, 1668-1747, Annal. Typo
Sparke, coll. Hist. Angliæ, 1724.—
JOS. ADDISON, 1672-1719, Cato, *Spectator*.—
Bride.—*Rich. Steele*, 1676-1729, Com.,
Lord *Bolingbroke*, d. 1751, Statesman;
1727 *Gay*, 1688-1732, Beggar's Ope
Will. Somerville, d. 1742, Chase.—
ALEX. POPE, 1688-1744, Homer, Rape
1700-48, Seasons.—*Ambr. Philips*, d. 1749,
Allan Ramsay, d. 1763, Gentle Shepherd
1729 *John* and *Charles Wesley*, found
1737 and foll. Years, The *Modern Universal*
Ephr. Chambers, d. 1740, Cyclopædia.—Lond
John Potter, 1674-1747, Ed. Lycoph
Berkeley, 1684-1753, Theory of V
Lord *Kames*, 1696-1782, Element
Egbert to 1688.—*John Berkenhout*.
Samuel Richardson, 1689-1761, Clarissa, Gr
Junius's Letters, 1769-72, (Sir Philip Fra
of *Chesterfield*, d. 1775, Letters to his son.
1747 *Garrick*, 1716-79, celebrated Ac
—*Armstrong*, d. 1779, Art of Prese
Trav., Des. Village.—*Hoadley*, d.
SAMUEL JOHNSON, 1709-84, English Dict.,
Hist. of English Poetry.—*Chas. Churchill*,
1734-88, Lusiad (from Camoens).—*Wm.*
1732-1802, Zoonomia, Botanic Garden.—
1760 *Tib. Cavallo*, Electricity.—*Jo*
1706-90, discov. the Identity of Lig
the circumnavigator, 1728-79.—B
1730—86, critic.—*Jos. Priestley*,
1765 Bishop *Percy*, Reliques of Early Eng
variis lect.—*Rob. Wood*, 1716-71, Essay on
Life of Swift.—*Wm. Hunter* 1718-83: and
David Hume, 1711-76, Hist. of Engla
1718-90, Hist. of Great Britain (to
EDW. GIBBON, 1737-94, Decline and Fall
England to Egbert.—*Jas. Bruce*, 1730-94.
WILL. PITT, Earl of CHATHAM,
ADAM SMITH, 1723-90, Wealth
John Howard, "the Philanthrop
Theology.—*John Blair* (d. 1782)
Colonies in the W. Indies.—Sir
Campi Phlegræi.—*John Walker*
Sir WILL. JONES, 1747-94, (first Presid. of
—*James Macpherson*, 1738-96, Ossian's
William Cowper, 1731-1800, Task, (Life
George Colman, the Elder, d. 1794, Je
1724-1808, Douglas.—*Henry Kelly*, False D
John Wolcot (Peter Pindar) 1738-1819,
CHARLES JAMES FOX (b. 1748): and
d. 1815; *George Ponsonby*, 1755-1
Sheridan, 1751-1816, statesman,
Thomas, Lord *Erskine*, d. 1823;

1781 HERSCHEL, 1738-1822, discovers the
RICHARD PORSON, 1759-1808, Crit. of the
Music.—*Dugald Stewart*, 1753-1828, mor
LL. D., and *Peter Elmsley*, D.D., philol.
EDW. JENNER, 1749-1823, *Vaccine Inoc.*, 1
Lives of British Statesmen.—Count *Rum*
Steam-engine.—*Jno. Rennie*, 1761-1
Mrs. *Henry Tighe*, d. 1810, Psyche.—*Eliz.*
Eaton Stan. Barrett, d. 1820, Woman.—
A. Stevenson, d. 1833, musical composer.
SIR JOSEPH BANKS, 1743-1820, Nat. Hist.,
Col. *Colin Mackenzie*, 1753-1821, coll. of
the Hist. of Ancient India.—Archdeacon
GEORGE GORDON, Lord BYRON, 1788-1824,
tragic actor; *Charles Dibdin*, b. 1745, Son
of Java.—*Hugh Clapperton* dies (while pr
Sir *Humphry Davy*, 1778-1829, (subterranean
(Rockets); Sir *J. E. Smith*, Botany; d.
Man of Feeling; *Rob Hall*, eloq. (Bapt.)
Siddons, b. 1756, eminent tragic actress;
Sir WALTER SCOTT, b. 1771, Poet and Novel
& Hist.; *Jeremy Bentham*, eminent and
1832.—Rev. Dr. *Andrew Bell* (d. 1832),
Joshua Brookes, Anatom. Lecturer: *John*
(prints the *four* earliest Editions of thes
Sotheby, Battle of the Nile; die 1833.—
eminently learned Missionaries; *Thos.*
Capt. *David Thompson*, Lunar and Horar
Writer; *Charles Matthews*, b. 1776, inimit
Sir *Chas. Wilkins*, b. 1750, styled the Prince
Sumatra, Malayan Dict. & Gram., Insular
Gell, Pompeiana; *Will. Godwin* (mar. to
Thomas Morton, Dram.; Mrs. *Bland*, vocalist
Cape Coast Castle; die 1838.—*Will. Smi*
tion of the Strata of England and Wales.—
Cecilia.

T U R E. (D)

LATEST CENTURIES.

TABLE XIX.

A PERIOD OF 241 YEARS.

S H, I R I S H, AND S C O T C H.

1600.

ULAM, 1560-1626, De Aug. Scient.; Organon; Hist. of Henry VII.—*Edw.* Lord VIII.—*Corn. Drebbel*, a Dutch peasant, 1572-1634, invents the *Thermometer*.—on's Bay).—*Rob. Fludd*, 1574-1637, Paracelsian Mystics, alchymy.
sc. **the Circul. of the Blood.**—*Harrington* and *Fairfax* transl. Ariosto and list. of Engl., Sonnets.—*James Howell*, 1594-1666, Fam. Letters.—*Alex. Brome*, *ak Walton*, 1593-1683, Angling, Lives of Hooker, Donne, Wotton.
neter.—The *Tradescants*, the *Fathers of Nat. Hist.* in England.—JOHN SELDEN, lum Hebræos.—*Roger Twysden*, 1597-1672, coll. ten ancient Hist. of Eng. (Lat.).
ies of England.—*Will. Somner*, 1606-69, Antiq. of Canterbury, Saxon Diction.—. of the Great Rebellion.—*William Dugdale*, 1605-86, Monasticon Anglicanum.
e Lost.—*Andrew Marvell*, 1620-78 (distinguished Patriot), Letters and Poems.—.—*John Suckling*, d. 1641, Songs and Ballads.—*James Shirley*, d. 1666 (Great Fire, y, 1618-67, Anacr., dram.—*John Denham*, 1615-68, The Sophy, Cooper's Hill.
y *Brian Walton* (this and the Complutensian are est. the best).—THOS. HOBBES, —*Ed. Simson*, and bp. *Usher*, chron.—*Jas. Gregory*, 1638-75, inv. the ref. telesc.
STEAM-ENGINE (reduced to practice by Captain *Savary*, about 1696. First adapted ll [patent] 1736).
Ieptaglott. 2 Fol.—*John Lightfoot*, 1602-75, comment.—*Thomas Stanley*, d. 1678, *Anthony à Wood*, 1632-95, Athenæ Oxon. (ed. Rev. Dr. Bliss).

l of *Rochester*, 1648-80, Satirist.—Earl of *Roscommon*, 1633-84, Art of Translat.—enice Pres.—*Chas. Cotton*, 1630-87, Virgil Travestie.—*Aphra Behn*, d. 1689, dram. ed 1683.—*Tillotson* (d. 1694), and *William Temple* (d. 1700), improve the English lectual System of the Universe.—*Lucy Hutchinson*, Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson harles II.—*John Evelyn*, 1620-1705-6, Sylva, or a Discourse on Forest Trees. roves the Practice of Medicine.—*Geo. Fox*, 1624-90, founder (and *Rob. Barclay*, y of Friends, or Quakers.
Theol.—*John Wallis*, 1616-1703, Arith. Infinitorum.
nt. of *Twysden*) the Latin Hist. of Eng., viz. Chronicle by *Thos. Wikes*, Crusade *Wm. Nicholson*, 1655-1727, Eng., Irish, and Scot. Hist. Libraries.—*Thos. Tan-*.—*Thomas Hearne*, 1678-1735, Brit. Hist. & Antiq.—*John Strype*, 1643-1737,

John Pomfret, 1667-1703, Choice.—*John Philips*, 1676-1708, Cider, Splendid *homas Parnell*, 1679-1717, Allegory on Man.
nderst., On Gov.—JOHN RAY, 1628-1705, Nat. Hist.—*Thos. Creech*, 1659-1700; *s Sloane*, 1660-1752, phys. and nat.—*Steph. Hales*, 1677-1761, Veg. Statics.
42-1718: *White Kennet*, 1660-1728: and *Thos. Carte*, 1686-1754, Hist. of Eng.—of Cavendish's Life of Wolsey).—*Geo. Mackenzie*, Lives of emin. Scotish writers. 1670-1713; and *Francis Atterbury*, bishop of *Rochester*, 1662-1731-2, elegant 715, Thes. Ling. Septentr.—Bishop *Burnet*, 1643-1715, Hist. of the Reform. in *Wm. Oldys*, 1696-1761, Eng. Bibliogr.—*Nath. Hooke*, d. 1763, Roman Hist. *ich. Rowe*, 1673-1718, Fair Penitent, Lucan.—*Matt. Prior*, 1664-1721, Poems.—
tect.
1684-1759, musician (invents the Oratorio).
of Arts and Sciences; coll. Voyages, &c.—*O. and J. Churchill*, coll. Voy. & Trav.

1700.

Gravity, Optics.—*John Flamsteed*, 1646-1719, the first Astron. Royal in the —*Edm. Halley*, 1656-1742, Greenwich, perfects the theory of Comets.
es.—*Wm. Baxter*, d. 1713, philol.—*Thos. Rymer*, d. 1713, *Fœdera* (coll. of 20 Fol. *Sam. Clarke*, 1675-1729, Iliad.—RICH. BENTLEY, 1661-1742, Horace.—*Mich.* graph. 1719-41, 5 vols. 4to.—*Conyers Middleton*, d. 1750, Life of Cicero.—*Jos.* *Nathan Bailey*, d. about 1742, Eng. Dict.—*John Baskerville*, 1706-75, printer. *Vanbrugh*, d. 1726, dram., and archit.—*William Congreve*, 1672-1728, Old Bachelor, Mourning Spect.—*Colley Cibber*, 1671-1757, Careless Husband.—*Rob. Walpole*, 1674-1745, Statesman.—Parties, Patriot King.—*Dan. de Foe*, polit., Robinson Crusoe.
a.—JON. SWIFT, 1667-1745, Satirist.—*Jas. Hammond*, 1710-42, Love Elegies.—*Rich. Savage*, d. 1743, Bastard.—*Edw. Young*, 1681-1765, Night Thoughts.
the Lock, Essay on Criticism.—*Isaac Watts*, 1674-1748, On Logic, Hymns.—*James Thomson*, Winter Piece.—*John Dyer*, 1700-58, Grongar Hill.—*William Shenstone*, 1714-63, Pastorals.—(the first Circulating Library, 1725).—*William Falconer*, Shipwreck.
ers of the Sect called Methodists.
History, by Swinton, Campbell, Bower, and others (Extracts by Guthrie and Gray 1764).—*Anson*, 1697-1762, Voyage round the World 1740-4.—*Jonas Hanway*, 1712-86, Travels in the East.
iron and Clem. Alex.; antiq.—*Hutcheson*, 1694-1747, Moral Philos.—Bishop ision, Platonic Dialogue.—JAS. BRADLEY, 1692-1762, Astron.—*Henry Home*, s of Criticism.—*James Granger*, d. 1776, Biograph. Hist. of England from d. 1791, Biographical History of Literature.
ndison.—*Henry Fielding*, 1707-54, Tom Jones.—*Laur. Sterne*, 1713-68, Tristram Shandy.—is?).—Lady *M. W. Montagu*, 1690-1762, Letters, (introduces inoculation from Constple).—Earl

or.—*William Collins*, 1720-56, Odes.—*Akenside*, 1721-70, Pleasures of Imagin. rving Health.—*Thos. Gray*, 1716-71, Odes, Elegy.—*Oliver Goldsmith*, 1731-74, 757, Suspic. Husb.—*Foote*, 1722-77, Farces.—*Hen. Brooke*, 1706-83, Gust. Vasa. es of the Eng. Poets, Rambler.—*Rich. Glover*, 1712-85, Leonidas.—*Thomas Warton*, 1728-90, 1751-64, Rosciad, Apology.—*Thos. Chatterton*, 1752-70, poet, (Thomas Rowley).—*W. J. Mickle*, *Mason*, 1725-97, English Garden.—*John Moore*, 1730-1802, Views of Society.—*Eras. Darwin*, *homas Beddoes*, 1760-1808, Medicine, Nat. Hist.
Harrison, 1693-1776, inv. the *Time-Keeper*.—BENJ. FRANKLIN, American, htning and Electric Fire, inv. the *Lightning Safety Conductor*.—JAMES COOK, shop *Rob. Lowth*, 1710-87, Translation of Isaiah, Eng. Gram.—*Thos. Tyrwhitt*, 733-1804, Dephlogist. Air.—*J. Brown*, 1735-88, Sthenic and Asthenic Diseases. sh Poetry.—*Jas. Harris*, 1709-80, Hermes.—1776 *Benj. Kennicott*, 1718-83, Bibl. Hebr. cum lomer.—*Will. Shaw*, Gælic Language.—*Thos. Sheridan*, d. 1788, English Pronouncing Dictionary. *John Hunter* 1728-93, Anat.—*John Smeaton*, 1724-92, civ. eng. (Edystone Lighthouse fin. 1759). nd.—*Tobias Smollett*, 1720-71, Hist. of England, Rod. Random.—*Rob. Henry*, 1547).—*Will. Robertson*, 1721-93, Hist. of Scotland, Charles V., America.
the Roman Emp.—*Jos. Strutt*, 1749-1802, Royal and Eccles. Antiq. of England, Chronicle of ravels in Abyssinia.—*Mungo Park*, Travels in Africa.
708-78, orator and statesman.—*Edm. Burke*, 1730-97, orator and statesman.—f Nations.—WILL. BLACKSTONE, 1723-80, Comment. on the Laws of Eng.—t," 1726-90, State of Prisons.—*Will. Paley*, 1743-1805, Christianity, Nat. nd Dr. *Playfair*, Chronology.—*Bryan Edwards*, 1743-1800, Hist. of the Brit. *ill. Hamilton*, 1730-1803, (Ambas. at Naples) Observ. on Volcanic Eruptions, 732-1807, Critical and Classical Pronouncing Dictionaries.
Asiatic Society), Orientalist.—*Rob. Ferguson*, 1750-74: and ROB. BURNS, 1759-96, Scotish Poets. oems.—*Hugh Blair*, 1718-1800, rhet., Sermons.—*James Beattie*, 1735-1803, critic and poet.—*Hayley*).—*George Stevens* (d. 1800); and *Edmund Malone* (d. 1812); Comment. on Shakspere.—ous Wife, Clandestine Marriage.—*Arthur Murphy*, 1727-1805, Tacitus, Dram.—*John Home*, elicacy.—*Rich. Cumberland*, 1732-1811, West Indian.—*Thos. Holcroft*, d. 1809, Road to Ruin.—lesque Odes.
WILL. PITT (b. 1759), die 1806; *Will. Windham*, 1750-1810; *Sam. Whitbread*, 7; and *John P. Curran*, 1750-1817, orators and statesmen.—*Richard Brinsley* tor, and dramatist.—Sir *Samuel Romilly*, 1758-1818; *Henry Grattan*, d. 1820; *eo. Canning*, d. 1827; *Geo. Tierney*, 1761-1830, orators and statesmen.

1800.

gium Sidus (or Uranus).—*Adam Walker*, d. 1821, inv. the *Eidouranion*.
k Poets.—*John Horne Tooke*, 1736-1812, Diversions of Purley.—*Chas. Burney*, d. 1814, Hist. of hilos.—*Will. Mitford*, d. 1827, Hist. of Greece.—*Chas. Hutton*, 1737-1823, mathem.—*Sam. Parr*, *Dr. Rees*, D.D., Cyclopedia; die 1825.
8.—Sir G. L. *Staunton*, d. 1801, Lord Macartney's Emb. to China.—*Jno. Macdiarmid*, 1779-1808, *rd* (Thompson), 1753-1814, Pract. Philos.—**James Watt,** 1736-1819, greatly improves the l, Civ. Eng., (*Waterloo* and Southwark Bridges).
milton, d. 1816, Cottagers of Glenburnie.—*Eliz. Inchbald*, d. 1821, Simple Story, Comedies.—*Davy*, d. 1824; *Mich. Kelly*, d. 1826; *William Shield*, d. 1829; *Muzio Clementi*, d. 1832; Sir J.

gr.; accompanies Captain *Cook* round the World, 1768-71.—*James Rennell*, 1742-1830, Geogr.—riptions, Monuments, and other Antiq. in India & Java, of great Importance to the Elucidation of *Coxe*, 1747-1828; and *Edw. Daniel Clarke*, d. 1822, Travels.
ilde Harolde, Corsair.——*Percy Bysshe Shelley*, d. 1822, poet.—*John Philip Kemble*, b, 1757, em.; & *Ann Radcliffe*, b. 1764, Mysteries of Udolpho; die 1823.—Sir *T. S. Raffles*, d. 1826, Hist. cuting important discoveries) at Soccatoo in Africa, 1827.
Safety Lamp); and *W. Hyde Wollaston*, 1766-1828; Nat Philos, *Chemistry*.—Sir *Will. Congreve*.—*F. A. Winsor* (Street Lighting by *Gas*) d. 1830.—*Henry Mackenzie* ("the Scotish Addison"), eacher; Sir *Nath. W. Wraxall*, Memoirs; *John Quick*, b. 1748, celeb. Comedian; Mrs. *Sarah* 1831.
; Rev. *Geo. Crabbe*, poet; Rev. *C. Colton*, Lacon; Sir *James Mackintosh*; *Chas. Butler*, Jurist. inal Writer on Jurisprudence; Sir *John Leslie*, Nat. Philos.; *Anna Maria Porter*, Novelist; die *Joseph Lancaster* (d. 1838), rival claimants to the *Mutual Tuition* System.
Keefe, dramatist; Rev. *Rowland Hill*, popular preacher; *T. C. Hansard*, admirable Typographer Tables) Typographia; *Godfrey Higgins*, Horæ Sabbaticæ; *Hannah More*, Education; and *Wm. hn Thelwall*, Elocution; Rev. Dr. *Wm. Carey* (in *India*) and Rev. Dr. *Robt. Morrison* (in *China*) rd, civil Engineer (Menai Bridge); *Prince Hoare*, Dram.; Rev. *Thos. Rob. Malthus*, population; ables; die 1834.—Mrs. *F. D. Hemans*, Records of Woman; *Will. Cobbett*, self-taught & original Comic Actor; die 1835.
Sanskrit Literature (introd. 1810 Sanscrit Printing into Europe); Dr. *Will. Marsden*, b. 1754, ntiq. (& Coins) of the East, Marco Polo with Notes; *James Mill*, Hist. of British India; Sir *Will.* *ry Wollstonecraft*) Caleb Williams; *Geo. Colman*, the younger, Dram.; die 1836.
Rev. Dr. *Jamieson*, Scotish Etymol. Dict.; Mrs. *Geo. Maclean*, "Letitia Elizabeth Landon," at , the Father of Eng. *Geology*, d. 1839, Superposition, Systematic Analysis, and (1815) Delinea-*hos. Haynes Bayly*, d. 1839, popular Lyrics.—Mad. *D'Arblay* (Miss *Burney*) 1752-1840, Evelina,

D U T C H.

1600.

JUSTUS LIPSIUS, 1547-1606, Tacit., Stoa.
JOHN and ZACH. JANSEN, inv. the Microscope 1590.
LUDOLPH OF COLOGNE, d. 1610, at Leyden, Proportion of the Diameter to the Periphery.
Sim. Stevin, d. 1633, Statics and Hydrostatics.
Th. Erpenius, 1584-1624, Orientalist, Ed. Lokman.
Andr. Schott, d. 1629, Hispan. Hist.
1625 HUGO GROTIUS, d. 1644, Com. on the Scrip., De Jure Belli et Pacis.
Gerh. J. Voss, 1577-1649, philol.
Dan. Heinsius, 1580-1655, philol.
Arnold Vinnius, d. 1657, humanity lawyer.
1640 *v. Wale*, confirms Harvey's discovery of the Circulation of the Blood.—*Hen. Regius*, Mechan. System of Medicine.
Just. Vondel, poet.
1656 HUYGENS, 1629-95, invents the Pendulum-Clock; and improves the Telescope. The Cartesian Philos. prohibited.
Schrevel. 1573-1667, Lex. Græc.
Golius, d. 1667, Lexicon Arab. (Extracts, Leyden 1787).—*John Cocceius*, 1603-69, Lex. Hebr. (by Majus 1714; and by J. C. F. Schulz, 1793).
Comenius, 1592-1671, Orbis Pict.
J. F. Gronovius 1611-71, philol.
Sylvius, 1614-72, founder of a School of Medicine.
Voetius, 1589-1676, reform. Dogmat.
Cau, coll. of Dutch Hist. 1664.
1670 BENED. SPINOZA (Baruch), 1632-77, Anti-Cartesian, "One Substance."
Nich. Heinsius, 1620-81, philol.
Leusden, 1614-99, Hebr. Dict., and New Testament.
Simon von Leeuwen, 1627-82, humanity lawyer.
J. G. Grævius 1632-1703, Treas. of Roman Antiquities.
ab Almeloveen, 1657-1712, philol.
J. Gronovius, 1645-1716, Leyden, Treas. of Grecian Antiq.

1700.

Jurisprudence (as well as *Ancient Literature*) flourishes: *Voët, Noodt; Bynckershoek, Schulting.*
J. Perizonius, 1651-1715, Leyden, philol.—*Lambert Bos*, 1670-1717, Franecker, de Ellips. Græc.
Vitringa, 1659-1722, theol.
FRED. RUYSCH, 1639-1731, Anatom.
LEUWENHOEK, 1632-1723, invents an improv. Microscope.
BOERHAAVE, 1668-1738, Leyden, founder of a School of Medicine.
John Clericus (Alethinus), 1657-1736, Amsterdam, Ars Critica.
Peter Burmann, the Elder, 1668-1741, Leyden, philol.
1737 ALB. SCHULTENS, 1686-1750, Leyden, Institut. ad Fundam. Ling. Hebr.
TIBER. HEMSTERHUSIUS, 1685-1766, Leyden, Gram. Græc.
Nolte, 1694-1754, Lex. Antibarbar.
Wettstein, 1693-1754, Amsterdam, New Testament.
Oudendorp, 1696-1761, Leyden, philol.
Pet. Wesseling, 1692-1764, Utrecht, Herodot. and Diodorus Sic.
Albinus, 1697-1760, Leyden, Anatom.
v. Swieten, d. 1772, disciple of Boerhaave.
Will. Otto Reiz, 1702-68, lawyer, Lucian.
Lennep, 1724, disciple of Hemsterhuis, at Franecker.
Meermann, 1722-71, lawyer.
Dav. Gaubius, 1705-80, improves Boerhaave's system.
Peter Camper, 1722-89, Anat.
P. Bondam, coll. Hist. Batav.
Pet. Burmann, the Younger, 1714-78, Amsterdam, philol.
Valkenaer, 1715-85, Hemsterhuis' disciple, Leyden.
Dav. Ruhnken, 1723-98, Leyden, philol.

1800.

Dan. Wyttenbach, d. 1808, Leyden, philol.
Herm. Tollius; Sluiter; and *Luzac*, philol.
Van Swinden, phys.
Brugmans, anat., and phys.
Pestel, Jus. Publ.
William Bilderdijk, 1756-1831, poet.

I T A L I A N S.

1600.

Cæsaris Baronii (1538-1607) Annales Eccles. to 1198, Rome, 12 Fol.—*Guarini*, 1538-1613, Pastor Fido.
Horatius Tursellinus, 1545-1609, De Particulis Lat.—1611 *Possevin*, Jesuit.—*Paul Sarpi*, d. 1623, Jus can., Hist. Concil. Trident.
MARINO, 1569-1625, Bombast instead of Poetry: Seicentists in lieu of the Petrarchian Cinquecentists.—*Claudio Achillini*, d. 1640.
Jul. Cæs. Vanini, burnt as an Atheist 1629.—*Thos. Campanella*, d. 1639, Atheism triumphant.
PROSP. ALBINI, 1553-1617, Semiotics.
Bellarmin, d. 1621, cardinal.
Anthony Giggeji, d. 1632, Lex. Arab.
Davila, d. 1634, hist.
Alex. Tassoni, 1561-1635, Comic Epopee.—*Lippi*, imitates Tassoni, d. 1664.
GALILEI, 1564-1642, Statics; Theory of Motion; imp. Telescope; Jupiter's Satellites; Solar Spots.
CASTELLI, d. 1644, Theory of flowing Water:—TORRICELLI inv. the Barometer, d. 1646: both are disciples of *Galilei*.
Bonavent. Cavalerius, 1598-1647, Trigon. Sphær.
FAB. COLONNA, d. 1648, bot.
1650 *Odoricus Raynaldus*, continuation of Baronius's Eccles. Annals, 10 fol.
Salvator Rosa, satirist.
Ughelli, d. 1670, Ital. sacra.
Paul Zacchias, d. 1689, Juridical Medicine.
Malpighi, 1627-94, anatom.
Baglivi, 1668-1706, improves the practice of Medicine.
1691 **Vocabolario della Crusca**:—provincial Dialects nevertheless in use in composition.

1700.

Gravina, d. 1718, Trag., crit.
1725 *Perfetti*, Prof. at Sienna, crowned as Improvisatore at Rome.
1727 Venezia: Scelta di Sonnetti by *A. Gobbi*.
Fortinguerra, 1674-1735, Il Ricciardetto.
1738-56, *Baronii* Annales *c. Pagii* Critica, et *Raynaldi* contin., Lucca, 38 fol.
Giannone, Hist. of Venice, d. 1748.
MURATORI, Hist. of Italy, d. 1750.
Apostolo Zeno, Mus. Drama.
Bapt. Morgagni, 1681-1771, anatom.—*Facciolati*, 1682-1769, Padua, Philol. Lex. Lat.
PETER METASTASIO, 1698-1782, Cantatas, Operas.
About 1720 the Ruins of **HERCULANEUM** discovered; and those of **POMPEII** about 1750; (both **buried in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius 79**).
Scipione Maffei, poet, Edit. Fathers of the Church.
1750 CHARLES GOLDONI, 1707-92, introduces the Commedie Erudite (at first in Venice) in opposition to the Commedie dell' Arte.
Fran. Algarotti, 1712-64.
Betinelli, dell' Entusiasmo.
GOZZI, about 1760, Sermones, Dramatised Fairy Tales (Sacchi's Company).
Fabroni, 1732-1803, Pisa; Vitæ Italorum eruditorum insignium.
1772 *Tiraboschi*, Storia d. Letterat. Ital.
Boscowich, 1711-87, Mathem. and Metaph.
Filangieri, d. 1788, Legislation.
BECCARIA, d. 1794, Dei Delitti e delle Pene.
1784-88 Variæ Lectiones in V. T. by *de Rossi*, at Parma.
Spallanzani, 1729-99, Experiments on Digestion, and on the Reproduction of Animals.
Felix Fontana, 1730-1805, Florence, examines the Properties of Poisons.
1791 GALVANI of Bologna, 1737-98, discovers Animal Electricity (*Galvanism*).

1800.

VOLTA, d. 1827, Galvanic Battery.
Antonio Scarpa, Padua, elucidates, by Dissection, the Organic Theory.
Vittorio Alfieri, 1749-1803, trag.
Carolo Fea, translates and elucidates Winkelmann.—*Visconti*, elucidates the Antiquities of Art.
Fr. Cetti, Nat. Hist. of Sardinia.
1801, 1 Jan., *Piazzi*, at Palermo, disc. the *Ceres*; d. 1826.
Denina, hist.—*Morelli*, Libr. at Venice.—*Giov. B. Belzoni*, explores Egyptian Tombs, d. 1823.
CANOVA, emin. sculpt. d. 1822.
Vincenzo Monti, d. 1828, poet.

SPANIARDS AND PORTUGUESE.

1600.

1604 *Mich. de Madrigal*, collects the numerous early *Romanzes*.
Juan Mariana, hist., d. 1624.
Herrera y Tordesillas, Hist. of India.
Prudencio de Sandoval, hist.
Lope de Vega, 1562-1635, said to have written above 2,000 Dramas.
Antonio Perez, d. 1653.
Pedro Calderon de la Barca, 1601-87, the Spanish Terence, ("Life's a Dream").

1700.

1714 Academy of the Span. language:—Spanish Lex.
Manuel Telles da Sylva 1722.
Ferreras, Spanish hist., d. 1735.
Xavier de Meneses, 1673-1743, Portuguese, Henriqueida, Epos.
1754 *Velasquez*, d. 1772, Hist. de la Poesia Castellana.
1765 Autos sacramentales, prohibited in Spain.
Muños, Hist. of America.
The Spaniards cultivate Nat. Hist., particularly Botany, in their Colonies.
Cavanilles, Annales.
Ruiz, and *Pavon*, Flora Peruviana.
Don *Felix d'Azara*, describes the Animals of Paraguay.

1800.

Jos. Nich. Azara, 1731-1804, (ambassador at Rome) Study of Antiquities.
Melendez Valdes, Lyric Poet.
Jovellanos, emin. Prose-writer, author of the Agrarian Law of Spain.
Moratin (the Spanish Molière), d. 1828.
J. A. Llorente, 1756-1823, crit. *Hist.* of the *Spanish Inquisition* (Eng. Trans. 1818).

NORTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPEANS.

1600.

1621 *Abr. Bzovius*, of Poland, d. 1637, continues the Ecclesiastical Annals of Baronius to 1565.
GUSTAV. ADOLPHUS, d. 1632, Light Cavalry, Musquets.
John Maccov, (Polish nobleman) professor of theology at Franecker, d. 1644.
OLAUS RUDBECK, Swede, 1630-1702, discovers the Lymphatic Vessels: *Atlantica*.

1700.

1735 *Mat. Bel*, Hist. of Hungary.
Procopowicz, Syst. of the Gk. Church, dies at Nowgorod 1736.
1746 *Schwandtner*, Coll. Hist. Ungar.
About 1750 the *Russian Language* first cultiv. for poetry.
Holberg, d. 1754, Hist. of Denmark, Comedies, Klim's Subterran. Travels.
Paul Egede, Greenlandic Gram. and Dict.
Olof v. Dalin, 1708-63, Swedish historian and poet.
Pantoppidan, d. 1764, Danish Hist., and Gram.
Dogiel; and *Mizler a Kolof* coll. Hist. Polon. 1760.
1769 *Ihre*, Glossar. Sueo-Gothic.
Swedenborg, Stockholm, Mystical Enthusiast; d. in London 1772.
LINNÉ, 1707-78, at Upsala, teaches a new system of Botany, founded on the Parts of Fructification. His pupils *Hasselquist, Forsköl, Osbeck, Solander* (with Capt. Cook), *Thunberg*, & *Sparrmann*, supported by the Swedish Government, travel to collect objects of Nat. Hist.
Axel v. Kronstedt (d. 1765), and WALLERIUS (d. 1785), at Upsala, found a new System of Mineralogy.
Œder, Flora Danica.
Lagerbring, d. 1781, Swedish Hist.
Langebeck, d. 1775, coll. Hist. Dan.
Suhm, d. 1799, Dan. Hist.
1790 *Kovachich*, Hist. of Hungary.

1800.

Baggesen, d. 1826, Dan. and Ger. poet.
Boguslawski, father of the Pol. Drama.
Krasicki, Polish poet.
Naruszewicz, Polish Hist., and poet, d. 1796.
Ewald, Dan. com. poet.
Under the patronage of Alexander, *Russia* less barren in original works.—*Krusenstern*, Voyage round the world: *Pallas*. Travels in the south of Russia.
In Poland the Use of Latin is now universally superseded by the *Polish* language:—numerous translations from the French and German.
Linde, Pol. Lexicog.
Bentkowski, Polish Litterator.
C. Malte-Brun (Dane) d. 1826, Geogr.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1600.

The *Jesuits* and *Rosicrucians*, by their influence over despotic Councils, continue to exert a formidable opposition to the diffusion of knowledge; and Europe is desolated by continual wars.
Kepler, Des Cartes, Bacon, and *Grotius*, united as philosophers, and as advocates of ancient learning, burst the shackles of ignorance and prejudice.
Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood 1619.
Galilei and his disciples extend the study of physics & astron.
Guerike invents the air-pump 1650; and *Huygens* the pendulum-clock 1656.
The study of History is eagerly pursued in every nation, particularly towards the *close* of the 17th cent.
The age of *Louis* XIV. constellates the classic poets of France: and many of the finest British poets are their contempor.
Spain and Portugal yield nothing towards the general advancement of literature: and in the countries of North-Eastern Europe single traces only of mental culture are to be discovered.

1700.

NEWTON and *Leibnitz* are the founders of new Systems of Philosophy.
In the early part of this century great talents are applied to the study of law: and at a later period Prussia and France receive Codes adapted to the more enlightened spirit of the age.
Medicine is assiduously studied, but, being an experimental science, is subjected to frequent changes of system; the *Brownists* oppose the antecedent opinions of Boerhaave, Hofmann, and others.
Linné, a Swede, is the author of a system of Natural History, conspicuous for its botanical classification.
Britain boasts illustrious and unrivalled orators, and the greatest poets and prosaists.
The French writers rise to eminence in prose only (Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu).
Holland gives birth to the most distinguished philologists: and Germany begins, by classical productions in verse and prose, to acquire respect in foreign countries:—*Lessing's* efforts for the improvement of German literature, deserve particularly to be remembered.

17—1800.

The researches into the literature and antiquities of India are carried on with a zeal and an intelligence equally honourable to the British character, and to the distinguished individuals engaged in them.
Lavoisier, Jenner, Herschel, and Piazzi, successfully direct their observations and experiments to the operations of nature.

UNIVERSITIES, ACADEMIES, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

1600.

1606 Parma.
1607 Giessen.
1614 Gröningen.
1618 Molsheim; since 1702, at Strasburg.
1621 Lima.
Rinteln (dissolved 1810).
Salzburg.
1625 Mantua.
1632 Dorpat (revived 1802).
1635 *Tyrnau*: removed 1777 to *Ofen*: 1794 to *Pesth*.
1636 Utrecht.
1640 Abo (trans. to Helsingfors 1828).
1648 Bamberg.
Harderwyk.
1655 Duisburg.
1665 Kiel.
1666 ACADEMY AT PARIS.
1671 Urbino.
1673 Inspruck.
1690 *Arcadia* at Rome.
1694 *Halle* (dissolved 1806 and 1813, restored 1808 and 1814: *Wittenberg* incorporated 1817).

1700.

1700 *Academy at Berlin*.
1702 Breslau, Cath. (Frankfurt on Oder incorp. 1811).
1711 Fulda.
1717 Cervera, in Spain.
1720 Pau.
1721 Caracas (South America).
1726 *Academy at St. Petersburg*.
1737 *Göttingen* (by *Geo.* II.).
1739 Academy at Stockholm.
1743 Erlangen.
1747 Nat. Hist. Soc. at Zurich.
1750 Academy at Göttingen.
1752 Academy at Harlem.
1755 Moscow.
1760 Bützow: united with Rostock 1789.
1769 Philos. Soc. at *Philadelphia*.
1777 Bonn, (University of the Rhine 1818).
1778 Academy at Batavia.
1780 Academy at Lisbon.
1780 American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
1781 Stuttgard: dissolved 1794.
1782 *Royal Irish Acad., Dublin*.
1783 *Royal Soc. of Edinburgh*.
1783 Academy of the Russian Language.
1784 *Asiatic Society, Calcutta*.

1800.

1810 University at Berlin.
1812 Christiania.
1816 Lemberg.
1820 Protest. Theol. Faculty at Vienna.
1822 Philos. Soc. of Australasia.
1823 Anglo-Chinese College at Singapore.
1823 Anglo-Grk. Coll. in Corfu.
1828 University Coll. London.
1829 King's College, London.
1832 University at Durham.
1837 *University of London*.

British Foundation Schools.

1373 Winchester College.
1440 Eton College (Hen. VI).
1509 St. Paul's.
1551 Shrewsbury (Edw. VI).
1553 Christ's Hospital (Edw. VI).
1560 Westminster College.
1561 Merchant Taylors'.
1567 Rugby.
1571 Harrow.
1611 Charter-House.

Institutions in London.

1523 *Royal College of Physicians*.
1663 ROYAL SOCIETY.
1751 *Society of Antiquaries*.
1753 British Museum.
1754 Society for Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.
1768 *Royal Academy of Arts*.
1773 Medical Society.
1788 African Association.
1800 Royal Institution.
1800 *Royal College of Surgeons*.
1805 London Institution.
1808 Russell Institution.
1824 *National Gallery*.

BRITISH MILITARY SCHOOLS.

1745 Royal Academy, Woolwich.
1801 Royal College, Sandhurst (removed from Marlow).

BRITISH EAST INDIA COLLEGES.

1800 Calcutta.
1806 Haileybury.
1824 Sanskrit-College, Calcutta.

TABLE XX.

GENERAL REVIEW of the HISTORY of LITERATURE,

DIVIDED INTO THREE MILLENNIUMS.

TABLE XX.

I. The Millennium preceding the Birth of Christ.

Before Christ.	ORIENTAL NATIONS.	HELLENES.	ROMANS.	Before Christ.
	Mechanics, Astronomy, and Geometry in *Egypt* (Obelisks, Pyramids, Nilometre, Year), in *Babylon* and *Nineveh* (Palaces, Temple, Sluices, Magic), and in *Phœnicia* (Ship-building, Purple, Glass, Navigation by Stars).	Oracles, Hymns. *Orpheus. Dædalus.* Mythistorical Poems.		
1000	A Knowledge of **Alphabetic Characters** begins to be disseminated.			
900	**DAVID.** Psalms. Genealogies.	**HOMER** in Ionia.		1000
800	The *Prophets.*	*Lycurgus,* gives Laws to Sparta, on the *Cretan* model.		900
700				800
600	*Daniel* brought to Babylon. *Ezekiel* brought into Egypt. **Zoroaster** in Persia.	*Alcæus* and *Sappho,* Lyr.—*Solon,* Lawgiver of Athens. *Thales,* Philos.—*Pherecydes Syrius,* Autor Prosæ.	Numa.	700
500	The Hebrew and Chaldaic intermix.	**Pythagoras** in Lower-Italy.—*Epicharmus* in Sicily, Autor Comœdiæ. *Pindar.*—*Æschylus.* **Sophocles. Herodotus. Phidias.**		600
	Ezra, and Nehemiah.	*Euripides. Thucydides. Aristophanes. Hippocrates. Meton,* Astron. *Gorgias,* Sophist. *Socrates.*		500
400		*Xenophon. Plato. Isocrates. Eudoxus,* Astron. *Demosthenes. Aristoteles.*	Laws of the Twelve Tables.	
300	The Grecian Literature and Language prevail.	*Menander. Euclides.*		400
200	*oi ó.*	*Callimachus. Theocritus.* *Archimedes. Eratosthenes.*	*Livius Andronicus* (Slave from Hellas) translates Greek Tragedies into Latin.	300
100		*Aristarchus,* Gramm.—*Hipparchus,* Astron. *Polybius.*	*Fabius Pictor,* Hist. *Plautus. Ennius.*	200
BIRTH OF CHRIST.	Pharisees and Sadducees.	*Geminus,* Astron. and Geogr. *Dionysius* Halicarnass. *Diodorus* Siculus.	*Terentius. Cato.* *L. Crassus,* Orat. *Lucretius. Jul. Cæsar. Cicero. Sallustius.* **Virgilius. Horatius.** *Vitruvius.*	100 **BIRTH OF CHRIST.**

II. The First Millennium after the Birth of Christ.

Years *after* Christ.	ORIENTALISTS.	GREEKS.	ROMANS.	FRENCH.	GERMANS.	BRITISH ISLES.	SPAIN.	North. and Eastern EUROPE.	Years *after* Christ.
	Philo. Josephus. **THE NEW TESTAMENT.**	*Strabo.* *Dioscorides. Epictetus.*	*Livius. Ovidius. Manilius.* *Columella. Seneca. Persius.*	*Latin* the written Language. *Druids.*	*Bards.*	Druidical *Bards* and *Faids.* (Greek Characters.)	*Latin* the written Language.		
100		*Plutarch.* *Ptolemæus. Arrian.* *Galenus.* Appian. *Pausanias. Antoninus. Lucian. Maximus Tyr.*	*Plinius. Juvenal. Quintilian. Tacitus.* *Suetonius.* *Edictum Perpetuum.*					*Scalds.*	100
200	The *Mischnah.* The *Gemarah.*	*Philostrati. Clemens Alex.* *Dio Cassius. Athenæus. Ammon. Saccas.* Herodian. *Jul. Africanus. Origenes. Longinus. Eusebius.*	*Cajus* J. C. *Justinus.* *Papinian. Ulpian.* *Palladius. Tertullian.*			**Ossian.**		*Icelandic* Sagas.	200
300		*Libanius. Julian.*	*Lactantius.* Script. Hist. Aug.—*Donatus.*						300
400		*Pappus.* Theon. *Joh. Chrysostomus.* *Nonnus.* *Codex Theodosianus.* *Proclus* Diadochus.	*Ammianus Marcellinus.* *Augustinus. Claudian.* Orosius. *Martianus Capella. Cassiodorus.*		*Ulphilas,* the Goth.				400
500	The Babylonian *Talmud.*	Stephanus Byz. *Stobæus.*	*Boethius. Priscianus.*			*Anglo-Saxon* Language: *Bards.*	The *Gothic intermixes. Laws.*		500
600	**Muhammad:** the *Kurán.*	The **Pandects.** Institutes. Novellæ. *Procopius.* *Scriptores Byzant.* (to 1470).	**Dionysius Exiguus.** *Jornandes.* *Gregory* I. Pope.	*Gregory* of Tours, Hist. of the Franks. *Laws* compiled.			*Isidore* of Sevilla.		600
700	The Works of Aristotle, Euclid, Ptolemæus, and the Physicians, *translated into Arabic.* *Algebra.*				*Bonifacius.*	*Bede,* the Venerable.			700
800		*George Syncellus.* *Photius.*	*Paul Warnefried,* History of the Longobards.	*Charlemagne* or *Alcuin. Theodulph.* West-Francic Lang.	*Charles the Gr. Eginhard.* *Otfried,* in German. *Hrosnitha.*	*Missionaries* educated in Ireland. *Alfred the Gr.*	The *Arabian* Language and Literature prevail.		800
900		*Leo* VI. *Constantinus Porphyrogenneta,* Extracts, Anthology.							900
1000	*Ferdusi,* the Persian Homer.		Medical Schools at *Salerno.*	*Gerbert* (as Pope *Sylvester* II.)	*Dithmar* of Merseburg.			Christianity.	1000

III. The Second Millennium after the Birth of Christ.

Years *after* Christ.	ORIENTALISTS.	GREEKS.	ITALIANS.	FRENCH.	GERMANS and DUTCH.	ENGLISH.	SPANIARDS and PORTUGUESE.	North. and Eastern EUROPE.	Years *after* Christ.
1000	Jewish Learning in Spain. *Avicenna.* *Jalal-ud-dín.*	*Eudocia.* *Mich. Psellus.*	*Italian* Language. *Medicina Salernitana.*	Provençale Language, or **Langue d'Oc.** Troubadours.	*German* Language. *Adam* of Bremen.	The *French* Language prevails.			1000
1100	*Idrisi.* *Benjamin* of Tudela.	*Anna Comnena.* *Eustathius.* *John Tzetzes.* *Will. Tyrius.*	*Irnerius,* J. C. at Bologna. Bulgarus. Gosias. *Gratian.*	*Abelard,* Scholastic Philos. Colleges of Law at Paris.	*Swabian* Dialect: *Minnesingers.* *Helmold,* Chron. Slavorum.	Fabulous Histories.	*Alfonso* II. Limosinic Poet.	*Nestor,* Russian Annal. Icelandic Ann. *Sueno,* and *Saxo Gram.* Danes.	1100
1200	*Maimonides.* *Averrhoes.* *Nasir-ud-dín.* *Saadi.*	Hist. Byz.	*Accursius.* *Thomas of Aquino.* **Marco Polo.**	*Fabliaux* in Northern France. The **Langue d'Oui,** Parent of the modern **French** *Louis* IX. The Troubadours cease.	*Saxon Mirror* of Laws and Customs. *Frederic* II. *Albert the Great.* *Swabian Mirror.*	Ballads of the *Minstrels.* *Magna Charta.* **Roger Bacon.**	*Alfonso* X. Castilian Poet, and Astron. *Raim. Lullius.*	Origg. Livon. Hist. Polon. Norwegian Hist.	1200
1300	Mariner's Compass. *Abulfeda.*	*Max Planudes.* *Em. Chrysoloras.*	**DANTE. PETRARCA. BOCCACCIO.** Sonnets. *Tuscan* Dialect. *Lorenzo Valla.* *Æn. Sylvius.* The *Medici.* *Angel. Politianus.* *Marsil. Ficinus.* *Aldus Manutius,* and *Sons.* *Leo* X. *Macchiavelli.* **Ariosto.** *Guicciardini.* *Alciatus.* [*lopius.* *Vesalius. Eustachi. Fallopius.* **Tasso.** *Gregory* XIII. *Cæsalpin. Aldrovandi.* Vanini. **Galilei.** Castelli. Torricelli.	*William Occam.* *Froissart,* Hist.	*German.* Language.	The *English* Language becomes general. *John Wycliffe.* *Chaucer.*		The Scalds cease.	1300
1400	*Ulugh Bégh.* *Mirkhond.*	*Gemistius.* *Moschopulus.* *Theod. Gaza.* *Constantine Lascaris.*		*Comines,* Hist.	Huss. **John Guttenberg.** *George v. Peurbach. J. Regiomontanus.* *Rudolph Agricola.* Reineke Voss. *Reuchlin. Albert Dürer.* **Luther** (Meisnic Dialect). *Melanchthon. Erasmus. Theophr. Paracelsus.* **Copernicus** (Pole). *G. Agricola* and *Con. Gesner.*	Prose more in use.	**Columbus.** *Americo. Vasco. Ximenez.*	Romantic Fictions from the German.	1400
1500	*Leo* Africanus.	**MODERN-GREEKS.**		*Scaliger. Rabelais.* *Peter Ramus.* Muretus. Cujacius. Amyot. *Henry Stephanus.* Casaubonus. *Thuanus.* *Des Cartes.* *Petavius. Bochart.* *Academy of Sciences* at Paris. *Corneille. Molière. Racine.* *Bayle.* *Tournefort. Boileau.*		*Francis Drake.* **Shakspere.** *Jonson.* *Neper. Drebbel.* *Fr. Bacon, L. Verulam.* *Harvey.* *Milton. Butler. Otway.* *Locke. Dryden.* **Newton.** *Shaftesbury.* *Flamsteed. Halley.* *Bentley. Addison.* *Swift. Young. Pope.* *Johnson. Cavallo.* *Gibbon. Hume. Robertson.* *Cook. Franklin.* *Earl of Chatham.* *Herschel. Jenner.* *Pitt. Fox. Porson.* *Banks. Bentham.* *Byron. Wal. Scott.*	**Magellan. Camoens. Cervantes.**	*Kochanowski,* the Polish Pindar. *Socinus,* Pole. *Tycho de Brahe.*	1500
1600	Ferishta (Indian Hist.)				Centuriæ Magdeburg. *Kepler.* *Opitz.* *Otto v. Guerike.* *Herm. Conring.* *Lohenstein. Puffendorf.* **Leibnitz.** *Thomasius.* *J. A. Fabricius.* *Stahl. Fahrenheit.* *Christian Wolf.* *Gottsched. Klopstock.* *Ernesti. Reiske. Winkelmann. Lessing.* *Kant. A. W. Schlegel.* *Schiller. Goethe.*	*Justus Lipsius.* *Jansen.* *Hugo Grotius.* *Huygens.* *Golius.* *Coccejus.* The *Gronovs.* *Spinoza.* *Noodt.* *Leuwenhoek.* *Boerhaave.* *Tiberius Hemsterhuis.*		*Calderon.*		1600
1700	Gholam Hussein (Author of the "Seer Mutakhareen.") Mendelssohn.		*Muratori.* *Metastasio. Goldoni.* *Beccaria.* *Spallanzani. Fontana.* *Galvani. Volta.*	*Fenelon.* Dacier. Hardouin. Rollin. Montfaucon. *Montesquieu. Reaumur.* *Voltaire. Rousseau.* *Buffon.* D'Anville. *Barthélemy. Bailly.* *Montgolfier. Lavoisier.* *Cuvier.*			*Ferreras.*	Rudbeck. *Holberg.* *Linné.*	1700
1841									1841

TABLE XXI.

TABLE OF

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the MOST CELEBR

FROM THE REVIVAL OF THE ART, 1300, TO THE

I. FLORENTINE SCHOOL.

General Character.

Style elevated and bold, seeking rather to be admired, than to please; sometimes gigantic; neglects Colouring, and Grace.

1300

1240 **CIMABUE** 1300, Pupil of Greek Painters of little ability, who are invited to Florence:—is the **Father of Painting** among the Moderns.

Stefano da Lapo and *Poolo Uccello*, Inventors of Perspective among the Moderns.

1276 *Giotto* 1336, Pupil of *Cimabue*, Friend of *Dante* and of *Petrarca*; Painter in Mosaic; is the first who draws Portraits to the life.

1211 *Andrea Taffi* 1294, Painter in Mosaic, Pupil of *Apollonius*, a Greek Painter, employed at Venice and at Florence.

1400

Massolino, is the first who gives Grandeur and some Expression to his Figures.

1402 Massacio 1443, Massolino's pupil, is the first who paints Figures well placed.

1431 *Filippo Lippi*, is the first who paints Figures larger than Life, in a just proportion.

1432 *Andrea Verrocchio* 1488, Preceptor of *Leonardo da Vinci*; is the first who gives Grace to the Heads of his Females.

Andrea Castagna, learns the secret of painting in Oil from *Dominico of Venice*, and assassinates his master.

Pisanello, pupil of *Andrea Castagna.*

Ghirlandajo 1493, improves composition, and distinguishes different Plans.

1445 **Leonardo DA VINCI 1520,** excels in Expression; is the first great Painter among the Moderns; writes on the Principles of the Art. He dies in the arms of **FRANCIS** I. of France. (According to some, Vinci is born 1452, and dies 1519.)

1469 *Bartolommeo di San Marco* 1517.

1471 *Baldassarre Peruzzi* 1506.

1474 **MICHEL ANGELO Buonarroti** 1564, Painter, Sculptor, and Architect; Pupil of *Ghirlandajo*; improves design by the study of the Antique, and of Anatomy.

1484 *Dominico Beccafumi* 1549.

1488 *Andrea del Sarto* 1530.

1493 *Jacopo Carrucci da Pontormo* 1556.

1496 *Del Rosso*, called Master *Roux*, 1541, invited to France by Francis I. (See French School).

1500

1500 *Perino del Vaga* 1547.

1509 *Daniel da Volterra* 1566, pupil of *Michel Angelo.*

1510 *Francesco Salviati* 1563, pupil of *Andrea del Sarto.*

1510 *Giorgio Vasari* 1574, writes the History of the Painters of his time.

1545 *Antonio Tempesta* 1620 eminent Painter of Animals, particularly Horses.

1559 Luigi Cardi, called Civoli, 1613.

1563 Francesco Vanni 1609. imitates Correggio.

Cristoforo Roncali, called the Chevalier *Pomerancio*, 1626.

1578 *Matteo Roselli* 1660, affected in his manner, yet agreeable.

1600

1596 Pietro Berretini, called Pietro da Cortona, 1669, studies and works chiefly at Rome; he applies himself, above all, to taste in Composition; but falls into affectation, overloads his enormous Pictures with Figures and Groups, and sets a dangerous example to the Art.

1611 Pietro Testa 1648, good Painter and skilful Engraver.

1615 *Benvenuto da Garafoli* called *Tisio*, 1695, good Colourist. (According to some Authors he is born in 1481, and dies 1559, but these dates appear to be incorrect; he may, however, have died in 1659.)

1616 Carlo Dolci 1686, disciple of *Vignali*; paints truly pleasing Madonnas, highly finished.

1700

1666 Benedetto Lutti 1724, Instructor of J. B. Van Loo, and of *Charles Van Loo.*

1695 *Giovan' Geronimo Servandoni* 1766, pupil of *Panini*, dies in Rome.

1702 Pompeo Battoni 1786, dies in Rome; the best Italian Painter of the 18th Century; the Rival of *Mengs.*

II. ROMAN SCHOOL.

General Character.

Carries Invention and Design to the highest perfection, by the Analytical Study of the Antique, and of Nature. Airs of Heads of the most sublime Beauty; —Colouring and Chiaro oscuro (or Clair-obscur) less perfect.

1300

1400

Bernardino Pinturichio 1513, *Raffael* works under him in the Library at Sienna.

1446 Pietro Perugino 1524, Disciple of *Andrea Verrocchio*, fellow-student of *Leonardo da Vinci*, and the instructor of *Raffael.*

1483 **RAFFAEL (Sanzio) 1520,** great in Design, sublime in the Airs of his Heads. Ideal Beauty derived from the analytical study of the Antique and of Nature.

[RAFFAEL'S CARTOONS sent to the Netherlands by Leo X. to be copied in Tapestry, are detained on account of non-payment, and afterwards sold, through Rubens, to Charles I. of England.]

1488 G. F. Penni of Florence, called Il Fattore, 1528, paints as an assistant to *Raffael.*

1492 Giulio Romano 1546, pupil of *Raffael.*

1500

1528 Frederico Barocci 1612.

1529 Taddeo Zucchero 1566.

1543 Frederico Zucchero 1609.

1589 *Dominico Feti* 1624, pupil of *Civoli.*

1594 *Nicholas Poussin* 1663 (see the French School).

1598 *Giovan' Lorenzo Bernini*, called the Chevalier *Bernin*, dies in Rome 1680: Sculptor, Architect, and Painter; is invited to Paris 1665; the affected taste which he communicates to several Painters, contributes to the decline of the Art.

1599 *Andrea Sacchi* 1661, pupil of *Albano*; is a most harmonious Painter.

1600

1600 Claude Gele'e, called Claude (of Lorrain, comes to Rome as a journeyman Pastry cook; rises to be the first of all Landscape Painters, but draws his Figures ill. He receives his first lessons from *Agostino Taffi*, the pupil of *Paul Bril*, a Fleming. Dies in Rome 1682.

1602 *Cercozzi* 1660, Battles, Fairs, Village Festivals, &c.

1605 *G. B. Salvi*, called *Il Sassoferrato*, 1685, eminent Painter of Madonnas.

1613 *Gaspard Dughet*, called *Poussin*, or *Guaspre*, 1675, *Poussin's* Brother-in Law; Landscapes.

1616 *Luigi Scaramuccia* 1680, pupil of *Guido.*

1617 *Francesco Romanelli* 1662.

1623 *Giacinto Brandi* 1691, pupil of *Lanfranco.*

1623 *Filippo Lauri* 1694, son of a Painter who is a native of Antwerp.

1625 *Carlo Maratti* 1713, pupil of *Sacchi*; pleasing and elaborate Painter, but somewhat mannered and cold; he restores the Paintings of *Raffael*, and of *Annibale Caracci*, in the Vatican, and the Farnese Palaces.

1634 *Ciro Ferri* 1689, pupil of *Pietro da Cortona.*

Andrea Luccatelli, represents, with a distinguished intelligence of the Chiaro oscuro, the Antique Monuments in the environs of Rome. The dates of his birth and death are unknown, he is living in 1690.

1700

1694 *Pietro Bianchi* 1739, paints in almost every style, with tolerable success.

1728 *Raffael Mengs* 1779 (See the German School).

III. VENETIAN SCHOOL.

General Character.

Faithful imitation of well chosen subjects of Nature, excellent Colouring, admirable Effect; Design less perfect, through the neglected study of the Antique. This School is now extinct.

1300

1400

1421 *Gentile Bellini* 1501, (invited to Constantinople) and *G. Bellini* his brother, 1422-1512, both instructed by their father.

1431 *Andrea Mantegna* 1505, (or 1451-1517), works a considerable time at Rome; is one of the first Painters who makes a good disposition of his Figures.

1478 Giorgione 1511, pupil of the *Bellini*; distinguished Colourist, able in Design; one of *Titian's* Instructors.

1477 or 80 **TITIAN (Tiziano Vecelli da Cadore)** 1576, pupil of the *Bellini*, and of *Giorgione*; eminent in History and Portraits, skilful in Landscapes; is esteemed by the generality of Authors to be the greatest of all the modern masters in colouring, others prefer *Rubens* to him. *Titian* is less successful in the Chiaro oscuro, and his grounds are somewhat black. He is invited into Germany and into Spain by **CHARLES** V.

1484 *G. A. Regillo*, called *Il Pordenone*, 1540, the rival of *Titian.*

1485 *Sebastiano del Piombo* 1547, disciple of the *Bellini*, and of *Giorgione.*

1494 *Giovanni da Udine* 1564, instructed by *Giorgione*, and by *Raffael.*

1500

1510 *Jacopo da Ponte*, called *Il Bassano*, 1592, has four sons, all instructed by himself.

1512 *J. Robusti*, called *Il Tintoretto*, 1594, pupil of *Titian.*

1522 *Paolo Farinati*, of Verona, 1606, pupil of *Golfino.*

1522 *Andrea Schiavone* 1582, distinguished Colourist.

1528 *Geronimo Muziano* 1590, History and Landscapes.

1532 *Paolo Cagliari*, called *Paolo Veronese*, 1588, the most eminent Painter of splendid Ornament.

1535 *Giuseppe Porta*, called *Salviati*, 1585, disciple of *Salviati* the Florentine.

1539 *Dario Varotari* 1596.

1540 *Felice Riccio*, called *Brusaforzi*, 1605.

1540 *Jacopo Palma (Il Vecchio)* 1596, disciple of *Titian.*

1544 *Jac. Palma* 1628, nephew of the preceding.

1540 *Giovanni Contarino* 1605, pupil of *Titian.*

1560 *Maria Tintoretta* 1590.

1561 *Leonardo Corona* 1605.

1586 *Tiberio Tinelli* 1638, pupil of *Contarino.*

1600

1590 *Alessandro Varotari*, called *Il Padouanino*, 1650, the Son and pupil of *Dario Varotari.*

1600 *Alessandro Turchi*, called *Alessandro Veronese*, and *L'Orbetto*, 1670, (according to some born 1578, dies 1648).

1635 *Giov. B. Langetti* 1676, paints in the style of *Guercino.*

1642 *Andrea Pozzo*, dies at Vienna 1709, Painter and Architect: History, Portraits, Landscapes, &c.

1656 *Francesco Trevisani*, pupil of *Zanchi*; works in Rome.

1659 *Sebastiano Ricci* 1734, works at Florence, Vienna, in France, and in London; dies at Venice.

1666 *Antonio Balestra* 1740, pupil of *Carlo Maratti*, visits Naples and other cities; dies at Verona.

1672 *Rosa Alba Carriera* 1757, Portraits in Miniature, and in Crayons.

Jacopo Amigoni, dies at Madrid 1754; bad Colourist.

1675 *Giovanni Antonio Pellegrini* 1741, History and Landscapes.

1682 *G. B. Piazzetta* 1754, forms himself after the works of the *Caracci*, and of *Guercino.*

Paolo Farinato, extremely incorrect in his Design.

1687 *Antonio Canale* 1768, good Landscape Painter; is the first who teaches the real use of the Camera Obscura. (According to some authors he is born 1697.)

1700

1693 *Giovan' Batista Tiepolo* 1770, Colouring too luminous.

1699 *Giuseppe Nogari* 1763, Heads of Character.

IV. LOMBARD and BOLOGNESE SCHOOLS.

General Character.

Correggio, born in Lombardy, not having founded a permanent School, but having been imitated by the Painters of Bologna, these two Schools are conjoined. Correggio's distinguishing characteristics are a seducing and voluptuous (though perhaps a somewhat affected) Grace, in his Figures and Attitudes, and a magic harmony in his Colouring.

Tibaldi and the *Caracci* introduce a more elevated character of Design, and many of their pupils unite therewith the fine Colouring and the Graces of Correggio.

1300

1400

1450 *Francesco Franco* 1518, good Colourist.

1490 *F. Primaticcio* 1570, Painter, and Architect (See French School).

1494 **IL CORREGGIO, Antonio Allegri,** 1534, b. at Correggio, in the Modenese; pupil of *Frari*, and of *Mantegna*; establishes himself in his native district, and is wholly unacquainted with the Monuments of Antiquity; he gives to his Figures a Grace more polished than the naïve and inimitable Grace of *Raffael*; and is the first who combines a perfect harmony of Colouring with a masterly intelligence of the Chiaro oscuro. He has as disciples his Son *Pompeio Allegri*, *Gatti* called *Sojaro*, Fr. *Capello*, and others; but this School is of short duration.

1495 *Polidoro Caldari*, called *Polidoro* of *Caravaggio*, 1543, pupil of *Raffael.*

1500

1504 *Fr. Mazzuoli*, called *Il Parmigiano*, 1540, surnamed *Raffaellino.*

1522 *Pellegrino Tibaldi* 1592, imitates *Michel Angelo*; serves as a Model to the *Caracci* for the grand character of Design which they introduce into Painting.

1546 *Camillo Procaccini*, and 1548 *Giulio Cesare Procaccini*, paint at Bologna in Competition with the *Caracci*; both die at Milan 1626.

1559 *Michel Angelo Amerigi*, called *Caravaggio*, 1609, faithful Imitator of ignoble subjects of nature; Colouring outré, but of great Effect.

1555 Lodov. Caracci 1619, imitates the Antique, and the Works of Correggio; is the instructor of his two Cousins.

1557 Agostino Caracci 1602, the most learned of the three.

1560 Annibale Caracci 1609, the greatest Painter of the three.

The three **Caracci** establish a celebrated School at Bologna; oppose the less pure taste attempted to be introduced by *Caravaggio* and *Josephino*;—are most distinguished Painters, and form illustrious Scholars.

1560 *Bartolommeo Schidone* 1616, imitates Correggio.

1575 *Guido Reni*, called Guido, 1642, combines the Graces of Correggio with the Design of the *Caracci.*

1576 *Lionello Spada* 1622, pupil of the *Caracci.*

1577 Alessandro Tiarini 1668, works some time at Florence; vigorous colouring, fine Manner, skilful Foreshortening.

1578 *Francesco* Albano 1660, Painter of the most graceful Subjects, particularly in Children.

1580 *Giacomo Cavedone* 1660, pupil of the *Caracci*; imitates Titian and Correggio.

1581 *Dominico Zampieri*, called Domenichino, 1641, excels in Design.

Guido, *Albano*, and *Domenichino*, are first instructed by *Denys Calvart*, of Antwerp (established at Bologna), and afterwards study under the *Caracci.*

1581 *Giovanni Lanfranco* 1647, excels in large Compositions.

1588 *Francesco Gessi* 1620, pupil of *Guido.*

1590 *G. F. Barbieri*, called *Guercino*, 1666, vigorous Colouring: eminent painter in Fresco.

1597 *Lodovico Lana* 1646, establishes a celebrated Academy at Modena.

1600

1600 *Michel Angelo Colonna* 1687, paints some time in Spain, and in France.

1606 *Grimaldi*, called *Il Bolognese*, 1680, distinguished Landscape Painter; a relative of the *Caracci.*

1610 *Giorgio Andrea Sirani* 1670, pupil of *Guido.*

1612 *Simone Cantarini*, called *Simone da Pesaro*, 1648.

1624 *Pietro Francesco Mola* 1666, History, Landscapes, Caricatures; pupil of *Albano.*

1628 *Cignani* 1719, pupil of *Albano*, to whose Grace he adds a more elevated character; is Director of the Academy at Bologna.

1638 *P. F. Caroli* 1716, perspective pieces of fine Colouring, and precious finishing.

1643 *Lodovico Quaini* 1717, disciple of *Guercino* and of *Cignani*; good Landscape Painter.

1648 *Antonio Franceschini* 1729, pupil of *Cignani*; excels in Children.

1654 *Giuseppe del Sole* 1719, History, Landscapes, Flowers.

1657 *Ferdinando Galli Bibiena* 1739, Painter and Architect.

1665 *Giuseppe Maria Crespi*, called the Spaniard, 1747, History, Sea-Pieces, Caricatures.

1668 *Dominico Maria Viani* 1711.

1671 *Donato Creti* 1742, designs Draperies well.

1674 *Giovan' Pietro Zanotti*, Painter and Poet.

1691 *Giovan' Paolo Panini*, pupil of *Luccatelli*; celebrated Painter of Ruins.

NEAPOLITANS. GENOESE. SPANIARDS.

These Nations are not regarded as having founded general Schools; their Painters are formed on the Masters of the great Schools of Italy.

General Character. The Neapolitan Painters are reproached with being, in general, somewhat affected, or mannered.

1300

Pietro and *Tommaso Stefani*; Thomas d. 1310.

Filippo del Tesauro 1320.

Master *Simone* 1348.

1400

Antonio da Messina having beheld with astonishment a Painting in Oil by *van Eyk* (which was brought from Flanders to Alfonso I. King of Naples) repairs to the Netherlands, places himself under van Eyk for instruction, and thus obtains the secret; which, after the death of his master, he carries to Venice.

1500

Andrea Subbatini of Salerno, pupil of *Raffael.*

1560 *Giuseppe Cesare d' Arpino*, called *Josephino*, 1640, (pupil of *Pomerancio*); this Painter, mannered, capricious, incorrect, and in Colouring insipid (though sometimes extremely graceful) acquires a high reputation, and might have proved a dangerous example to the Art, had he not been opposed by the *Caracci.*

1600

1600 *Aniello Falcone* 1680, distinguished Painter of Battles.

1603 *Mario Nuzzi*, called *Di Fiori*, 1673, great in Flowers.

1613 *Matteo Preti*, called the *Calabrese*, 1699, visits all the great Painters of his time in Europe.

1615 *Salvator Rosa* 1673, eminent in Landscapes and Sea-Pieces.

1631 *Luca Giordano* 1705, instructed by *Ribera*; is a most graceful Painter; founds a celebrated School at Naples.

1657 *Francesco Solimene* 1747, treats almost every subject with great success.

1661 *Nunzio Ferajoli*, good Landscape Painter.

1700

1679 *Sebastiano Conca* 1764, pupil of *Solimene*, is an agreeable Painter, but ("mesquin") cannot divest himself of Littleness; contributes to the decline of the Art at Rome.

1693 *Carlo Corrado* 1768, mannered pupil of *Solimene.*

Francesco di Mura, pupil of *Solimene.*

General Character. The Genoese Painters are often incorrect in Design.

1300

1400

Nicholas da Voltri.

1500

1527 *Cambiasi* called *Cangiagio*, 1589, resides in Spain.

1554 *G. B. Paggi* 1629, good Historical and Portrait Painter.

1557 *Bernardo Castelli* 1629, Mannerist; the friend of *Tasso*—draws Designs for the "Jerusalem Delivered."

1581 *Bernardo Strozzi*, called the Capuchin, or "Il Prete Genovese," 1644.

1590 *Gio. Carlone* 1630, distinguished Painter in Fresco.

1600

1616 *Benedetto Castiglione* 1670, pupil of *Andrea Ferrari*, and of *Van Dyk* (who resides some time at Genoa); History, Portraits, Landscapes.

1623 *Francesco Maria Borzoni* 1679, Landscapes and Marine subjects.

1639 *Gio. Batista Gauli*, called *Baccicio*, 1705, friend of *Bernini*; works and dies at Rome.

1644 *Gregorio Ferrari* 1706, born at Port Maurice: works for Churches and Galeries.

1654 *Bartolommeo Guidobono* 1709, studies at Parma, and at Venice.

1700

1660 *Il Molinaretto* 1754, good Historical Painter; perfect master of the Chiaro oscuro.

General Character. The Spanish Painters have especially imitated the Venetian School, and often display its brilliant Colouring.

1300

1400

Alonso Berruguete 1545, pupil of *Michel Angelo.*

1487 *Blaise de Prado* 1557, pupil of *Berruguete.*

1500

1519 *Morales*, surnamed the Divine, 1586, pupil of *Pedro Campano*, and of *Raffael*; confines himself entirely to sacred subjects.

1528 *Luis de Vargas* 1590, History and Portraits.

1532 *J. F. Ximenez de Navarrete* 1572, pupil of *Titian*; deaf and dumb from his birth.

Juan de Joanes 1596, compared by the Spaniards to *Raffael.*

1550 *Pablo de las Roelas* 1620, pupil of *Titian.*

1589 *Josef Ribera*, called *l' Espagnolet*, 1656 or 65, pupil of *Ribalta* and of *Caravaggio*; establishes himself at Naples; vigorous Colouring; paints Martyrdoms, and other subjects of Horror.

1599 *Don Diego Velasquez de Silva* 1660, distinguished Colourist; instructor of *Murillo.*

1600

1601 *Alonso Cano* 1676, Painter, Sculptor, and Architect.

1610 *Henrique de las Marinas* 1680, born at Cadiz; eminent Painter of Sea-Pieces.

1613 *Bartolomé Esteban de Murillo* 1682, paints with much Grace, Choice, and Facility; and treats with equal success almost every subject of Painting.

1617 *Francisco Rizzi* 1684, Painter and Architect; pupil of *Vincent Carduchi.*

1631 *Matias de Torres* 1711, pupil of *Francisco de Herrera*, at the Academy of Seville.

Claudio Coello 1693, Painter and Architect; has a celebrated School.

1640 *Pedro de Nunez* 1700, studies at Malta under the Calabrese, and imitates *Guercino.*

1640 *Juan de Alfaro* 1680, surnamed the "*Van Dyk* of Spain." (According to some, he is born 1680, and dies 1720.)

1651 *Juan Conchilles Falco* 1711, devotes himself to the study of the Antique Statues.

1663 *Pietro di Pietri* 1708, pupil of *Carlo Maratti*; resides at Rome.

1700

V. GERMAN SCHOOL.

General Character.

This School, having never had a common Point of Union, bears no general and distinctive character: it produces, in the different Styles of Painting, rival Artists to the great Masters of Italy and of the Netherlands.

1300

Thomas de Mutina, is living in 1297.

Theodoric de Prague, is living in 1357.

Nicholas Wurmser, of Strasburg, is living at Prague in 1357.

(*M. de Mechel* pretends that these three Artists painted in Oil;—See the "Origin of Painting in Oil," in the forthcoming Companion to these Tables.)

1400

1471 Albert Dürer, of Nürnberg, 1528, reforms the Taste of his country;—Design true and exact; fine Draperies; Execution of a too equal Finish, and somewhat dry: is in Correspondence with *Raffael*, and with *Luke of Leyden.*

1492 *Lucas Muller*, called *Landers* or *Cranach*, 1553, agreeable Colouring.

1498 Hans Holbein of Basel, dies in *London* 1554, correct Design, Colouring brilliant and true. — (See also the Column of English Painters.)

1500

1515 *Lucas Cranach*, the younger, 1586, good Portrait Painter.

1534 *Tobias Stimmer* 1571, Historical Painter, and Engraver.

1550 *Christ. Schwartz* 1594, Painter in Fresco.

1556 *John van Aachen* 1600, good Historical Painter.

1564 *John Rottenhammer* 1604, imitates *Tintoretto.*

1570 *John Lys* 1629, History and domestic subjects; dies at Venice.

1574 *Adam Elzheimer* 1620, excellent Landscape Painter; resides in Rome, where he is called *Tedesco.*

1598 *Samuel Hofmann* of Zurich, 1640, pupil of *Rubens.*

1600

1600 *J. W. Bauer*, of Strasburg, 1640. Miniatures, Landscapes, Perspectives; good Engraver.

1606 *Joachim Sandrart* 1688, good Hist. Painter; writes several works upon the Art.

1611 *Charles Loth*, of Munich, 1689 or 98, pupil of his Father *J. Alrich Loth*, and of *Caravaggio*;

1616 *Govaert Flink*, of Cleves, 1660, pupil of *Rembrand.*

1618 *Peter Van der Faes*, called *Peter Lely*, 1680, eminent Portrait Painter; d. in *London* (see Eng. col.)

1619 *John Spilberg*, of Düsseldorf, 1690, instructed by *Govaert Flink*; History, Portraits.

1621 *Sebastian Stosskopf*, of Strasburg, Still Life.

1625 *John Lingelbach* 1680, Landsc., Sea-ports, Figures for other Landscape Painters; settles at Amsterdam.

1631 *J. Hen. Roos* 1685, (as also his son *John Melchior*) Landscapes, Animals.

1637 *Joseph Warner* 1710, good Miniature and Historical Painter; *Bern.*

1639 *Gaspard Netscher* 1685, History, Portraits; precious Finishing; his two sons *Theodore* and *Constantine* follow their Father's Style.

1640 *Abraham Mignon* 1679, excellent Flower Painter.

1647 *Maria Sibylla Mérian*, Flowers, the Insects of Surinam; dies at Amsterdam 1717.

1648 *Godfrey Kneller*, pupil of *Rembrand*; eminent Portrait Painter; dies in *London* 1723.

1666 *Geo. Philip Ruggendas*, Augsburg, 1742, good Painter of Battles.

1668 *John Rud. Huber*, of Basel, 1748, Painter of Hist. and Portraits; is styled "the Tintoretto of Switzerland."

1669 *Anna Waser* 1713, celebrated in Miniature Painting.

1685 *Balthasar Denner* 1647, Portraits of a most elaborate Finishing.

1689 *Fr. P. Ferg* 1740, Landscapes, Fairs, and Rural Meetings; — resides twenty years in England, dies in London.

1698? *J. E. Riedinger* 1767, Animals and Huntings.

1700

1709 *Brinkmann*, of Spire, 1761, good Landscp. Painter.

1712 *C. W. Ernest Dietrich*, or *Dietricci*, of Weimar, 1774, distinguished Painter of History, of Landscapes, and Domestic subjects.

1728 Raffael Mengs 1779, born at Aussig in Bohemia, imitates *Raffael* and *Correggio*; resides at Rome; writes on the theory of Painting.

1730 *Solomon Gessner* 1788, Poet and Landscape Painter.

Oeser, Landscape Painter, d. about 1800.

Fr. Kobelle, Landscapes, d. about 1796.

J. Rebell, d. at Vienna 1828, Coast and River Scenery.

1700

VI. FLEMISH OR BELGIC SCHOOL.

General Character.

This School excels in Colouring, and in the faithful Imitation of Nature; but does not always exhibit sufficient Nobleness of Design.

It produces eminent Artists in every Style; that to which *Teniers* has affixed his name had its birth in this School.

The Academy at Antwerp, the cradle of this School, was founded in 1510; but there was a Society (Confrèrie) of Painters at Antwerp from the year 1442.

1300.

1366 **Hubert van Eyk** 1426, and

1370 **John van Eyk,** called *John of Bruges*, 1441, brothers, born at Maseyk, established at Bruges; good Colourists, less able in Design;—**Inventors of Painting in Oil,** which some authors have believed to be of earlier date, but they were deceived by an Oil Varnish, with which some Pictures in Distemper were covered. (See the forthcoming Explanatory Companion to these Tables.)

The secret of Painting in Oil is carried to Venice by *Antonio of Messina*, and introduced at Florence by *Dominico of Venice* and *Andrea Castagna.*

1366 *Roger of Bruges*, studies under *John van Eyk*; as do also *Hugh Van der Goes*, and *Ant. Mamertini of Messina.*

1400

1450 *Quintin Messis (Matzys)* called *the Blacksmith* of Antwerp, 1529.

1490 *Bernard van Orley* 1560, pupil of *Raffael.*

1499 *John de Mabuse* 1562, is also a student in Italy.

1500

Peter Kock 1553, pupil of *Bernard van Orley.*

Peter Breughel, called *the Old*, instructed by *Peter Kock*; is the Father of that Style of Painting which *Teniers* carries to perfection; is received into the Academy at Antwerp 1551.

1520 Frank Floris 1570, styled the "*Raffael* of Flanders."

1534 *John Bol* 1585, agreeable Landscape Painter.

1534 *Martin de Vos* 1604, works at Venice conjointly with *Tintoretto.*

1536 *John Stradan* 1605, paints in association with *Daniel da Volterra* and *Salviati.*

1539 *Peter Ulric* 1581, pupil of *Tintoretto.*

1540 *Francis Porbus* 1580, History, Portraits, Landscapes; his Son, of the same name, paints the same subjects in Paris.

1546 *Bartholomew Spranger*, dies at Prague.

1548 *Charles van Mander*, writes the Lives of Painters.

1550 *Henry Steenwyk* 1604, Interiors of Churches; he is surpassed in the same Style by his Son *Henry Steenwyk.*

1550 *Venceslas Koeberger*, Painter, Mechanician, and Poet.

1550 *Matthew Bril* 1584, Landscapes.

1555 Denys Calvart 1619, established at Bologna; is the Instructor of Illustrious Painters.

1556 *Paul Bril* 1626, Landscapes; establishes himself at Rome, as does also his brother.

1556 Otto Venius, of Leyden, 1634, studies in Rome, and afterwards settles at Antwerp, where he forms *Rubens.*—May be regarded as the Founder of the Flemish School.

1557 *Adam van Oort* 1641, pupil of his Father, *Lambert van Oort*; is the first Instructor of *Rubens.*

1560 *Henry van Balen* 1632, studies a considerable time at Rome.

1569 *Peter Breughel*, called *Hellish Breughel*, 1625.

1570 *Peter Neefs* 1651, pupil of *Steenwyk*; Interiors of Churches:—his Son paints similar subjects, but with less success.

1573 *Sebastian Frank* 1609, Battles, and Landscapes.

1576 *Roland Savery* 1629, good Landscape Painter.

1576 *Francis Sneyders* 1657, Animals; paints in conjunction with *Rubens.*

Lambert Zustris, pupil of *Titian*; good Historical Painter.

Cornelius Molenaer, Landscape Painter; is living in 1570.

Christopher Van der Laenen, subjects of Gallantry; is living in 1620.

1577 **PETER PAUL RUBENS** 1640, Universal Genius; admirable Painter, able Negociator; sublime Compositions, excellent Colouring.

1580 *Francis Frank* (Son of *Francis Frank* called *the Old*) 1642:—ten or twelve different *Franks* or *Frunkens* have distinguished themselves in Painting.

1580 *Adrian Stalbent*, good Landscape Painter; dies at Mechlin, very old.

1580 *Peter van Mol* 1650, excellent pupil of *Rubens*; dies in Paris.

1582 *Gaspard Crayer* 1669, excellent Historical Painter.

1582 *David Teniers*, the elder, 1649, pupil of *Rubens.*

1584 *Francis Hals* 1666, eminent Portrait Painter.

1589 *John Breughel*, called *Velvet Breughel*, 1642, good Landscape Painter.

1590 *Daniel Seghers* 1660, Flowers, and Fruit.

1590 *Cornelius Schut* 1676, pupil of *Rubens*; History.

1592 *Gerard Seghers* 1651, History.

1593 *Peter Sneyers*, History and Battles; dies after 1662.

1594 James Jordaens 1678, pupil of *Van Oort*; History.

1595 *Lucas van Uden* 1660, good Landscape Painter; works as an assistant to *Rubens*, as does also *John Wildens*, who dies 1644.

1597 *Theodore Rombants* 1640, good Historical Painter.

1599 Anthony **VAN DYK**, pupil of *van Balen*, and of *Rubens*; excellent Colourist; eminent in History, and Portraits; dies in *London* 1641 (see. Eng. Col.).

1599 *John Meel* or *Miel* 1644, History, Fairs and Festivals.

1600

1600 *James van Oost* 1671, good Historical Painter.

1601 *John van Hoek* 1650, a good pupil of *Rubens.*

1602 Philip de Champagne 1674, establishes himself at Paris; History, Portraits.

1607 *Abraham van Diepenbecke* 1675, distinguished pupil of *Rubens.*

1607 *Theodore van Thulden*, works, as an assistant to *Rubens*, for the Gallery of the Luxembourg.

1607 *Erasmus Quellyn* 1678, friend and pupil of *Rubens.*

1608 *Adrian Brouwer* of Haerlem, 1640, pupil of *Francis Hals*; instructor of *Teniers* the Younger.

1609 *Craesbeke* 1641, pupil of *Brouwer*; Smoking Rooms.

1610 *J. Van Bochort*, called *Langen Jan*, 1671, pupil of *Jordaens*; imitates *van Dyk.*

Peter Thyssens, History and Portraits; is living in 1661.

Spierings, good Landscape Painter; is living about 1660.

Minderhout, Sea Pieces; is living in 1662.

1610 David **TENIERS** the Younger, 1694, Landscapes, Village Feasts and Fairs, Interiors, &c.; designs Figures in small with infinite Spirit.—The principal pupils of Teniers are *Abshofens*, *Francis du Chastel*, *Ertebout*, *M. V. Helmont*, *De Hont*, *Arn. van Mans*, *Henry Zorg*, and others.

1613 *James van Artois*, good Landscape Painter.

1614 *Bonaventura Peeters* 1652, eminent Painter of Sea Pieces.

1614 *Francis Wouters* 1659, good Landscape Painter.

1615 *David Rykaert*, Landscapes and Interiors.

1618 *Van Thielen* 1667, good Flower Painter.

1618 *Gonzales Cocques* 1684, History and Portraits in small.

1621 *David Beck* 1656, distinguished pupil of *Van Dyk.*

1625 *Gillis van Tilborg*, in *Teniers'* Style.

1625 *Anthony Goebouw*, pupil of *Ostade*; History, and Merry-Makings.

1625 *John Fyt*, Dead Game, Flowers, &c.

1634 *Van der Meulen* 1690, Battles: settles in France.

1640 *Francis van Cuyk* of Mierhop, Animals.

1640 *Abraham Genoels*, Portraits, and Landscapes.

1644 *Francisque Milé* 1680, Landscapes; *Poussin's* Style.

1645 *James Denys*, History; paints chiefly in Italy.

1646 *John van Cleef* 1716, pupil of *Crayer*; History.

1648 *Cornelius Huysmans*, of Mechlin, 1727, Landscapes.

1649 *Peter van Bloemen*, called *Standart*, 1719, Battles, and Festivals.

1650 *Peter Eykens*, History. (Several Artists of this Name have distinguished themselves.)

1652 *Richard van Orley* 1731, Portraits and History, in Miniature.

1656 *Louis de Deyster* 1711, History.

1656 *J. Fr. van Bloemen*, called *Orizonti*, 1740; Landscapes, in Italy.

1660 *Ferdinand van Kessel* 1696, History.

1660? *Boudewyns* 1700, Landscapes, Figures.

1663 *Robert van Oudenarde* 1743, pupil of *Carlo Maratti.*

1664 *J. Anthony van der Liepe* 1720, Landsc. and Marines.

1664? *Simon Varelst*, resides in England, exquisite in Fruits and *Flowers.*

1668 *G. P. Vanbruggen* 1720, Flowers.

1672 *Abraham Breughel*, called the Neapolitan; Flowers and Fruit; resides chiefly in Italy.

1675 *Balthasar Van den Bosch* 1715, Portraits, Interiors of Galleries, &c.

1676 *Theobald Michau* 1769, in *Teniers'* Style.

1677 *Charles Breydel* 1744, Landscapes, and Battles.

1683 *John van Bredael* 1751, same subjects.

1686 *James de Roore* 1749, Ceilings, and other large Comp. *Verendael*, toward the close of the 17th century; Flowers.

1700

1706 *Geeraerds* 1791, History, Bas Reliefs.

1709 *Balthasar Besschey* 1776, good Historical Painter.

1737 *Henry Antonissens* 1794, Landscape Painter.

1742 *Henry de Cort* 1810, Landscape Painter.

B. Besschey and *H. Antonissens* form the excellent Artists now living, whose talents reflect new lustre on the Belgic School.

This School (highly varied an
Pictures of small dimensions)
oscuro; exhibits good Colourin
times fails in correctness of De
produces good Historical and
skilful Imitators of Subjects fr
Flowers, and of Still Life. T
School, as well as by some of

1467 *Erasmus* 1536, occupie
the close of his life, in Paintin
1468 *Cornelius Engelbrechtsen*
Works of John *van Eyk*; is t
who paints in Oil.
1494 Luke of Leyden 153
brechtsen, improves aerial Pe

1518 *Anthony Moro*, pupil of
1519 *Peter Aertsen*, called Pe
History, Kitchens, and Cull
1527 *J. Fredeman de Vries*, A
1548 *Cornelius Keffel* 1600, a
veral other Painters from the
tures of Rosso, & *Primatice*
1562 *Cornelius Cornelis* 1638,
ciation with *van Mander*, at
lem.
1564 Abraham Bloemaer
Painter, one of the Founders o
1566 *H. Corn. Vroom*, Sea Pi
1567 *M. Sanson Mirevelt* 1632
and Familiar Life.
1571 *Paul Morelzée* 1638, P
Italy.
1579 *Solomon de Brey*, or *Bra*
Portraits;—the same subject
de Bray.

1600 J. David de Heem 16
of Flowers.
1600 John Wynants, diti
Painter.
1602 *Everard van Aelst*, Still
1602 *Justus van Egmont* 16
XIII. and to *Louis* XIV.
Peter Molyn, good Landscap
in 1637.
1603 *P. J. Van Asch*, good L
small.
1606 *Albert Cuyp*, Landscape
cellent Colouring.
Isaiah van de Velde, Battles;
Thierry (*Dirk*) *Van den Ber*
Painter; is living in 1640.
Simon de Vlieger, Marine Sub
—*Corn. Wieringen*, Sea-Piec
Sea-Pieces; Life unknown.—
of Fire, Moon-light, &c.
1606 **PAUL REMBRA**
carries the Chiaro oscuro to
mits the principles of it to
nobleness and correctness of
Portraits. His Pupils an
Govaert Flink, *Gerbrand*
Samuel van Hoogstraeten,
Bol, *Nic. Maas*, *Droost*, an
1607 *Emanuelde Witte* 1692,
with extremely well-chosen
1607 *John Lievens*, History,
1607 *Palamede Stevens* 163
1608 Gerard Terburg
Interiors; precious Finishi
1609 *Herman Zaftleven*, o
Landscape Painter.
1609 *Solomon Koning*, imitat
1610 *Adrian Haneman*, Port
of *van Dyk.*
John Both, called Italian Bo
Figures.
1610 *John Asselyn*, of Antwe
Ruins; works in Rome, an
1610 Adrian van Ostade
van Ostade, Brothers of L
Amsterdam; Isaac dies ve
Smoking Scenes, Landscape
1610 *William van den Vel*
the Sea-fights between the D
1665, and between the Duke

PAINTERS.

RATED PAINTERS, arranged in SCHOOLS and AGES.

RE COMMENCEMENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

TABLE XXI.

VII. DUTCH SCHOOL.

General Character.

ed and furnishing the Cabinets of the *Virtuosi* with the greatest number of ons) is especially distinguished by an eminent Intelligence of the Chiaro ouring, and a faithful Imitation of Nature in the minutest details. It some- f Design, and is often ignoble in the Choice of its objects of Imitation. It nd Portrait Painters, excellent Painters of Landscapes, and of Sea-Pieces; ts from Private Life, and the most distinguished Painters of Animals, of The Style of precious Finishing is carried to the highest pitch by this e of the German Painters.

1300

1400

pies himself, toward nting.
ksen 1533, studies the is the first Dutchman
1533, pupil of *Engel-* Perspective.

1495 *John Schoreel* 1562, studies at Rome and at Venice.
1498 *Arnold Claesson*, called *Aertgen*, 1564, pupil of *Engelbrechtsen*.
1498 *Martin Hemskerk* 1574, studies the Antique, and the works of *Michel Angelo*, in Italy.
1499 *John Monstaert* 1555, History, and Portraits.

1500

of *J. Schoreel*.
Peter the Long, 1573, hinary Utensils.
, Architecture.
studies (as well as se- heNetherlands) the Pic- cio, at Fontainebleau.
8, establishes, in asso- an Academy at Haer-
ERT 1647, celebrated rs of the Dutch School. Pieces, Landscapes.
32, Portraits, History,
Portraits; studies in
ray, 1664, History and ects by his Son *James*

1580 *J. van Ravestein* 1656, Portraits.
1584 *William Nieuwlant* 1635, Landscapes.
1585 *H. van Vliet*, Portraits, and Interiors of Churches.
1586 *Theod. Camphuyzen*, an esteemed Landscape Painter.
1586 CORNELIUS POELENBURG 1660, studies in Italy; paints Landscapes, with bathing Nymphs, and other naked Figures, full of grace. His Disciples and Imitators are, *Cuylenburg*, *J. van Haansberge*, *Alex. Kierings*, *J. van der Lys*, *D. Vertangen*, *F. Verwill*, *Varrège*, and others.
1592 *Gérard Honthorts* 1662, good Hist. Painter; called in Italy *Ghérardo dalle Notti*.
1596 *Leonard Bramer*, Landscapes, and Night-Pieces, in *Rembrand's* Manner.
1596 *J. van Goyen* 1656, good Landscape Painter.

1600

1674, eminent Painter
stinguished Landscape
ll Life.
1674, Painter to *Louis*
ape Painter; flourishes
Landscape Painter, in
pes, and Animals; ex-
; is living in 1630.
rgen, good Landscape
bjects; living in 1600.
ces; in 1630.—*Capelle*,
—*Van der Poel*, Effect
AND van Ryn,
perfection, and trans- o his School; fails in f Design, except in his nd Imitators are— *Van den Eekhout*, *Arn. de Gelder*, *Fr.* nd others.
Interiors of Churches, n Lights.
, and Portraits.
3, Battles, Interiors. 1681, Portraits and ing.
r *Zachtl*, 1635, good
tes *Rembrand*.
traits, in the manner
h; and *Andrew Both*,
rp, 1660, Landscapes, d at Amsterdam.
1685; and 1612 *Isaac* übeck, established at ry young; Interiors, s, &c.
e, the Elder, paints ke of York & Opdam of Albemarle and De Painter to *Charles* II. in St. James's Church
yle of *Teniers*, highly
Bamboccio, 1675, ite subjects, viz. the eries of the People, *nbocciate*."
Helst, excellent Por-
ects, Serpents, Plants. pupil of *Rembrand*;
ade, History; studies
Private Life; dies in
Fairs, Mountebanks; ore the Fire, & during
, excellent Design,
4, pupil of *Ostade*; 5-1704.
scapes.
33, Views by Moon-
rg 1660, History,
, Still Life.
0, pupil of *Claude*
1668, Landscapes & ery inferior to him). d Landscape Painter.
els in every subject. 675, Landscapes, and
org, 1682, pupil of
Landscapes highly
3, Landscapes, Ani-
696, imitates Bam-
1683, distinguished nimals.
54, Landscapes, ad-
0, Battles. Landscape Painter. ndscapes, Animals,
, Landscapes, Sea-
1705, History. andscapes, History,
693, Flowers. ors, in imitation of nts Landscapes in
highly finished. 1693 and 1693, Architecture. nknown.
, History, Village is Works are highly own.
, of Emden, 1699,

1631 *Adrian van der Kabel* 1695, Landscapes, Animals, Sea-pieces.
1631 *J. van Geel*, pupil of *Metzu*; precious Finishing.
1633 *William van den Velde*, the Younger, 1707, Marine Painter, highly esteemed; follows his father to England, and obtains from the English Crown a salary equal to that received by his father.
John van Capelle, Marine Painter, whose Works are sometimes substituted for those of the Younger *Van den Velde*; life unknown.
1635? *John van Hagen*, able Landscape Painter.
1635 JAC. RUYSDAEL 1681, eminent Painter of Landscapes, and Marine Subjects. Many of the Pictures of *De Vries*, of *Du Bois*, and of others, are attributed to him. His brother *Solomon Ruysdael* born 1615, is much less esteemed.
HOBBÉMA, whose life is unknown, is held in as high estimation as *J. Ruysdael*.
1635 FRANCIS MIERIS 1681, pupil of *G. Douw*: precious Finishing.—*Brekelenkamp*, *van Tool*, *Van der Meer*, *De Delft*, *Ochtervelt*, *Coedyk*, *van Staveren*, and *Delahaye*, whose lives are unknown, have also distinguished themselves in precious Finishing.
1636 *John Steen* 1689, Landscapes, Smoking-Rooms.
Melchior Hondekoeter 1695, Domestic Fowls.
Daniel Mytens, History, Portraits (Painter to *Chas.* I. of England).
John le Duc, pupil of *Paul Potter*; Animals, Interiors, Concerts, &c.
John Hakkert, good Landscape Painter.
1637 *Peter Mulier*, called the *Chevalier Tempesta*, 1701, Son of *Peter Molyn*; Animals; paints chiefly in Italy.
1637 *Van der Heyden* 1712, Lands. of prec. Finishing.
1638 *William de Heus*, good Landscape Painter.
1638 ADRIAN VAN DEN VELDE 1672, eminent in Landscapes, excellent Figures.
1640? *Abraham Stork*, Marine subjects.
1640 *Peter van Slingelandt* 1691, precious Finishing.
Beexstraeten, Winter Pieces; is a contemporary of *Adrian van den Velde*.
1640 KAREL DU JARDIN 1678, Landscapes and Cattle, Familiar Life; precious Finishing.
1641 *Ary de Voys*, Hist., Landscapes: precious Finishing.
1643 *Eglon van der Neer* 1703, Figures & Landscapes, highly finished.
1643 *P. de Hooge*, pupil of *Berghem*.
1643 *Godfrey Schalken* 1709, striking effects of Light.
1644 JOHN WEENINX 1719, eminent Painter of Animals.
1646 *John Glauber* 1726, Landscapes, highly finished.
1646 *Huylenburg* 1733, Battles (painted for Prince *Eugene*).
1648 *Gerard Hoet* 1733, paints in *Poelenburg's* Style.
1649 *Reynier Brakenburg*, in *Ostade's* Style.
1649 *Augustin Terwesten* 1711, good Historical Painter.

THE PAINTERS OF LIEGE, in their Works (as well as in their Language) bear an affinity to the Italians and French. They are classed in the Dutch School, as their most celebrated Artist, *Lairesse*, established himself at Amsterdam.

1506 *Lambert Suterman*, called *Lamb. Lombard*, pupil of *Titian*; paints History; is at the same time Architect, Sculptor, and Engraver; and forms able Scholars in each of these different Branches. (Some hold *Suterman* and *Lombard* to have been distinct persons.)
Gerard Duffeil, is living in 1620: his manner partakes strongly of that of *Louis Cavacci*.
1614 *Bartholet Flemael* 1675, Historical Painter; studies in Italy, where he acquires great correctness of Design, and much of the Grandeur of the Roman School.
1640 GERARD LAIRESSE 1711, eminent Historical Painter: imitates *Poussin* (whose excellence he sometimes approaches) and *Pietro Testa*: writes upon the Principles of the Art; dies at Amsterdam.

1700

1650 *J. Verkolie* 1693, Portraits, and History.
1652 *Peter van der Hulst*, Landscapes, Flowers.
1656 *J. Greffier*, called "the Gentleman of Utrecht," Landscapes, and various subjects; dies in England 1718.
1656 *Charles de Moor* 1733, precious Finishing.
1659 ADRIAN VAN DER WERF, called *the Chevalier*, 1722, eminent Historical Painter.
1660 *Arnold Houbraken* 1719, writes the Lives of the Dutch and Flemish Painters.
1660 *Bonaventure van Overbeek* 1706, Landscapes, Ruins.
1662 *William Mieris* (Son of *Francis Mieris*) 1747, precious Finishing.
1664 *Rachael Ruysch* 1750, Flowers and Fruit.
1665 *Peter van der Werf*, brother and pupil of the *Chevalier*.
Henry van Limbourg, pupil of the *Chevalier Van der Werf*.
1669 *Arnold van Boonen* 1720, Portraits.
1670 *Matthew Terwesten*, brother and pupil of *Augustin Terwesten*; History.
1670 *Isaac Moucheron* 1744, studies at Amsterdam, and works in Italy; good Landscape Painter: (his brother, who is born 1613 and d. 1686, also distinguishes himself in Landscapes).
1673 *Nich. Verkolie*, Son of *John Verkolie*: Portraits, and History.
1675 *Thierry Valkenburg* 1721, Portraits, Still Life.
1678 *Koenrart Roepel* 1748, Flowers.
1680 *Philip van Dyk* 1752, good Historical and Portrait Painter.
1682 JOHN VAN HUYSUM 1749, Landscapes and Flowers, highly finished. (His father, *Justus*, paints History, and Flowers).
1684 *Herman Van de Myn*, Flowers, &c. (has six Children, all Painters).
1692 *Henrietta van Pée* 1741, Portr. in Miniature.
1693 *Adrian van der Bure* 1733, Portraits.
1695 *James de Witt* 1754, good Historical Painter.
1697 *Cornelius Troost* 1750, History, Portraits.
1698 *Louis Van Moni*, subjects from Private Life.

1700

n Private Life.
apes and Animals;
Sarendam or *Saenredam*, Architecture, and Perspective; life unknown.

ENGLISH PAINTERS,

TOGETHER WITH NOTICES OF SOME OF THE FOREIGN ARTISTS WHO PAINT IN ENGLAND.

General Character.

The English Painters, formed, in general, on the Masters of the Flemish and Italian Schools, excel in Portraits and Landscapes; are unrivalled in Water Colours.

1300 and 1400

1500

1498 **Hans Holbein,** of Basel (see German School), comes to England with Letters of Recommendation from *Erasmus* to Sir *Thomas More* in 1526. *Is taken into the service of* **HENRY** VIII. Paints *the* too flattering Likeness of *Anne of Cleves*. Dies in London 1554.
1518 *Anthony Moro*, (see Dutch School) is sent to England to paint the Portrait of Queen *Mary*, the intended bride of *Philip* II. Remains in England during Mary's Reign.
1543 F. ZUCCHERO (see Roman School), visits England 1574, paints Portraits of Queen *Elizabeth*; and also a Portrait of Mary Queen of Scots (?)
1566 *H. Corn. Vroom* (see Dutch School), draws the Designs for the Tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the Defeat of the Spanish Armada.
1567 *Nicholas Hilliard*, of Exeter, 1619, studies the works of Holbein; Portraits in small; Queen *Elizabeth* sits to him several times.
1556 *Isaac Oliver* 1617, instructed by *N. Hilliard*, and by *F. Zucchero*; Portraits in Miniature (of Mary Queen of Scots?, Queen Elizabeth, James I., Sir Philip Sydney, Ben Jonson).
1572? INIGO JONES 1651, England's first great Architect, originally sent to Italy by an English Nobleman, to study Landscape Painting; one of Inigo's Pieces is preserved at Chiswick.
1586 *George Jamesone*, Aberdeen, "the *Van Dyk* of Scotland," 1644, studies at Antwerp in the School of *Rubens*; History, Portraits, Landscapes.

1600

Henry Stone, called *Old Stone*, 1653, paints excellent Copies from the Works of *Van Dyk* and of the Italian Masters.—*Stone* the younger, Portraits.
1601 *Peter Oliver*, London, 1660, the Son and scholar of *Isaac Oliver*; History, and Portraits in Miniature.
Balthasar Gerbier, Miniature Painter; born at Antwerp 1591; comes to England when young; is a retainer of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, as early as 1613; dies in England 1667.
Francis Cleyn, of Rostock, 1658?, is employed by *James* I. in designing historical and grotesque subjects for the Manufacture of Tapestry at Mortlake, near London.
P. P. RUBENS (see Flemish School 1577), comes to England in the character of a Painter, but is secretly provided with credentials as Envoy from *Philip* IV. of Spain; is engaged to paint the Ceiling of the Banqueting-house, Whitehall; gains the confidence of **CHARLES** I. and negociates a Peace between Spain and England, 1630. It is through *Rubens* that *Charles* I. purchases **RAFFAEL'S CARTOONS,** now at Hampton-Court.
Daniel Mytens (see Dutch School, below 1636), paints in England, with great reputation, until the arrival of *Van Dyk*.
Cornelius Jansen, of Amsterdam; Portraits; paints in England from about 1618 to 1648.
VAN DYK (see Flemish School 1599), establishes himself in London 1631, paints various Portraits of *Charles* I., dies in Blackfriars 9th December 1641.
1609 *Samuel Cooper*, London, 1672, the nephew and pupil of *John Hoskins*; Portraits in Miniature; (his brother *Alexander Cooper* is of inferior note).
1610 *William Dobson*, of London, 1646, styled by *Charles* I. "the English Tintoretto;" pupil of *Robert Peake*; History, Portraits.
J. Petitot, of Geneva (see French School 1607), Inventor of Painting in Enamel; is retained in the service of *Charles* I.; is greatly assisted by Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, Physician to the King, who discovers the principal Colours to be used in Enamel, and the proper means of vitrifying them;—after Charles's tragical death, Petitot is taken into the Service of *Louis* XIV. (A Painting in Enamel of the Battle of Naseby, by *Bordier*, Petitot's brother-in-law, is presented by the Parliament to General Fairfax.)
King *Charles's* Collection of Paintings, Statues, &c. is dispersed during the Commonwealth:—the dispersion of the Earl of **Arundel's** takes place about the same time (the **Arundelian** *Marbles*, now at Oxford, formed a part of the Earl's Collection).
Robert Walker, studies the Works of *Van Dyk*; Portraits (of *Oliver Cromwell*, and other principal Personages of the Republican party). Dies a short time before the Restoration.
1618 *Peter Van der Faes*, called PETER LELY (see German School), comes to England 1641; History, but chiefly Portraits, particularly of Ladies; dies in London 1680.
1619 *J. Gandy* 1689, a most able scholar, and Imitator, of *Van Dyk*; Portraits.
Isaac Fuller 1672, studies under *Francis Perrier* at Paris; Portraits, History.
1634 *Robert Streater*, London, 1680, pupil of *Du Moulin*; History, Portraits, Landscapes, &c.
Henry Anderton 1665?, pupil of *Robert Streater*, studies afterwards in Italy; History, Portraits.
1626? *Francis Barlow*, Lincolnshire, pupil of *Shepherd*; Birds, Fish, &c.
Richard Gibson, the *Dwarf*, 1690, pupil of *Francis Cleyn*, improves under Sir *Peter Lely*; paints portraits; instructs the Princesses *Mary* and *Anne* (two Queens of England) in drawing.
Alexander Marshall, Water Colours, paints on Vellum the choicest Flowers and Plants of Mr. *Tradescant*, one of the Fathers of Natural History in England.
1632 *Mary Beale*, Suffolk, 1697, instructed by Sir *Peter Lely*; Portraits.
J. B. Gaspars, a native of Antwerp, comes to England during the Civil War; is much employed by Gen. *Lambert*; d. in London 1691.
John Hayls, Portrait Painter in the Reign of *Charles* II. Dies 1679.
1633 *Thomas Flatman*, London, 1688, Painter, Poet, and Lawyer.
Edmund Ashfield, pupil of *Michael Wright*; Portraits in Crayons.
W. G. Ferguson, Scotland, 1690? Dead Game, Still Life.
1642 *Henry Cooke* 1700, studies in Italy under *Salvator Rosa*; is employed in the Reign of *William* III.
1646 *John Riley*, London, 1691, instructed by *Isaac Fuller*, and by *Gerard Soest*; good Portrait Painter.
1649 *John Greenhill*, Salisbury, 1676, one of the ablest Scholars of Sir *P. Lely*; Portraits.
1650? *Henry Lutterel*, Dublin, studies under *Edmund Ashfield*; Portraits in Crayons. (*Lutterel* and *Isaac Becket* are the earliest British Engravers in *Mezzotinto*).
Antonio Verrio, a Neapolitan (assisted from 1683 by *Louis Laguerre*, a Frenchman), decorates several of the English Palaces and Public Buildings, in the reigns of *Charles* II., *James* II., and *William* III.
Egbert Hemskirk, of Harlem; Drolls; paints in England in the Reign of *William* III.
GODFREY KNELLER, of Lübeck (see German School 1648), comes to England in the Reign of *Charles* II., 1674; paints the *Beauties* at *Hampton Court* in the Reign of *William* III. and *Mary*; and lives to paint a Portrait of *George* I. [In all nine Sovereigns sit to him, viz. *Charles* II., *James* II. (and his Queen), *William* and *Mary*, *Anne*, *George* I., *Louis* XIV., *Peter the Great*, and the Emp. *Charles* VI.] Dies in London 1723.
Simon Varelst (Flemish School 1664?) in Eng. 1685, where he dies old, exquisite *Flowers* and Fruit.
Charles de la Fosse, of Paris (see French School 1640), comes to England in the Reign of *James* II.; paints two Ceilings in Montagu-House, now the British Museum.
James Parmentier, of Paris, a relative and Scholar of *Seb. Bourdon*; works as an Assistant to *Charles de la Fosse* in Montagu-House; paints the Altar-Piece in Trinity Church, Hull; and another Altar-piece (Moses receiving the Law) in St. Peter's, Leeds.
John Medina, Son of Medina de l'Asturias (a Spanish Captain, settled at Brussels) comes to England 1686; paints the portraits of most of the Scotish Nobility; dies in Edinburgh 1711.
John Wyck, Son of *Thomas Wyck* (see Dutch School 1615), paints the Battle of the Boyne; dies at Mortlake 1702.
Michael Dahl, of Stockholm, paints a Portrait of *Christina*, Ex-Queen of Sweden, at Rome; establishes himself in England 1688; Queen *Anne* sits to him. Dies in London 1743.
Henry Tilson, pupil of Sir *Peter Lely*; goes to Italy in company with *Dahl*; Portraits in Oil, and in Crayons.
—— *Bolt*, a native of Stockholm, of French Parentage, resides in England in the Reign of Queen *Anne*; Painter in Enamel.
1660? *Luke Cradock*, Somerton, 1717, Birds and Quadrupeds.
1665? *Jonathan Richardson*, London, 1745, pupil of *John Riley*; Portraits; writes, jointly with his Son, on the Statues, Pictures, &c. of Italy.
1666? *Thomas Murray*, Scotland, 1724, pupil of *J. Riley*; Portraits.
1670? *Peter Monamy*, Jersey; Sea-pieces, good in Calms; dies in Westminster 1749.
1672? *J. Woolaston*, London, Portraits (Britton, the Small-coalman).
1677 *James Thornhill*, Weymouth, 1734, decorates the Dome of St. Paul's, the Hall at Blenheim, the Great Saloon in Greenwich Hospital. (*Robert Brown* paints under him in St. Paul's.)
1681 *William Aikman*, Aberdeenshire, 1731, studies under *John Medina*, and in Italy; Portraits (one of *Gay*).
1684? *John Smibert*, Edinburgh, 1751, embarks in *Bishop Berkeley's* Scheme of erecting a universal College of Arts and Sciences in Bermuda.
1684 *George Vertue*, of London, 1756, Engraver; compiles the Notes from which Lord *Oxford* writes the interesting and amusing "*Anecdotes of Painting in England*."
Charles Jervas, or *Jervais*, Ireland, 1739, studies under Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, and afterwards in Italy; friend of *Pope*; Portraits.
James Maubert 1746, paints *Dryden*, *Wycherly*, *Congreve*, and *Pope*, from the life; copies the Portraits of other English Poets in small ovals.
Henry Trench, Ireland, 1726, studies in Italy, gains a Prize in the Academy of St. Luke at Rome.
1685 *William Kent*, Yorkshire, 1748, Painter, Architect, and the Father of *Modern* (called by Foreigners **English**) **Gardening.**
Peter Tillemans, of Antwerp, comes to England 1708; Landscapes with small Figures, Sea-ports; dies at Norton, in Suffolk, 1734.
Peter Van Bleek, comes to England 1723, paints *Johnson* and *Griffin*, in the characters of Ananias and Tribulation, in the Alchymist. d. 1764.
Robert Woodcock 1728, Sea-pieces.
C. F. Zincke of Dresden, comes to England 1706; Painter in Enamel, rivals the works of *Petitot*; (a fine Head of *Cowley*); dies 1767.
J. B. Van Loo (see French School 1684) comes to England 1737; Portraits (*Colley Cibber*), is patronised by Sir *Robert Walpole*.
Robert Greffier, born in England, son of *John Greffier* (see Dutch School, 1656); Views on the Rhine.
Fr. P. Ferg, of Vienna (see German School 1689), resides 20 years in England; dies 1740.
Bernard Lens, the Younger, 1741; fine Copies in Water-Colours from the Works of *Rubens*, *Van Dyk*, and other great Masters.
J. F. Nollikins, of Antwerp, studies under *P. Tillemans*; Landscapes, Figures, and Conversations; dies in London 1748.
1689 *Philip Mercier*, born at Berlin, of French extraction; is taken into the service of the Prince of Wales, Father of *George* III.; Portraits, Domestic subjects; dies 1760.
John Wootton 1765, pupil of *John Wyck*; excellent Painter of Horses and Dogs; paints many of the Newmarket Racers; his seven Pictures of *Fox Hunting* are engraved by Canot.
1692 *Joseph Highmore*, London, 1780; History, Portraits.

1700

1697 or 98 **WILLIAM HOGARTH,** London, 1764, a great and original Genius, a "Writer of Comedy with the Pencil."
1698 *George Knapton* 1778, pupil of *Jon. Richardson*; Painter and Engraver; Portraits, chiefly in Crayons.
1701 *Thomas Hudson*, Devonshire, 1779, pupil and son-in-law of *Jon. Richardson*; Portraits.
1702 *James Seymour*, London, 1752, rivals *Wootton* in Horses.
1708 *Francis Hayman*, Devonshire, 1776, pupil of *R. Brown*; History, &c.; a strong Mannerist.
Samuel Scott 1772, good Painter of Views and Sea-pieces.
Mr. *Taverner*, an Amateur, paints Landscapes.
Francis Cotes 1770, pupil of *G. Knapton*; Portraits in Oil and in Crayons.
William Oram, Landscapes.
1709 *Allan Ramsay*, Son of the Poet, 1785, studies in Italy under Solimene and Imperiale; Portraits.
Mason Chamberlain 1787, Portraits.
1710? *George Lambert* 1765, pupil of *William Hassel*; good Landscape Painter; executes in conjunction with *Samuel Scott*, six Views of the East India Company's Settlements.
Thomas Worlidge 1766, Painter and Engraver; Etchings in *Rembrand's* manner.
1714 *George Smith*, Chichester, 1776, paints and engraves Landscapes.
1714 **Richard Wilson,** Montgomeryshire, 1782, studies in Italy; distinguished Painter of Landscapes (admirably engraved by *Woollett*).
1719 *John Boydell* 1804, Engraver; (*Shakspere Gallery*).
1723 **JOSHUA REYNOLDS,** Plympton, 1792, England's illustrious Painter; receives his first instruction in painting from *Thomas Hudson*; studies in Italy 1749—52; paints History, Portraits, &c.; excels particularly in the Attitudes of his Portraits;—is the first President of the **Royal Academy,** established 1768, ("Academical Discourses").
1724? *Thomas Frye*, Portrait Painter and Engraver.
1724 *Geo. Stubbs*, Liverpool, 1806, Animals, particularly Horses.
1727 **Thomas Gainsborough,** Sudbury, 1788, excellent Painter of Landscapes.
George Barret, Dublin, 1784, Landscapes.
1730? *Nathaniel Hone*, Dublin, Portraits and Caricatures.
1732 *Paul Sandby* 1809, Nottingham, paints and engraves Landscapes and Views; improves *Aquatinta* Engraving.
1733 *Sawrey Gilpin*, Carlisle, 1807, Animals, chiefly Horses.
1734 *Joseph Wright*, Derby, 1797, pupil of *Thomas Hudson*, studies also in Italy; subjects by Candle light, and Fire pieces.
1734 *George Romney*, Lancashire, 1802, studies at Rome; History, &c.; eminent in Portraits.
1734? *P. J. de Loutherbourg*, Strasburg, studies at Paris, settles in England; Battles ("the Taking of Valenciennes"; "the 1st of June"), Huntings, Sea-pieces, and Landscapes; dies at Chiswick 1812.
1735? *John Zoffanii*, of Francfort, settles in England about 1765; comic Scenes, highly finished; paints **Garrick** in Abel Drugger, *Weston* in Dr. Last, and *Foote* in Major Sturgeon.
1735? *David Allan*, Edinburgh, 1796, studies in Italy; Landscapes.
1735? *Richard Wright*, Liverpool, 1775? Sea-pieces.
1736? *John Baker*, Flowers and Fruit.
1738 BENJAMIN WEST, America, 1820, studies in Italy; settles in England; Historical Painter to George III. 1772; President of the *Royal Academy* 1791.
1739 *John Hamilton Mortimer*, Eastbourn, 1779, pupil of *Thomas Hudson*; History, Exploits of Banditti.
J. B. Cipriani of Florence, Painter and Designer; resides in England, (his Designs are beautifully engraved by *Bartolozzi*); d. in London 1785.
1740? *P. Heins*, Norwich, 1770?, Portraits; engraves various Subjects.
1740? *Jacob Moore*, Edinburgh, 1795, pupil of *Alexander Runciman*, studies also at Rome; Landscapes.
1741 *James Barry*, Cork, 1806, studies in Italy; History.
1742? *Ozias Humphry*, Honiton, 1810, Portraits in Miniature; in India 1785-88.
1742 *Will. Pars* 1782, Views and Antiq.
1743? *Michael Rooker*, London, 1801, pupil of *Paul Sandby*; paints and engraves Views.
1744 *William Hodges*, London, 1797, pupil of *R. Wilson*; Landscapes and Views (accompanies *Captain Cook* in his 2d Voyage round the World).
1745? *Joseph Strutt*, London, engraves the Antiquities of England; compiles a Dictionary of Engravers.
1746 *James Northcote* 1831, (latest surviving pupil of Sir *Joshua Reynolds*), History.
1747 *Francis Wheatley*, London, 1801, History and Rural Subjects.
1747 *Henry Bone* 1834, excellent Painter of Miniatures in Enamel.
1748 *Philip Reinagle* 1833, successful in Flemish Style of Landscape and Cattle.
1751 *William Hamilton* 1801, studies at Rome; History and various Subjects.
1752 *John Webber*, London, 1793, Landscapes and Views; accompanies *Capt. Cook* in his last Voyage to the South Seas.
1752? *James Durno*, London, 1795, pupil of *A. Casali*, and of *West*; History.
1752 Sir *William Beechey*, of Burford Oxon. 1839, Portraits of Geo. III. and his Family.
1754 *George Farington*, Lancashire, 1788, pupil of Mr. *West*; History, Portraits; dies in India.
1755 *Thomas Stothard* 1834, an original and admirable Artist; principal Pictures at Burleigh.
1756 Sir *Francis Bourgeois*, London (of Swiss extraction), 1811, pupil of *Loutherbourg*; Battles, Landscapes, and Sea-Pieces; bequeaths a valuable *Collection of Paintings* (inherited from Mr. *Desenfans*) to **Dulwich College.**
1759 *John Hoppner* 1810, Portraits, Landscapes, Rural and Familiar Life.
1761 *John Opie*, near Truro, 1807, History and Portraits. (Is first brought into notice by Dr. Wolcot, *alias Peter Pindar*.)
1763? *Lemuel Abbot*, Leicestershire, 1803, Portraits.
1764 *Samuel Woodforde* 1817, studies in Italy; History, Portraits.
1764 **George Morland,** London, 1804, Son and pupil of *Henry Morland*; excellent Painter of Rural Subjects.
1767 *Gainsborough Dupont* 1797, nephew and Imitator of *T. Gainsborough*; Landscapes, and Portraits.
1769 SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE 1830, paints Portraits of the Sovereigns of Europe for GEORGE IV. 1818—20; President of the *Royal Academy* 1820.
1774 *Edward Bird*, Wolverhampton, 1819, History, and Familiar Life.
1775 *Thomas Girtin* 1802, pupil of *Edward Dayes*; Landscapes.
1775 *Ch. Martin Powell*, Chichester, 1824, good Painter of Sea-Views.
1776 *John Constable* 1837, Original in Landscapes, "Native Wood Notes wild."
1778 *John Jackson* 1831, Portraits.
1786 *William Hilton* 1839, one of the most accomplished of the English Painters of History.
1787 **Geo. Henry Harlow,** London, 1819, a Painter of illustrious promise; *Portraits* (*of the* **Kemble Family**) History, &c.
Henry Tresham, Ireland, d. 1814, History.—*John Singleton Copley*, d. 1815, History and Portraits.—Mrs. *Lloyd* (Miss *Moser*) d. 1819, Flowers; instructs the Princesses of the Family of GEORGE III.—*Henry Edridge*, d. 1821, Portraits and Landscapes.—*Richd. Cosway*, d. 1821, Miniatures and Designs.—*Joseph Farington*, d. 1822, pupil of *R. Wilson*, Landscapes.—Sir *Hen. Raeburn*, Edinburgh, d. 1823, Portraits.—*Charles Muss*, d. 1824, excellent Painter in Enamel, and on Glass.—*William Owen*, d. 1825, Portraits.—*Henry Fuseli*, of Zurich, d. 1825, History, (Lectures).
Thomas Banks, d. 1805; and JOHN FLAXMAN (*Shield of Achilles*) d. 1826; eminent Sculptors.
1801 *R. Parkes Bonnington* 1828, promising Artist, studies in France and Italy; Genre, and Coast Scenery.—*W. Redmore Bigg*, d. 1828, Domestic Scenes.—*George Dawe*, d. 1829, Portraits (in Russia).—*Edwin Cooper*, d. 1833, Animals.—*Geo. Fennel Robson*, d. 1833, Painter in Water Colours—of great effect.—*Gilbert Newton Stuart*, American, d. 1835, familiar Scenes of great dramatic feeling and fine Colouring.—*Richd. Westall*, d. 1836, talented Painter, Historical and Poetical.
THOMAS DANIELL d. 1840 aged 91; and his nephew *Will. Daniell*, 1770-1837, *Oriental* Antiquities, Architecture, and Landscape scenery.

VIII. FRENCH SCHOOL.

General Character.

The good Painters of this School are formed on the Model of the different Italian Schools, of which they bear the several characteristics; they are in general more successful in Composition and Design than in Colouring. After the Death of *Le Brun* this School falls into an extreme affectation, by exaggerating the faulty Manner of some Italian Artists, and by introducing into historical and fabulous subjects, as well as into Landscapes, the Costumes and Attitudes of the Theatre, and the Glare and Glitter of full-dressed Company.
It is emancipated from this degradation by VIEN, and his illustrious Scholars; and becomes the most numerous and most flourishing School of all.

1300

1400

1490 *Francesco Primaticcio*, of Bologna, 1570.
1496 *Rosso de Rossi*, called Maître *Roux*, of Florence, 1541. These two Painters, invited into France by **Francis** I., introduce into the country the true taste of Painting; *Primaticcio* also collects for Francis I. a considerable Number of Antique Figures and Busts, and procures the Casts of some celebrated Statues.

1500

1502 *John Cousin* 1590, forms himself by studying the Works of *Primaticcio*; paints in a grand Style, and writes on the Art of Drawing.
1582 SIMON VOUET 1641, studies in Italy; and is the Instructor of almost all the great Painters of this age.
1590 *Francis Perrier* 1650, pupil of *Lanfranco*; History and Landscapes.
1594 **NICHOLAS POUSSIN** 1663, great in Composition and Design; sublime Style; excels equally in Landscapes and History;—resides at Rome.
1596 *James Stella de Lyon* 1657, friend of *Poussin*; History, and Pastoral Subjects.

1600

1600 *Claude Lorrain* (see the Roman School).
1600 LE VALENTIN 1632, imitates *Caravaggio*; vigorous Colouring.
1600 JAMES BLANCHARD, styled *the French Titian*, 1638.
1606 *Lawrence de la Hire* 1656, History, and Landscapes; graceful, but mannered.
1607 *John Petitot* 1691, Portraits in small, and in *Enamel* (an Art of which he is the inventor)—see Eng. column.
1608 *Nicholas Mignard*, called *d'Avignon*, 1668, History and Portraits, with much Grace.
1610 *Peter Mignard*, called *the Roman*, 1695, eminent Painter of Madonnas, and of History; friend of *Boileau*, *Molière*, *Racine*, and *La Fontaine*.
1611 *Ch. Alfonse du Fresnoy* 1665, friend of *Mignard*; Author of the Poem upon Painting.
1616 SEBASTIAN BOURDON 1671, History, and Landscapes; great Facility, but somewhat incorrect Design.
1617 **EUSTACHIUS LE SUEUR** 1655, excels in Design, and paints sometimes with great Harmony; is judicious and noble in Composition, and excellent in Draperies.
1617 *Thomas Blanchet* 1689, Perspective Views, History; good Colourist.
1619 **CHARLES LE BRUN** 1690, large and fine Compositions; able in Design; (Battles of Alexander, Engraved by *Ger. Audran*).
1620 *J. B. Mola of Lugano*, or *of Chartres*, instructed by *Vouet*, and by *Albano*; Landscape Painter.
1621 *James Courtois*, called *the Burgundian*, 1676, History, and Battles.
1624 *Nicholas Loir* 1679, History, Landscapes, Architecture, various subjects.
1628 *William Courtois* 1673, pupil of *Pietro da Cortona*.
1628 *Noël Coypel* 1707, good Historical Painter; Director of the French Academy at Rome.
1633 *Claude le Fèvre* 1675, Portraits, and Holy Families.
1635 *J. B. Monnoyer*, called *Baptiste*, 1699, excellent Painter of Flowers.
1635 *Roger de Piles* 1709, (Amateur) Portrait Painter; writes on Painting.
1636 *John Forest* 1712, good Landscape Painter.
1640 CHARLES DE LA FOSSE 1716, good Colourist, but heavy in Design:—(See English column).
1642 *Arnold de Vuez* 1724, assists *Le Brun*.
1642 *Michael Corneille* 1708, imitates the *Caracci*.
1644 JOHN JOUVENET 1717, fine Compositions, great Expression.
1645 *Francis de Troy* 1730, good Portrait Painter.
1648 *Joseph Parrocel* 1704, eminent Painter of Battles.
1648 *Elizabeth Sophia Chéron* 1711, History, Portraits.
1649 *Bon Boullongne* 1717, imitates the Lombard Masters.
1651 *J. B. Santerre* 1717, good in Design, harmonious Painter.
1651 *Claude Guy Hallé* 1736, agreeable Colouring.
1654 *Louis Boullongne* 1734, correct in Design.
1656 *Louis Languillière* 1746, studies at Antwerp; History, Portraits, Bambocciate, Flowers, Fruit, Animals, Landscapes.
1657 *Joseph Vivien* 1735, Portraits, principally in Crayons.
1659 *Hyacinthus Rigaud* 1745, History, good Portraits.
1660 *Louis Chéron* 1713, chaste Design, feeble Colouring.
1661 *Francis Desportes* 1743, Animals, Huntingpieces, &c.
1661 *Anthony Coypel* 1722, friend of *Bernini*; extremely affected, paints History in the Theatrical style.
1662 *John André* 1753, imitates *Jouvenet*; is a tolerably good Historical Painter.
1666 *Joseph Gabriel Imbert* 1749, (Carthusian Monk), Sacred History.
1667 *Nicholas Bertin* 1736, History in large, and in small.
1667 *Anthony Rivalz*, of Toulouse, where his Paintings are preserved; dies 1735.
1670 *Louis Galloche* 1761, pupil of *Louis Boullongne*.
1677 *John Raoux* 1734, Fancy Subjects, Portraits.
1680 *J. F. de Troy* 1752, agreeable Colouring, Design incorrect and theatrical.
1684 *Anthony Watteau* 1721, subjects of Gallantry, Rural Fêtes, &c.; good Colouring.
1684 *J. B. Van Loo* (Grandson of *J. van Loo*, a Dutchman) 1745, History and Portraits.
1685 *John Mark Nuttier* 1776, History, and Portraits.
1686 *J. B. Oudry* 1755, Portraits, History, Animals, Landscapes.
1688 *Francis Le Moine* 1737, large and fine Compositions; less affected than his cotemporary Countrymen.
1689 *Charles Parrocel* 1752, Battles; follows Louis XV. into Flanders.
1690 *Nicholas Lancret* 1747, pupil and imitator of *Watteau*.
1692 *John Restout* 1768, nephew and pupil of *Jouvenet*.
1692 *Noël Nicholas Coypel* 1739, good Histor. Painter.
1695 *Louis Tocqué* 1772, good Portrait Painter.
1699 *Peter Subleyras* 1749, good Historical Painter; dies at Rome.

1700

1700 *Charles Natoire* 1775, good in Design; contributes to the revival of the taste for purity of Forms and Nature.
1701 *Sim

GENERAL EXPLANATION

OF THE

PRINCIPLE OF THE COLOURING.

1. THE Columns of the *principal States*, and occasionally of the minor, are *stained* or *covered*, with distinctive Colouring, during the whole term of their existence, or political potency, or of any temporarily attaching local influence or general interest;—the Colouring commencing, however, from those periods only at which such States severally rise into historical distinction, or attain to an influential or interesting importance.

2. The continuity of the Vertical Column-staining, from Table to Table, indicates the continuous existence, or importance, of the State to which it separately applies. The abrupt cessation of the Column-staining shews that the political influence, or high historical interest, attaching during a limited term to any particular State, has terminated: or, if its distinctive staining be superseded by the Colouring of an extraneous Power, that its very existence has become merged, either by conquest, union, or inheritance, in some other Rule.

3. The temporary dependency, in the Columns of *Modern* History, of a minor State upon a greater, is denoted by a shaded line **Enclosure** of such minor State, in Colouring correspondent to that of the dominating Power. A more feeble temporary nexus, or less decidedly acknowledged dependency, is indicated (instead of an Enclosure) by a **Single** vertical shaded **Side Line**; or, again, a **Divided** extraneous domination by two, or more, **Vertical Stripes** of resemblant Colouring to that of each of the different acknowledged, or contending, claimants. [See Tables V. VI. &c.]

4. Remarkable inroads, occupancy, or dominating influence, of brief duration, are marked by **Horizontal** stripes of Colouring correspondent to the staining of the invading, occupying, or briefly dominating, Power.

5. Such States as arise, at the commencement of any new Table, out of the wreck of a greater Monarchy dissolved, or dismembered, at the close of a preceding sheet, have their **Column Headings** stained by the same Colouring as that of the dissolved Empire: thus shewing from beneath what previous canopy of power the newly-introduced Sovereignties have emanated. [See especially Tables III. V. and VI.]

6. A struggle of long duration, or otherwise remarkable character, for political ascendency, in any especial Column, is designated by the **Party-Colouring** of the conflicting Nations. [See Tables VII. VIII. and XIII.]

7. Short streaks of **Orange Lead** (especially exemplifying the advantages of the throughout-pervading *synchronistical* arrangement) direct attention, in various instances, to remarkable **COTEMPORARIES**; and streaks of **Burnt Sienna**, in Tables VI. and VII. to the principal Oriental **CRUSADES.**

8. Repetitions of the **Same Colouring** wherever found, whether in the Tables of General or of Oriental History, of Literature or of Painters, and whether in Patches, Shadings or Stainings, refer throughout the Work (and the most usefully perhaps as regards the Modern Tables) to the same national Column, or Country, to which such Colouring is first distinctively applied.

GENERAL EXEMPLIFICATIONS OF THE COLOURING,

AND

SPECIAL EXPLANATION OF PARTICULAR SHEETS.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

TABLE I.

THE horizontal **Pale Green** calls attention to the conquests of the **ASSYRIANS**; the **Pale Blue** to those of the **BABYLONIANS**; while the overwhelming Light **Purple** at the close of the Table, indicates that the whole of the then historically-known States fall under the **PERSIAN** sway, excepting *Greece* and *Italy*. The commencement of the Light **Orange** shews, coevally with the Erection of the 1st *Persian Monarchy*, the commencing importance of **GREECE**, the *first* noted *Republican* Power.

TABLE II.

The continuous Light *Purple* and Light *Orange* carry us through the period of the Persian Monarchy and Greek Republics, until both these so long-conflicting Powers are swept over, as indicated by the Light Verdigris **Green**, by the **MACEDONIAN** conqueror Alexander: the commencing **Crimson Lake** shows the dawning Power of the *Second* great Republican People, the **ROMANS**, to be coevous with the sudden Rise of the *second* Single-headed Sway of primary grandeur.

TABLE III.

The horizontal Light *Green*-coloured **Heading of Columns** shews alike the extent of the Macedonian Empire, and into what numerous sovereign branches it became dissevered speedily after the death of Alexander. The **Crimson Lake,** successively absorbing Column after Column, presents to us **THE THIRD** of the most widely-spreading changes of dominion in ancient time.

TABLE IV.

Exhibits, during the 506 years which it embraces, no rival colouring to the world-o'ershadowing **ROMAN** *Crimson*. The **Decadent Period** of the Roman Empire, from **180,** is, however, distinctly marked, as well as the permanent separation, from **395,** into **TWO** Roman Monarchies down to **476,**—when the **WESTERN EMPIRE becomes, in its very name, extinct.** The patches of **Brown Pink** (continued into Table V.) remind us that the *New-Persian* Column is the only one, in addition to the **East-Roman,** which crosses the Great Boundary Line **out of Ancient** continuously **into Modern Time.**

MODERN HISTORY.

TABLE V.

1. The HORIZONTALLY-stained **Crimson Heading** of Columns, retrospectively presents to us the various Territories previously comprised in the **West-**Roman rule. The VERTICALLY-stained *Crimson* Column shews that the **Eastern** Monarchy has survived the wreck of the **ANCIENT** World; and constitutes, jointly with the **FRANKISH** (Verdigris **Green**) and the **ARABIAN** (Dark **Purple**) Empires, one of the three principal Powers of the earliest compartment of **MODERN** time.
2. The but-briefly-maintained Conquest of the *whole* of Italy by the East-Romans is expressed by the Horizontal Crimson Stripe, of three lines breadth; and the subsequent *entire Dependency* of SOUTHERN Italy upon the Eastern Emperors, by the shaded *Enclosure* in Crimson, until their rule becomes straitened (by the erection, under the Franks, of the temporal Sovereignty of the Pope) to LOWER Italy alone; where even the East-Roman Sway speedily becomes divided with the conquering *Saracens* or *Arabs*, as seen by the introduction of the concurrent Side Shading of Dark *Purple*.
3. The entire Sway of the *Saracens* in Spain is indicated by a similarly-shaded *Enclosure* of Dark *Purple*; and the feudal ascendency of the *Franks* in Upper Italy, from 774, by an *Enclosure* of Verdigris *Green*.
4. The Papal **Pink Grey** from Nicholas I. in Table V. to Boniface VIII. in Table VII. indicates the most potential Term of the Supremacy of Rome.
5. The distinctive Colouring of the **BRITANNIC** Column commences only with the rising historical importance of Saxon Britain under **Egbert.**
6. The **Danes, Northmen** or **Normans,** East-mans, or Warǣgi, the restless & ruthless Sea-Warriors of the North, the roaming and terrific foemen of so many nations, are depicted in **Black.**
7. The inroads, temporary occupancy, or briefly predominating influence, whether of the Franks, the Arabs, or the Danes, are severally marked by horizontal streaks, or patches, of similar Colouring to that of the particular state, or people, to which they refer.
8. The short **Orange Lead** streaks direct attention to *three remarkable cotemporaries*, viz., **Harūn** the favourite ("1001 nights") Khalif of the Golden House of Abbas; **Charlemagne** the most powerful and popular of the Frankish Monarchs; and **Egbert** the founder of the integrated Anglo-Saxon Sway. A dark printed short line marks the commencing decadency of the *East*-Roman rule. The Dark *Green*, the *White*, and the *Black* streaks in the Arab Column, shew the three separate badges of the **elective** Khalifs and two **hereditary** Dynasties:—the same *Dark Green* is also the badge of the *Fatimites*.

REVERSE OF TABLE V.

Furnishes an amplified depiction of the gradually overspreading power of *Wessex*: as well as of the formidable intermixture of the Danish Black.

TABLE VI.

1. The States which succeed to, or arise out of, the **Frankish** or **Arabian** Empires, dismembered at the close of Table V., have their Column Headings in Table VI. stained with the Verdigris *Green*, or Dark *Purple*, of those two previously potent powers.
2. *Germany* and *France*, as separate monarchies, commence their distinctive **Yellow** and **Pale Blue** Column-staining, from the respective eras of their Ottos and Capets.
3. The Tricolor Stripes in *Lower Italy*, from the year 1000, shew it to be subject to a Tripartite Domination, or Contention, until wholly wrested from the Arabs and East-Romans by the immigrated Band of Northmen or Normans. It subsequently becomes a Dependency, as seen by the shaded Enclosure of Yellow, of the Imperial House of Hohenstaufen.
4. The eye is rapidly directed to the principal Oriental **CRUSADES** by horizontal streaks of **Burnt Sienna** semblant to the Colour-staining used to distinguish the **Seljuk**ian Turks (agnst whom the earliest efforts of the European crusaders were directed), from the subsequently predominating Tribe, or House, of *Osmān*.
5. The **Bronze Green** staining of the **Italian** *Republics* is introduced between the Yellow Shadings, from 1167, the period at which the *Cities of Lombardy* refuse to acknowledge that feudal supremacy which the Emperors of Germany long afterwards continue their efforts to assert.

TABLE VII.

Among the *new* features of Colouring presented in this Table, and to such alone (after the copious details already given) it will be necessary to advert, we perceive:

1. The **Red-tinged Purple** calling attention to the unparalleled conquests of the **MOGULS,** who, besides prostrating to their power almost every people of the East, long rule the whole of Russia, frightfully ravage Hungary and Poland, and spread terror to even the western shores of Europe.
2. The sweeping away, by the Moguls, of the long-declining power of the Seljuks, opens the way to the Rise of a new Turkish Empire, depicted in **Chrome Yellow** under the enterprising Race of **OSMA'N**; who, rapidly recovering from the direful shock of the Mongolic **Timur's** arms, in **1402,** expunge from our Columns, in **1453, the last remains of the** wire-drawn **East-Roman** *Crimson*.
3. The *commencing* connexion between *Aragon* and Lower Italy, under Peter III., and the long-continued identity of Rule between Spain and Sicily (from Martin "the Elder"), as well as the more generally rising historical importance of Christian **Spain,** are indicated in the Colouring denominated Earth-**Brown** or Cologne Earth.
4. The **Party-colouring** in the Column of France shews the duration of the conflicting pretensions of the **FRENCH** and **ENGLISH** Houses to the sovereignty of France.
5. The **Bronze Green** directs especial attention to the many interesting recollections connected with the most flourishing period of the **ITALIAN** *Republics*: the *Emerald Green* to those wonderful nautical Discoveries which resulted from the enterprise and intelligence of the **PORTUGUESE Prince Henry** "*the Mariner.*"
6. The overspreading of Norway and Sweden with the Danish **Black** reminds us of the important, but too-briefly-enduring, **Union of Calmar.**
7. The *Olive Green* points to interesting *Hungarian* (& blended Bohemian) Recollections.
8. The *national* **Carmine** Staining of the **Polish** Column commences with the potent period of the **Jagellos** (and terminates in Table IX. with the brilliant rule of John **Sobieski**).

TABLE VIII.

1. The numerous short streaks of **Orange Lead** attract the eye to an *extraordinary* Epoch of *great* **Cotemporaries.**
2. The *Yellow* Enclosures, and patches, as well as the widely-extended Spanish *Brown*, point out the great extent of the dominion exercised by **AUSTRO-SPAIN.** The *Brown* Staining, suspended in the Column of *Spain* during the immediate rule of Austria, is resumed as soon as Spain ceases to be under the same sceptre as Imperial Germany.
3. The Party-coloured *Orange* and *Brown* Staining in the Column of the Netherlands indicates the duration of the memorable struggle of the Netherlanders against their Spanish oppressors.
4. The *Emerald Green* Staining of *Portugal*, resumed after the throwing off of the yoke of Spain, is *not* continued into Table IX.—the high interest temporarily attaching to the Portuguese history having closed with Table VIII.
5. *Hungary*, from the period of its adhesion to the House of Habsburg, is at first singly striped, and subsequently enclosed with the same **Yellow** Colouring as distinguishes **Imperial Germany.**
6. The Danish *Black* Column-staining is discontinued from the period when Denmark is eclipsed by the rising ascendency of Sweden.
7. The Swedish **Grey** Column-staining commences with the Era of the great Gustavus.

TABLE IX.

1. The rising importance of *Russia*, and *Prussia*, is indicated by the Stainings of *Sap Green* and Prussian *Blue*, eclipsing and speedily superseding the Swedish *Grey*.
2. The temporary influence of *Sweden* upon **Poland** is marked by a short vertical Side Shading in the Swedish *Grey*; the subsequently-commencing fatal influence of *Russia*, by a similar Stripe of **Sap** *Green*.
3. The fluctuation of rule in Italy is seen by the alternations of the Brown and Yellow.

TABLE X.

The continuous influential hold of *Russia* upon *Poland* is denoted by the continuity of the Side Stripe of *Green*, down to the final Partition by Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

TABLES XI. AND XII.

Shew, by the prevalency of the *Light Blue*, the vast Continental power of France during the period of the Napoleonic Rule.

TABLE XIII.

1. The disappearance of the Light Blue from many of the Columns shews the contraction of the sway of France, and the restoration of nearly all the earlier relations of Europe.
2. The *national Carmine* of the **Poles** which temporarily re-appears, in the Column of *Russia*, marks an era of animating heroism in the *Polish* nation.
3. The several newly-erected Republics of South-America are slightly marked by the respective Colourings of those States to which they previously were subject.

ORIENTAL HISTORY.

TABLE XIV.

1. At the commencement of the Column of **Persia** (and that of *India* also affected by those two great Changes of Dominion), the **ANCIENT Persian** Monarchy is adverted to by the *Light Purple*, the **Macedonian** conquest by the *Light Green*. The **New-***Persian* Rule, grounded on the *Parthian*, is marked by *Brown Pink*.
2. The subjection of Persia to the **Saracens,** is shewn by the broad Cross Stripe of Dark *Blue-tinged Purple*. The subsequent sway of the **Seljukian** Turks, by the Stripe of *Burnt Sienna*.
3. The Era of the unexampled conquests of the **MOGULS,** sweeping alike over **Persia,** and the whole of **CHINA,** is denoted by the *Red-tinged Purple* (used also in Table VII.); and although these warrior-hordes dip not deeply into India in their universal swoop of conquest in the 13th Century, out of their subsequently divided and internally distracted sway, originates in the 16th Century, the Indian Empire of the "*Great* **Mogul**;" the duration and destinies of which may likewise be traced in the Mongolic *Purple*.
4. The **Yellow Brown** Staining distinguishes the **Native Powers** of India; while the prepotency of Britain, from the Era of Lord Clive, is indicated by the predominancy of the Britannic Colouring over the vertically-conjoined Yellow Brown.
5. The earliest European Settlements (in the Colonial Column), as well as the temporary ascendency of France, are severally denoted by the distinguishing Colour Stainings of the various European States to which they relate.

AUTHORS AND PAINTERS.

TABLES XVI TO XXI.

1. The Colour-staining in the separate Columns of the Tables of Literature and Painters, whether continuously or only partially applied, is made to accord with that of the correspondent national Columns in the General or Political History. Thus, for example, in Table XVII., the Frankish *Green* will be seen to pervade both the French and German Columns, down to the period at which those States become politically separated.
2. The **Orange Lead** in Table XVI. refers to the marked Affinities of Literary and especially poetical Developement in different Nations; and to the companionship of Literary character in the two Epochs, though so widely apart in time, of the *Greek* **Age of Pericles** (444) and the *Roman* **Augustan Era** (30 bef. Chr.). In Table XVII. it points to the resemblant character, under different appellations, of the **Bards** and **Scalds**—and again of the **Troubadours, Minnesingers,** and **Minstrels**—as the advanced erratic Light Troops of Literature, the invariable Precursors, in all nations, of the more serious and stable efforts of cultured Genius.
3. The *Orange Lead* in Table XVIII. serves to call especial attention, first, to the three great characters who stand at the head of the **REVIVAL OF LEARNING** in Europe; secondly, to the Era of the Literary Immigration into Western Europe of the **Modern Greeks,** and also to *Lorenzo de Medici*, who dies in the self-same year that his Italian countryman, **COLUMBUS,** effects the Discovery of America; thirdly, the Orange Lead points to the co-existence of **Ariosto, Martin Luther,** and *Magellan*; and, fourthly, it marks some of the worthy **cotemporaries** of our illustrious **SHAKSPERE.**
4. It will not fail to be perceived, that Europe is alike indebted for the **REVIVAL OF LITERATURE,** and the *coeval* **REVIVAL OF PAINTING,** to the Republics of **ITALY:** nor will the observant eye fail to be struck with **the contemporaneous existence** *of nearly all the most highly-gifted Painters* in the earlier annals of the Revival, **with the numerous** *other celebrated personages* (also marked with Orange Lead) who *so variously and so remarkably* illustrate the early portion of Table VIII.